REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,

For the Year 1877-78.

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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION

OF

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For the Year 1877-78.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

General.

THE year 1877-78 was, for the Punjab, one of great anxiety, owing to the unseasonable weather which, in many districts, caused considerable injury to the crops. The autumn crop was, indeed, from the failure of the summer rains, in many districts destroyed, and prices rose to an exceptionally high rate, while general fears of famine prevailed. However, a very heavy fall of rain late in the year came in time to save the country from famine, and an unusually large breadth of land was sown for the winter crop, which in the Punjab comprises most of the more important food grains. Unseasonable weather again prevented the promise of a large crop being realised, and the spring harvest was probably not above the average. The autumn crop of the present year has, however, been an exceedingly good one, and the prospects of the Punjab generally are good, especially for the agricultural classes, who have at last obtained a plentiful harvest with high prices.

Kashmir.

2. The distress which was felt acutely in some districts in the Punjab, and especially in Hazára, Karnál, Hissar and Delhi, where special measures of relief had to be organized and works under taken for the able-bodied among the poor, was felt with peculiar intensity in Kashmir, where the exceedingly heavy rains and unusual amount of snow had caused an almost

complete failure of the crops; so great indeed was the mortality from famine, that it was impossible to find a sufficient number of carriers in the villages, and the Lieutenant-Governor was compelled to close the country for the season of 1878 to the visits of English Officers, as it was felt that their presence, although in one sense an advantage in distributing a large quantity of money throughout the valley, was still likely to intensify the distress when the amount of food in the country was already insufficient to keep alive its inhabitants. Every effort has been made to assist the Mahárája in importing grain into Kashmir, and from the Siálkot, Gujrát and Ráwalpindi Districts considerable quantities of grain have been, and are still being, despatched.

3. The Mahárája has himself shown the greatest anxiety to relieve, as far as possible, the general distress. The rules prohibiting emigration, which had been too long enforced, and which had resulted in a great increase in the mortality, were removed; taxation was reduced, and at the present time the estimates of grain in store and the produce of the present harvest seem to promise an improvement in the condition of the country. But, at the same time, the prospect is still an anxious one; the estimates are believed to be pitched too high, and it will be in no way safe for the effort to import grain to be in any way relaxed. The Lieutenant-Governor would desire to express his opinion that His Highness the Mahárája has, with conspicuous humanity, done all he could to relieve distress, but the difficulties of successfully treating famine in a country geographically situated as Kashmir, and with a population of a singularly apathetic character, have proved to be exceedingly great. The administrative system of Kashmir, moreover, which creates Government monopolies and discourages private trade, prohibiting also the free stream of emigration, renders it impossible that famine can be controlled with any success. The mortality

due to the Kashmir famine cannot be precisely estimated, but, from calculations made by the Darbár officials, it would seem that the population has, by death and emigration, been reduced from about half a million to about 350,000.

NATIVE STATES.

4. All important points connected with the administration of Native States under the political charge of the Punjab Government have been fully discussed in the body of the Report, and here it is only necessary to express the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor at the efficient manner in which the Native Princes of the Punjab have, during the past year, fulfilled their onerous duties. Good government is in these States the rule, not the exception, and the policy of the Government is, as it has ever been, to interfere in their internal management as little as possible, leaving the Chiefs uncontrolled so long as their general administration is such as to secure the prosperity of the people.

Patiála.

5. The Patiála Council of Regency has worked fairly well, and has obtained a larger amount of public confidence than during the previous year.

Baháwalpur.

6. The young Nawáb of Baháwalpur is fast reaching his majority, and preparation has been made for the change in the administration which will then occur, on the withdrawal of British Political Officers, by placing all the high offices and functions of the State in the hands of competent native officials, who, on the withdrawal of the English Agency, will be able to conduct affairs on the principles which they have learnt from their English masters. Thus alone can the working of the State be expected to proceed, after the accession of the Nawáb, without difficulty or friction, and it is hoped that he will have the good sense to retain in office those native gentlemen who have for long been connected with the administration, and who have given

proof of both ability and honesty. To many of these the Nawáb is highly indebted, but to no one more than Lálji Pershád, who had been recently appointed Chief Minister of the State, and who would have probably been Wazír after the Nawáb's accession; his death, which took place this year, has been a serious loss to Baháwalpur. Núr Muhammad Khan, Bozdár, left the service of the Nawáb on retirement, after having for many years done excellent work in connection with the British Agency. The education of the Nawáb has fairly advanced, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes and believes that he has been so trained under Government supervision as to prove himself an intelligent and liberal-minded Prince. On those occasions when his character has been tested there was every reason to be satisfied with both his energy and loyalty, and, during the present operations against Kabul, he has placed the whole resources of his State at the disposal of Government, and has, not only in troops, but in supplies and carriage, furnished most valuable assistance.

Minor Chiefs.

7. Besides Baháwulpur, the States of Patiála, Chamba, Kapurthala, Suket, and Pataudi are under the direct charge of the Punjab Government, the Chiefs being minors, and in all the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to believe the administration has been conducted by the officers in charge in an efficient and worthy manner. In Patiála the Council of Regency has full control, but the health and safety of the Prince are entrusted to the care of an English Surgeon, whose appointment has produced very good results. Kapurthala and Chamba are practically administered by English Officers, and the progress of both State and Chief in either instance is all that could be desired.

8. The circumstances which led to the deposition of the Rája of Suket have been fully stated elsewhere; since his

deposition the elder of his two sons has died, and the confirmation of the younger as Rája will probably shortly be made, and arrangements are now in progress to ensure the proper education and safety of the young Prince.

9. The existence of so large a number of minor Chiefs, whose interests must be the direct care of the Government, is a natural cause of anxiety; their education and proper training are ever matters of difficulty, and it is rarely that entire success attends the efforts on their behalf. The instance of the Nawáb of Pataudi, who, having but recently been placed in charge of his State, died, during the present year, of his own excesses, is an unfortunate example of the difficulty of preventing a minor Chief being corrupted by the atmosphere which surrounds him. It is the interest of so many courtiers and followers to debauch and weaken the intellect of the young Prince, to indulge his caprices, and encourage his vices for their own unworthy or selfish ends, that it is not a matter of surprise that the earnest endeavours of Government to train its wards as high-minded gentlemen sometimes fail of success.

The good-will and active loyalty of the Punjab Chiefs.

10. The Supreme Government having occasion, in consequence of the sudden drain of silver from the north to meet the expenses of the Madras Famine, to call for temporary assistance to supply the Treasuries of North India, the Punjab Chiefs came forward with the utmost promptitude and loyalty to subscribe, and their readiness was cordially acknowledged by the Government of India. Among those most prominent on this occasion were the Chiefs of Farídkot, Nábha, Jínd, Patiála, and Máler Kotla. While this Report has been passing through the press, their loyalty has been further shown by their unanimous expression of a desire to render such assistance as might be in their power to the Government during the operations against Kabul. Although

all have been profuse in their expressions of desire to do service, the Lieutenant-Governor, having every confidence in their sincerity, was only able to recommend the acceptance of the services of such Chiefs as might happen to be in the possession of troops so drilled and equipped as to be able to take the field in company with British soldiers. The services of such contingents have been accepted by His Excellency the Viceroy, to the intense satisfaction of both Chiefs and people of the States concerned, and troops from Patiála, Baháwalpur, Jínd, Nábha, Náhan and Farídkot have been directed to rendezvous at Lahore, where, under the general direction of Brigadier-General Watson, C.B., V.C., they will be used in such manner as may be decided by the course of events in Afghánistán. This brigade amounts to about 3,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry, with 13 guns, supplied as marginally noted.

		Infantry.	Cavalry.	Guns.
Patiála	...	800	300	4
Baháwalpur	...	300	100	...
Jínd	...	500	200	3
Nábha	...	500	200	3
Kapurthala	...	500	100	3
Farídkot	...	200	50	...
Nahán	...	200	...	...

North-West Frontier.

11. There has been, with one or two exceptions, a general condition of peace and good order on the border of the Punjab. The events which have occurred are noticed elsewhere in detail, and it is here merely necessary to note the more important facts, or the lessons to be learnt from them.

Hazára.

12. The tranquillity of the Hazára border was principally assured by the successful capture of Abbás Khan, of Hil, a notorious brigand, who had for long kept the border in a state of disturbance. Malik Samandar Khan effected his capture and that of the greater portion of his gang, with considerable ingenuity. In November of the present year an attack was made from across the border by Ursalla Khan, Alaiwal, on one of Samandar Khan's villages, and this incident has temporarily

disturbed that portion of the border adjoining the Konsh Valley; but judicious management, it is believed, will arrange this matter, although it will be necessary to inflict punishment on the perpetrators of the outrage. The Alaiwals have been placed under blockade, and persons belonging to their tribe in British territory have been ordered to be seized and imprisoned. This, as the Alaiwals trade with the Punjab, may be expected to soon bring about their submission; otherwise measures of greater stringency will be resorted to.

13. The whole border is, in a greater or less degree, excited by the operations directed against the Amír of Kabul, and the sympathies of some of the fanatical mountain tribes may be to a certain extent engaged on the side of a Muhammadan Chief like the Amír, although they would reject any claim to his limiting their independence. They are, however, and especially the tribes to the north and west of the Khaibar, and inhabiting Bajour and Swát, more swayed by their own interests than fanaticism, and there is no reason to believe that they would coalesce, or indeed take any active action against the Government on the side of the Amír, so long as the British arms are successful.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor would desire here to acknowledge the excellent services of Lieutenant-Colonel Waterfield, who has now been appointed Commissioner of Pesháwar and on special duty with the Kurram Field Force, and whose tact and skill, during the time that he was in charge of the Hazára District, reduced that border from a state of extreme excitement and disorder to a perfectly tranquil condition. Kázi Mír Alam, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in whose hands the direct management of the tribes on our immediate border was placed, ably seconded the efforts of the Deputy Commissioner, and to both the acknowledgments of the Lieutenant-Governor are due.

PESHAWAR.

15. There is little deserving special notice in the records of the Pesháwar District during the year, unless the incidents connected with the Jowáki outbreak, which have been fully described in the history of the Kohát District, are considered. The death of the Akhund of Swát is an event deserving of mention, as his influence had long been paramount in thehills to the north of the Punjab, and was considerable in Kabul and among the tribes on the whole of the Afghánborder. His death has been succeeded by what is virtually a state of anarchy in Swát,—Rahmat-ulla Khan of Dír, Sher Dil Khan of Alladaud, and Mián Gul, son of the deceased Chief, being all, more or less, candidates for power. It seems very probable that the claims of the son of the Akhund will eventually be acknowledged by the people, although he does not possess the character of his father, and has not, like him, the authority derived from asceticism and sanctity.

The Akhund of Swat.

16. In one way the death of the Akhund was an advantage to the Government, seeing that Swát being now divided by hostile and almost equal factions, there will be always found one ready to join the Government in the hope of, with its help, crushing its rivals; but otherwise the death of the Akhund is a cause for some regret. Since the Umbeyla campaign, which was undertaken in consequence of hostile acts committed by his immediate adherents, the Akhund, wisely learning the lesson which was then taught to the Bunerwáls, has steadily discouraged and refused to countenance any hostile action directed against British territory. Remaining ever aloof from communication with the Government, and fearing to lose his hold over the Swátís and neighbouring tribes by any appearance of friendliness, he has yet been, for years past, so far an ally of the British Government as to have invariably placed himself on the side of order and refused to lend his name to enterprises against the Government. This was

shown most clearly during the past year, when the Amír of Kábul sought urgently and frequently to obtain the active support of the Akhund to his declaration of a religious war against England, but met with little or no success.

Bunerwáls.

17. The Bunerwáls, less wise than their spiritual chief, made a raid on the upper part of the Pesháwar Valley in July 1877. This was the direct result of the intrigues of a powerful Chief, Ajab Khan, who had long been connected with the management of border politics, and who had taken advantage of his authority to incite the Bunerwáls to acts of violence, in order that his influence, which had become somewhat shaken, might be regained by his efforts to restore order. The raid, although intelligence of it was not received sufficiently early to enable a military force to intercept the enemy, was repulsed with considerable loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, and the Bunerwáls, subjected to a rigorous blockade, were at last compelled to ask for pardon, and pay the fine demanded by the Government. Ajab Khan was placed on his trial as a common criminal for abetting dacoity accompanied by murder, and was tried by Mr. Donald Macnabb, who was specially deputed to Pesháwar to hear the case. The trial excited considerable interest on the border; it was not believed that the Government would proceed to extremities in the case; but the guilt of Ajab Khan being clear, and the decision of the Commissioner having been upheld by the Chief Court in a most exhaustive judgment, the Lieutenant-Governor decided to allow the law to take its course, and Ajab Khan was hanged outside the Pesháwar Jail. It was with regret that this execution was sanctioned, for Ajab Khan had in former days done good service, and it was supposed that on this occasion he did not intend that the raid which he had incited should have been attended with such serious results. But he was essentially a man of blood. Many crimes, by the common report of the

country side, were unanimously attributed to him, and the Lieutenant-Governor considered that it was imperative on the Government, by a signal example, to show far and wide that it insisted upon the Chiefs entrusted by it with political functions, and pledged by their acceptance of jágírs and honors to loyal service, should fulfil their engagements in a straightforward manner, and failing this, and intriguing against the Government they were bound to serve, no punishment could be held to be excessive.

Sir Richard Pollock.

18. Sir Richard Pollock was Commissioner of the Pesháwar Division during the whole year, and, as he has now relinquished its charge, the Lieutenant-Governor would desire to place on record his sense of his distinguished services. His high-minded and chivalrous character has made this officer justly popular with the tribes and chiefs on the North-West Frontier, as with the officers who have served under him; while his experience of frontier affairs, accumulated during many years of honorable service on the frontier, gave to his opinions great weight, and the Lieutenant-Governor would desire to acknowledge here the assistance which he has always received from them.

19. During the early part of the year Captains Plowden and Cavagnari held charge of the Pesháwar and Kohát Districts respectively; but later in the year, and prior to the Jowáki outbreak, these officers exchanged districts.

Military expeditions.

20. Several small expeditions were organized by the latter officer with great ability, and carried out, with the help of the Guides Corps, with great spirit and success. One of these was rendered necessary by the outrage which was noticed in the report of last year, committed on the laborers employed in the preliminary operations of the canal, the head works of which are near Abazai on the Swát river. The Punjab Government had strongly and

repeatedly urged upon the Government of India the urgent necessity of punishing severely, and without delay, the Utman Khels, who had committed an outrage so dastardly as to have been denounced for it by the Akhund of Swat; but political considerations of a general nature were held to render it undesirable to send any large military expedition against the Utman Khels, and consequently an expedition was organized, when the Lieutenant-Governor was in Pesháwar, to surprise by a night attack the principal Utman Khel village of Sapri, and inflict such punishment as could be given in a short time. The surprise was excellently arranged; 250 Cavalry of the Guides made a long march of 30 miles to the border, where, dismounting, 50 sowárs held the horses, and the remaining 200, who advanced into the hills, surrounded the village and assaulted it at day-break. The principal instigator of the outrage on the canal-works was killed in a desperate attempt to stab one of the officers who was demanding his surrender, and the force retired with but small loss, having fully accomplished the object which was intended. The Utman Khel villages, terrified by the sudden punishment which had fallen upon one of their number, soon submitted to the terms of Government.

21. This expedition was a striking example of the great success with which cavalry may be employed even in the hills with which, so far as military operations are concerned, they are necessarily ignorant; while so complete a surprise could hardly have been effected had infantry alone been used, and news of the approaching force been previously conveyed to the enemy.

22. An expedition equally successful was planned by the same officer, and carried out by the Guides and Hazára Mountain Battery, against the village of Iska Kot, belonging to the Ranizai tribe, who had rendered themselves obnoxious

by harbouring a large number of outlaws who had committed depredations in British territory.

23. A full account of the Jowáki outbreak, which affected the Pesháwar and Kohát Districts, and the operations which it rendered necessary, is given in the Political and Military chapters of this Report, and it is here only necessary to note a few lessons which may be learnt from an expedition which was, in some particulars, conducted in a more systematic manner than those which have taken place for some years past on the North-West Border. The first result—and it is an important one—is that the Afrídi tribe, which is perhaps the most turbulent and savage of the whole border, has been proved to be not so intimately bound together as was before suspected. This, indeed, was before shown in the operations undertaken in the previous year in the Kohát Pass, when the few sections of the Adam Khel tribe, which then were in opposition, were not generally joined by neighbouring clans or sections: but the Jowákís were left by their kinsmen to struggle alone against the overwhelming forces of Government, and no other section espoused their cause, but accepted the neutrality on which the Government insisted, and to the close of operations observed their promise with sufficient exactness. That many members of neutral tribes joined the Jowákís was notorious, and indeed inevitable, and it was fully expected that this would be the case; but the neutrality of the sections not originally implicated was virtually complete.

Jowáki expedition.

24. The second lesson which was taught by the Jowáki campaign was the enormous superiority which the possession of the breech-loader has conferred upon the British troops in operations in the independent hills. This, though of course known to trained and educated officers, required actual proof in order to impress upon the minds of the

rank and file of the army the immense superiority of the weapon used by them over that in the hands of the enemy, and thus give them the confidence, which it was difficult for them to possess in such days as those in which the Umbeyla campaign was fought, when the fire-arm in the hands of the enemy was, for mountain warfare, probably superior to that which was in the hands of the great majority of the British troops. The effect produced by these arms of precision was considerable, not only in the Jowáki country, where the enemy persistently and wisely refused to stand before our troops, but throughout the whole border, where it has been understood that a British force may now march to any portion of the hills and inflict punishment on tribes whose position had been considered hitherto, both by them and by us, to be all but impregnable.

25. This fact, and the occupation of an altogether unknown and exceedingly difficult country like that held by the Jowákís, was still further accentuated by the success in the small expeditions against Iska Kot, Sapri, and Bucha. The superiority of the new arms of precision over those possessed by the independent tribes on the border having been incontestably proved to the Jowákís, as well as to the troops themselves, it will not be necessary in future to employ in their punishment so large a number of troops as has hitherto been the case.

26. The operations against the Jowákís were, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, conducted on too large a scale, and everything that was effected could have been done, and more effectually, with a much smaller number of troops. This would have encouraged the enemy to oppose our advance, and would have thus given our troops an opportunity of inflicting upon them a punishment which would have been most salutary. As it was, the occupation of the Jowáki country was effected with comparative ease,

but the cost of the campaign was very considerable, and the exposure of the troops, during an unusually inclement season, very great. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, considers that the expedition had an excellent effect, even upon the troops concerned, in inuring them to mountain warfare, which will, during the Kabul operations, be exceedingly useful to them, while the excellent spirit with which they bore unusual privations was worthy of the highest praise.

The only new feature in the Jowáki expedition was the occupation of the enemy's country with the declared intention of remaining there until the terms of the Government were acceded to. This innovation was experimental only, and cannot be said to have been altogether successful; as to maintain a continuous line of blockade in an enemy's country, maintaining at the same time the necessary communications with the rear, entails the employment of a large force, while the declaration of not retiring until certain terms are obtained, places the Government in a somewhat awkward position, if, as on the present occasion, the tribe, after being utterly crushed, and all its means of subsistence destroyed, refuses to accept the demands which were originally made upon them by the Government.

27. The Lieutenant-Governor has proposed, and the Supreme Government have generally approved the proposal, to somewhat strengthen the Guide Corps at Mardán, both in infantry and cavalry, and to place there a mountain battery. This body of troops, forming a small but complete brigade of the three arms, will, it is believed, be fully able, without further assistance, to march through any portion of the hills to the north of Pesháwar, and carry out any operations of punishment or reprisal which may be required of it.

28. It was with extreme satisfaction that in full Darbár at Pesháwar, on the 4th March 1878, the Lieutenant-Governor

was in a position to receive the submission of the Jowáki tribe. The fine demanded by the Government was paid, and the stipulated number of arms surrendered, and since that day the Jowákís have behaved well, and have observed their engagements. Their submission was in no way dishonorable to them, seeing that, although they had been unable to withstand the strength of the Government in the field, they had still, with great fortitude and courage, undergone extreme hardship and privation, and had suffered the loss of all their worldly possessions rather than submit to terms which they considered injurious to their independence. With this spirit it seems impossible not to sympathise, although the Government must insist upon its border being respected by tribes who desire to remain independent of it; and it was necessary to meet the insolent and hostile action of the Jowákís, and their refusal to surrender, with the crushing punishment which was inflicted upon them. Their collapse was complete, and the lesson has been learnt by all Afghán tribes on the border.

Border Intrigues.

29. In the Darbár at Peshávar, the Lieutenant-Governor took occasion to remark upon the intrigues which were carried on in British territory by influential Chiefs, rivals for the good-will of the British authorities, and the influence and authority consequent thereon.

30. It is not only without, but within, that the true enemies of the Government are to be found, and there are many who have been honored and enriched by the Government who forget their obligations, and, for their own purposes, intrigue against it in times of difficulty. It is not possible to at once abandon the system of managing independent tribes through Native Chiefs belonging to British territory, but in Darbár the Lieutenant-Governor allowed these Chiefs to understand that their intrigues were not unknown to the Government,

and that failure to comply with the obligations of service which attached to their position would be in every case visited with condign punishment. This declaration was emphasised a few months later by the execution of Ajab Khan at Pesháwar.

Defence Committee.

31. In February last, the Lieutenant-Governor being at Pesháwar appointed a Committee, consisting of the Civil and Military Secretaries to Government, the Commissioner of Pesháwar, the Brigadier-General Commanding the Frontier Force, Inspector-General of Police, the Deputy Commissioners of Pesháwar and Hazára, and the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Pesháwar Brigade, to discuss arrangements for the military and police defence of the Pesháwar border, which the Bunerwál raid had shown to be in many particulars inefficient and incomplete; and it was desired that this opportunity should be taken to consider the whole question of border defence, and make such proposals for the improvement of the existing system as might ensure the safety of British subjects against attacks in force from ill-disposed tribes of independent territory. The conclusions at which the Committee arrived were generally approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, and have been subsequently approved by the Government of India, although, for administrative and financial reasons, they have not yet been carried out in their entirety.

Separation of internal and border police.

32. The first point of importance decided was that for the future the internal police of Kohát and Pesháwar should be separated from the forces, police and levies, intended for border defence. It was considered that the police were at present far too weak to perform the duties expected of them, while in the Kohát District their pay was too low to enable a good class of recruits to be obtained. The duties of

border defence were also altogether different from those required from the police in the interior of the district. On the frontier was required local knowledge, acquaintance with the passes into independent territory, with the headmen of independent tribes, and the semi-military work of repelling raids from without, and pursuing marauders into the independent hills. The interior police work requires an acquaintance with the forms and procedure of the law courts, with the habits of the criminal population, trained detective ability, and other such qualities, for which little or no exercise is found in the rough military duties of the frontier posts.

33. To make then these duties interchangeable; to expect the border defenders to conduct cases to conviction in the law courts; to require from them the detective capacity which is the result of special experience, is to expect what the Government can never obtain. It was held that those uncontested economical principles which justify the division of labour, and make work best performed by persons specially trained to perform it, demanded the complete separation of the interior police from the corps employed in the defence of the border.

Local Militia.

34. It was determined that the charge and supervision of border police and levies, their entertainment, dismissal and duties, should lie solely with the Deputy Commissioner of the district, with a specially selected Police Officer under his immediate orders, the interior police being removed from his immediate control, in the same manner as in other districts in the Punjab, and placed under the direction of the Inspector-General of Police and District Superintendent. For border defence, it has been decided by the Lieutenant-Governor to introduce, with some modifications, the system which has worked well in the Deraját, and has reduced that border from a state of anarchy to one of comparative quiet,

making the tribes inhabiting the hills and villages immediately adjacent to the border responsible for raids or robberies committed by parties from independent tribes passing through their lands, and exacting from them compensation for such offences as they are proved to have been able to prevent.

35. The Deraját system, moreover, of enlisting members of independent tribes beyond the border as Militia for its defence will also be introduced, while the tribes inhabiting British territory will, under the direction of their Arbábs and headmen, furnish members for border police, horse and foot, who will be located at specially selected posts along the entire Pesháwar and Kohát borders. The inhabitants of villages on the immediate border are, moreover, to be compelled to assist in defending it, and a certain proportion of their number will receive arms and ammunition from Government on condition of active service, on the occurrence of any raids from independent territory.

36. Some modifications of the military arrangements for the defence of the border were also proposed, but no final decision having yet been arrived at, there is no occasion to refer to them here.

37. The question of the disarmament of border districts was also discussed, and has since formed the subject of correspondence with the Government of India in connection with the extension of the Arms Act of 1878 to this Province. The Lieutenent-Governor is not in favor of the disarmament of frontier districts, though a stricter system of registration will be enforced.

The disarmament of Hazára.

38. The only exception, and in this alone of the scheduled districts the prohibition against possessing and carrying arms may appropriately be enforced, is Hazára, although its border must be exempted from disarmament, seeing that,

though ordinarily tranquil, it is still liable to attack from ill-disposed independent tribes ; but the great majority of the population of Upper and Lower Hazára are peaceful and unwarlike, and there is no reason that the procedure applicable to the whole of British India should not there take effect.

39. It is not possible in this place to do more than note the principal points in the scheme for reorganization of frontier defence, but the Lieutenant-Governor believes that it is complete, and will prove, if accepted in its entirety, fully effective to obtain the object desired. The Pesháwar district is an exceptionally difficult one to manage, and is perhaps, more than any other in the Province, distracted by internal faction and intrigue, while the tribes which border it are singularly savage in disposition, and unamenable to control. The improvement of the Pesháwar Police has long been earnestly desired by the Punjab Government, and want of funds alone has prevented the measures now advocated from being earlier adopted.

DERAJAT.

40. The districts of the Deraját Division have, during the year under review, maintained the character for order which distinguished them at the date of the last Report.

41. With the exception of one attack on police constables near Bannu,—the act not of a tribe, but of a few outlaws and criminals,—there have been no serious offences to record. This was satisfactorily settled by a blockade of the Daur villages, which had harboured the assassins ; the fine demanded by the Government being paid in full. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that to Colonel Munro and the Deputy Commissioners who have served under him, the utmost credit is due for the successful manner in which the border administration has been conducted. These districts have been as peaceful and well-ordered as any Cis Indus,

and the security of life and property has been as complete. It might indeed be argued that, with these results, the provisions of the Arms Act, prohibiting possession and carrying of arms, might be extended to the Derajat Division; but the Lieutenant-Governor considers that here, as in the Pesháwar Division, where the population is less under control, the prohibition of carrying arms would be a most unpopular measure, causing great and universal irritation, and that it would be impolitic of the Government to withdraw arms from a border population, whose interest it was to maintain strong, independent and brave. Even were the population of the Frontier Districts but little employed in the army or border defence, still the possession of arms has in itself an influence in maintaining that bold and independent spirit which it was advisable that the Government should encourage and not stifle.

42. The Wazírí tribe, which has in past years given unceasing trouble, and especially the Mahsúd portion of it, has behaved this year exceedingly well. Large numbers of the tribe have lately come down and settled in British territory, encouraged to do so by grants of land; and arrangements are now in progress by which it is trusted that the Gumal route to Afghánistán, which is one of the very best for trading purposes, seeing that it contains an abundant supply of forage and water, will be protected throughout its length by the very tribe which has hitherto made it its chief business to plunder travellers and caravans. Events in Kabul and the preaching of a religious war by the Amír against the British Government had very slight effect upon the peace of the border or the action of the independent tribes. A good many of their headmen, indeed, paid visits to Kabul in expectation of receiving money and presents, but without any intention of surrendering their independence or acknowledging the suzerainty of the Amír. Most, however, returned disappointed, and have since shown no active

ill-will towards the British Government. As has been already stated on more than one occasion, there is no connection of the frontier tribes with Kabul, except in a few instances, such as the Mohmands the inhabitants of the Kabul Valley of Kurram, and the attitude of the Amír towards the Government has little effect upon tribes who have been accustomed to consider themselves altogether independent of him and whose every action is dictated with reference to a consideration of their own interests. Individual members of tribes may be fanatical enough; but, since the Umbeyla campaign, they have never shown the slightest disposition to unite in support of any cause or quarrel advocated or excited by interested persons.

SETTLEMENTS.

43. The progress in settlements of land revenue, which during the year were being conducted in eleven districts, was not so great as was anticipated; a large amount of work was, however, done, and next year will see the completion of all those now in progress, with the exception of Delhi and Jhelum, which are not expected to terminate until 1880, when the scheme for the reduction and consolidation of the Settlement Department will have taken effect, five districts always remaining under Settlement. The Lieutenant-Governor has generally approved of the principle that a Settlement Officer, after his training as Assistant, and having held independent charge of one Settlement, should revert to the regular line; the work of a Settlement Officer is so minute and laborious that after so long a period spent in the Revenue Department, it is essential for his own mental vigour that he should obtain change of work, while the administration is generally strengthened by the District Officer possessing that intimate knowledge of the country and people which Settlement experience alone can give.

44. Since the close of the year, the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Settlements have been completed, while that of Kohát

is nearly so, and the most important work of framing a first regular settlement for all the districts of the Punjab frontier is thus brought to a close, with results even better than had been anticipated. When these Settlements were first proposed, it was considered inevitable that they should give rise to a large number of feuds and disputes, and revive ancient animosities, while there would be a strong opposition on the part of the people to an increase in the assessment, which had been hitherto exceedingly light and, in many cases, merely nominal. The Lieutenant-Governor has, however, every reason to be satisfied with the tact, ability and good sense with which these difficult operations have been conducted by the officers to whom they were entrusted:—Major Hastings, in Pesháwar and Kohát; Mr. Thorburn, in Bannu; Mr. St. George Tucker, in Dera Ismail Khan; and Mr. Fryer, in Dera Ghází Khan. The assessments have been accepted by the people, in most cases willingly, while full advantage has been taken of the peculiar circumstances of border villages exposed to attack from independent tribes, to insist, in the Settlement papers and in the rates of assessment, upon those obligations of service in border defence, which the Government desires to maintain on the frontier.

LAND REVENUE.

45. Under the head of Land Revenue there is but little to notice, the demand increasing by about a lakh on account of the revision of assessment in the Bannu district, while the collections fell below those of previous years from the necessary suspension of the demand in Gurgaon and Karnál, owing to the extreme drought, which not only injured the crops, but caused great mortality among the cattle for which no pasturage was available. The great distress in some portions of the Punjab has affected not only the balances of Government land revenue, but also the transfer of land among the agricultural populations, the sales being abnormally large as in the previous year. That this, however, does not indicate any general distress is

evident from the fact that the selling price of land continued to rise, its average being Rs. 19 per acre, while the security of title, afforded by the Settlement system of record, is so great that the amount paid for land on mortgage has been almost as great as that for a complete sale.

LEGISLATION.

Punjab Courts Act.

46. The most important Act of the Legislature passed during 1877-78, and having exclusive reference to the Punjab, was the Courts Act, XVII. of 1877. This measure, which was originally drawn up by this Government, consolidated and amended the law relating to courts of justice in the Punjab, repealing all those passed between 1865 and 1875 which had defined the jurisdiction and altered the constitution of the courts of judicature. Although principally an act of consolidation, many amendments which experience had shown to be desirable were made. The right of appeal of questions of fact was in some directions circumscribed, while any dissatisfaction which might result from such restriction was removed by enlargement of the powers of revision and reference. Advocates and Pleaders were placed more directly under the control of the Chief Court, which was allowed to vest in a single officer those powers of superintendence and control over the Judicial Courts and officers of the Punjab which had formerly been exercised by the Judicial Commissioner, and the want of which direct supervision had been acknowledged both by the Judges and by the Government.

Punjab Laws Act amendment.

47. Another Act, XII. of 1878, amended the Punjab Laws Act of 1872, recording with greater precision than in the original Act the questions of succession and social and religious usage, the decision in which should be according to native law, revising and amending the rules of pre-emption, and those concerning the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards; extending it so as to include persons who might be declared by the Local Govern-

ment incapable, owing to physical defects or infirmities, or so declared on their own application, unfit to manage their estates.

Financial measures.

48. Act V. of 1878 was a financial measure, to amend the law relating to the levy of revenue on land in the Punjab. It was passed at the same time as the Northern Indian License Act II. of 1878, and with the same object, namely, to provide funds for an insurance against famine, which during the past year in some parts of India had involved the Government in financial embarrassments. Act V. of 1878 merely extended the principle, and increased the rate already imposed on land by a percentage on the land reveuue.

Forest Act.

49. Of general Acts affecting the whole of India, several are of great importance to the Punjab, especially the Indian Forest Act, which was most carefully considered with special reference to the requirements of forest lands in the Punjab; and the Indian Arms Act, XI. of 1878, which is now about to come into force.

Arms Act.

50. There is perhaps no part of India where it is more necessary than the Punjab that the provisions of the Arms Act should be clear and workable; both on account of the character of the population and the fact that all the Frontier Districts have never been disarmed, and also that the independent tribes and countries on the North-West border are those to which it is especially desirable that the transport of arms and ammunition should be prevented. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the new Arms Act, with the subsidiary rules framed under it, will be an immense improvement upon the former procedure, both in simplicity and safety. The proposals made by this Government received the fullest consideration from the Government of

India, and were in most instances accepted; and the main point upon which stress was laid, namely, the provision that the magistrate of that district into which arms were to be imported should have full power to control their importation, has been sufficiently provided for.

51. Each one of the Acts, either specially or generally affecting the Punjab, which were passed during the year 1877-78, were of a practical and useful nature, and were either intended to consolidate existing law, or to amend defects, and supply deficiencies which experience had shown to exist.

General Legislation.

52. But with the other legislation proposed and forwarded for opinions during the past year, on more abstract subjects, the Lieutenant-Governor has found himself, with regret, compelled to disagree. These measures have not yet passed into law, and there is no reason to fear that the protests of this Government against their introduction into the Punjab, without limitations of the most extensive nature, will be disregarded. Amongst these Acts may be noted the Transfer of Property Bill, the Easements Bill, and the Alluvion and Diluvion Bill. All these intimately concern the immemorial customs of the Punjab, which, if not more precisely defined than in other parts of India, are still more carefully guarded by specific declarations of the Legislature in the Punjab Laws Act and Land Revenue Act. The Lieutenant-Governor has felt strongly that it was inconsistent with the policy which the Government of India has heretofore adopted in legislation to introduce, for the sake of uniformity of precedure, measures founded partly on abstract principles and partly on foreign codes of jurisprudence, before exhaustive inquiries have been made into the local customs affected by such measures, and an authoritative ascertainment whether they did, or did not, conflict with those

usages which the Government has declared that it would uphold, and which it would be most impolitic to endeavour to subvert.

Police.

53. No special observations are required regarding the Police, whose working has generally been considered good, and on occasions on which they were employed on hazardous and difficult duties, such as during the Jowáki expedition, the spirit and discipline of the force were proved to be excellent. During the year, the Police Force has been under the superintendence of Colonel H. N. Miller, who is shortly about to retire from the service, and the Lieutenant-Governor would take this opportunity of publicly acknowledging his high appreciation of the character and services of this officer, who has been employed under the Punjab Government in Military and Civil appointments, almost since the annexation of the Province. Colonel Miller has always shown, in the conduct of his official duties, the greatest energy and ability, whilst the personal esteem with which he is regarded by both officers and men of the force has very largely enabled it to reach and maintain its present efficiency.

Criminal Justice.

54. The criminal statistics of the year are affected, as might have been expected, by the extreme scarcity which prevailed in some districts, and which necessarily gave rise to a large number of offences against property, and, in some places, to riots directed against the grain merchants, who took advantage of the scarcity to raise their prices, and in some instances to refuse altogether to sell. Severe sentences repressed the tendency to riot, but those isolated offences due to want were treated leniently, and the Lieutenant-Governor has been able to altogether remit the sentences in many such cases.

55. One point deserving of notice is the continued decrease in the number of murders in the Pesháwar

District, an object which the Government has long desired, and which, due to a more efficient and better paid police, and a larger staff of judicial officers, seems likely to be attained.

Civil Justice.

56. The original institutions in the Civil Courts somewhat diminished in the past year, but the decrease was not so marked as to call for any special notice. Doubtless the scarcity affected the institution of suits, but the manner and degree in which this is affected by famine are extremely obscure, and it is only too common to attribute to one cause, effects which are probably due to a combination of causes, all little understood. The scarcity which may compel one man to sue for the repayment of a loan made, or to foreclose a mortgage which he sees his debtor will be unable to pay off, may induce another to refrain from suing altogether, at a time when he knows that a decree given against his debtor may ruin him altogether and leave the creditor no chance of eventually recovering his money, which the next favorable harvest might allow to be paid.

The Judicial Re-organization Scheme.

57. This is the first year in which the effect of the changes made in the constitution of the civil jurisdiction of the Province, relieving Deputy Commissioners by the creation of Judicial Assistants, and Tahsíldárs by the creation of Munsiffs, can be fairly observed; and the results, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, are generally satisfactory. Deputy Commissioners have had far more time than before to attend to the due control and working of the revenue systems of their several districts, and the result, the Lieutenant-Governor doubts not, is in increased strength and efficiency in the administration.

58. A scheme was devised, which is now worked to great advantage, by which full civil powers are only granted

to selected officers in a district, so as to ensure that the amount of appellate work falling to the share of Judicial Assistants and Commissioners should be fairly distributed. This scheme, which is capable of great nicety in adjustment, and which has been authoritatively explained to cast no slur upon those officers from whom, for the sake of administrative efficiency, powers are withdrawn, has, to a certain extent, solved the original difficulty in the new judicial scheme, namely, that Commissioners' Courts did not share in the relief which was afforded to Deputy Commissioners and Tahsíldárs. Commissioners are, it is true, still over-burdened with judicial work, and, in some degree to obviate this, the jurisdiction of the Additional Commissioners of Amritsar and Jullundur has been extended so as to include the Divisions of Lahore and Umballa. The Delhi Division, which is in many respects an important one, still requires help, and Ráwalpindi is probably the most onerous Commissionership in the Province; the turbulent character of the people occasioning a large number of heavy criminal cases. When, however, the complications on the North-West border are at an end, and the difficulty with Kabul adjusted, the Lieutenant-Governor believes that the Civil and Sessions Judge of the Peshάwar Division may be entrusted with a portion of the appellate work of the Ráwalpindi Division in the same manner as has been arranged with Umballa and Jullundur; for the political work of the Commissioner of Peshάwar in ordinary and peaceful times will not be so engrossing as to prevent him from taking a fair share of the judicial work of his Division.

Small Cause Courts.

59. The area of Small Cause Court jurisdiction was restricted by the abolition of the Courts at Ludhiána, Simla, and Peshάwar. The jurisdiction of these Courts, which had formerly included a large area surrounding these towns, had some years ago been restricted to the purely urban population,

and the number of cases which were instituted in the Courts so circumscribed was found to be insufficient to justify the retention of a special agency for their disposal. Small Cause Court jurisdiction is now restricted to the large cities, where the procedure is popular and effective.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

60. The working of the Municipal Committees throughout the year has been satisfactory, and constant efforts have been made to improve the system of registration of trade and vital statistics, and to confine the octroi taxation to its legitimate area, not permitting it to trench upon Imperial taxation, or to become a form of transit duty. Important works, necessitated by the presence of the Imperial Government at Simla, were commenced in that municipality; 12 lakhs of rupees, of which 7 were a loan and 5 an Imperial grant, were assigned for the purposes of a pure water-supply, conservancy arrangements, and for improving the native town. Simla has further been selected as the official residence of the Lieutenant-Governor during the summer months.

MILITARY.

61. Those operations in which the Punjab Frontier Force, under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, were employed during the past year, have been narrated in the Political and Military chapters of this Report; and here the Lieutenant-Governor would only desire to notice the discipline, endurance and good spirit which officers and men of all arms displayed during operations, which, sometimes on an extended scale as in the Jowáki expedition, sometimes of a minor character as in the attacks on Sapri and Iska Kot, were always of a difficult nature, and the result of which in every case heightened the reputation which the Lieutenant-Governor is proud to believe the troops of the Frontier Force have always enjoyed, and still worthily maintain. The efficiency

of the force has in great part been due to the exertions of Brigadier-General Keyes, C.B., Commanding, whose services were specially acknowledged by the Lieutenant-Governor in the General Order of the 14th March last, when he made over the command.

AGRICULTURE.

62. The statistics furnished by the Meteorological Department show that the rain-fall for the year was considerably below the average; not only was this the case, but the rain which fell late in the spring was so unseasonable as to seriously injure the unusually promising harvest, while the autumn rains were so delayed as to, in many districts, almost cause the failure of the autumn crops. The result of this is shown in the decrease of nearly one-third in the acreage under cultivation for the autumn harvest. Distress in many districts was extreme, and especially in the Delhi and Hissár Divisions, always the first to suffer from extreme drought, and in those districts bordering on Kashmir, which, with an insufficient supply of food for their own consumption, were further burdened with the charge of large numbers of Kashmir emigrants, straining local resources to the utmost. In many cases, Provincial Funds were compelled to contribute to support the distressed, while, in Gurgaon and elsewhere, large remissions and suspensions of land revenue were necessarily made. The general principles accepted by the Government of India, and of the general correctness of which the Lieutenant Governor entertains no doubt, were enforced; relief works were commenced where needed, and the able-bodied poor were compelled to give labour in return for relief afforded them. Nor were the gentry and people of the Province at all behind hand in coming to the assistance of the Government and of their distressed fellow-countrymen; the greater portion of the distress was indeed relieved by local or private charity, and the exertions of the gentry and Municipal Committees

of Lahore, Amritsar, Siálkot and Delhi deserve special commendation.

63. The progress of this industry has received a severe blow in the death of Mr. Francis Halsey, who in this and in other ways had done much to develop the industries of the Punjab. It is doubtful whether the experiment of establishing filatures for the winding and preparation of silk—processes demanding great technical skill and dexterity—can be successfully carried out in the Punjab; but there is no doubt that there is a great future for the silk industry and the cultivation of the silkworm, and the export of cocoons has already obtained considerable development. Special attention has also been paid by Mr. Coldstream, Deputy Commissioner, Hoshiárpur, to the cultivation of the Tassar silkworm, and the results which he has obtained are encouraging in the extreme.

Silk cultivation.

64. The very important work of forest demarcation, settlement and preservation, has been successfully carried on under the superintendence of Mr. Baden-Powell, Conservator of Forests, Punjab. Considerable delay had unavoidably occurred in the demarcation of many forest tracts, which the Government desired, in whole or in part, to reserve, from the paucity of Forest Officers, and also from the desire of awaiting the passing of a measure of forest legislation which during the past year became law. The work of demarcation will now rapidly advance, and application has been made to the Government of India for an addition to the Forest Staff, in order to enable it to be quickly completed.

Forests.

65. Few statistics are more important and valuable than those which record the progress of trade, yet few have been hitherto so unreliable, from the great and obvious difficulties in collection and registration. It is, however, believed that, with all the

Trade.

shortcomings under this head in the Punjab, there is no province in India where greater attention has been paid to the subject, and where returns are more reliable than here; and year by year they become more accurate and instructive. The export trade of the North-West Frontier has been naturally affected by the complications with the Amír of Kabul, and the unsettled state of the political atmosphere. During almost the entire year under review the Kashmir trade was in a most stagnant condition, owing to the depression in the market of pashm goods, the severe famine, and the failure of the silk crop. The Mahárája of Kashmir is now endeavouring in London and Paris to create a demand for pashm goods of a less costly description than the renowned shawls which have temporarily gone out of fashion, and the manufacture of which is almost at a stand-still. In the Paris Exhibition a large display of Kashmir fabrics was exhibited, and attracted a great amount of attention. It is not, however, yet known whether the attempt to create what for Kashmir will practically be a new industry, will be successful.

PUBLIC WORKS.

66. In Provincial works, the want of funds at the disposal of the Government prevented much being accomplished beyond the construction of minor buildings and ordinary repairs. In railways and canals the progress was good. The Indus Valley Railway was nearly ready within the year, and the exceedingly difficult and important work of the bridge over the Sutlej at Adamwáhan was successfully completed. The broad gauge line to Jhelum has been opened since the close of the year; and the extension to Ráwalpindi is being vigorously pushed on.

CANALS.

67. In canals, the work on the Sirhind Canal was energetically carried on; as also on the new line of the Western Jumna, the remodelling of which had been determined upon. The Ravi and

Sobraon branches of the Bári Doáb Canal have been prepared to receive the supply of water, which will be given to them so soon as the distribution channels shall have been completed. Political reasons prevented much progress being made with the Swát Canál.

68. Lieutenant-General R. Maclagan, Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, in the Public Works Department, is shortly about to retire from the appointment which he has filled with the utmost advantage to the public service: and the Lieutenant-Governor will greatly feel the loss of his varied experience, professional ability and sound judgment, on all matters connected with a Department over which he has presided so long.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

69. In revenue and finance there is little calling for remark. The excise revenue, which has not certainly reached its full development in this Province, slightly decreased in consequence of the wide-spread scarcity, and there is perhaps no source of revenue which is more immediately affected by scarcity and high prices than the excise, both in the sale of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs; the former being chiefly affected by high prices as an article of consumption of town populations subsisting on fixed wages; the latter being affected by agricultural distress, as being mostly consumed by the Ját agricultural population.

70. A large increase in stamp revenue may be noted, and this has continued in an increasing ratio during the current year. The increase in the income under the head of Registration is not a matter of congratulation, as it points, like so many statistics in the present Report, to agricultural distress and embarrassment, which have compelled large numbers of landholders to alienate temporarily or permanently their property.

71. A further decentralization of the Imperial Finances was determined on during the past year; but as the measure only took effect from the 1st April 1878, its details will find a more fitting place in the Report for next year. It may, however, be briefly noted that the Imperial Government made over to local control such heads of charge or revenue as Administration, Stamps, Law and Justice, Excise, taking on those from which an increasing revenue might be expected, an annually increasing increment, and calculating the imperial assignment on the fixed branches of revenue made over on an average of the estimates and actuals of previous years. The principle adopted by the Government of India has been to contract, as it were, with Local Governments at fixed sums, for the due performance of certain services; and thus, by the vigilant observance of economy forced upon Local Governments, to avoid charging to the imperial expenditure the large annual increase, which the ever-growing complexity of the administration of a country like British India must entail.

72. The principle thus asserted by the Government of India is, the Lieutenant-Governor believes, a wise and wholesome one: but the position of the Punjab is exceptional in the fact that in a new province the demands for public works of all kinds, both in buildings and for the development of communications and irrigation wants of the country, are unusually heavy; while the population being agricultural, the revenue is necessarily inelastic, and political reasons render it undesirable in many parts of the Province to impose on the people any fresh burden of taxation. These considerations the Lieutenant-Governor has placed before the Government of India, by whom their correctness is acknowledged, and he doubts not that in the completed arrangements for decentralization as applicable to the Punjab, they will receive full and fair consideration.

73. District Committees have, as municipal ones, worked well and smoothly during the year. They have had a large measure of independent control over sums aggregating 14 lakhs of rupees, and their labours, unremunerated in any form, and given with the sole desire to assist in the proper administration of local affairs, have been alike honorable to themselves and useful to the Government.

DISTRICT COMMITTEES.

74. So far as vital statistics show, the year 1877 was the most healthy of any since 1869, and the result is probably more favorable than is even shown by these figures, seeing that, year by year, the accuracy of these returns has improved, and death registration has become more complete, over a more extended area. These statistics, confirmed by the experience of the present year 1878, in which the mortality has been abnormally great from malarious fever, seem to show that the healthiest years are those in which the rain-fall during the summer months is the smallest. An exceedingly heavy rain-fall occurred in the late autumn of 1877, but it was at a time of the year when the sun, having lost much of its power, did not develop those malarious influences which seem to be the result of combined heat and rain during the earlier summer months.

SANITATION.

75. Under the instructions of the Government of India, earnest endeavours have been made to improve the sanitation of towns and villages, more especially of those in the immediate neighbourhood of large military cantonments, and the wishes of the Government have been most ably seconded by Dr. Bellew, Sanitary Commissioner, who has spared no pains in his inspections and reports. Committees have been appointed to investigate the sanitary condition of villages in the neighbourhood of the cantonments of Meean Meer and Ráwalpindi, and their operations will, if the result in these instances prove favorable, be extended.

76. Year by year the expenditure on dispensaries has been less defrayed by Government, and thrown more upon District and Municipal Funds, and, at the present time, two-thirds of their annual cost is borne by these funds. This principle the Lieutenant-Governor considers a just one; seeing that the benefit is purely local, while superintendence can be more efficiently exercised by local bodies. At the same time, there are many towns too poor to bear the full charge for medical relief; and others where, for political reasons, as on the frontier, it is desirable to maintain our dispensaries for the treatment and care of patients from beyond the border, who flock to them in great numbers, and experience has proved that they thus form a civilizing agency of no small importance. In all these cases the Government cheerfully bears the whole or a portion of the charge of these institutions.

DISPENSARIES.

77. The Vaccination Department has carried on its beneficent operations with considerable success; and to judge of the permanent improvement, so far as mortality from small-pox is concerned, it is only necessary to refer to the statistics which show how steadily mortality has declined from this frightful disease, which so often leaves its traces, even in cases where death does not ensue, in permanent disfigurement or ruined health.

VACCINATION.

78. The ordinary progress of the Education Department calls for little notice, but one or two important matters may here be noted. The abolition of the Delhi College had been determined upon by the late Lieutenant-Governor shortly before leaving office; and a reconsideration of the decision, necessitated by the addresses to the Local and Imperial Governments of numerous petitions, resulted in its confirmation by the present Lieutenant-Governor, whose views were endorsed by the Government

EDUCATION.

of India and the Secretary of State. The so-called abolition was no more than the withdrawal from Delhi of the higher College classes, in order to strengthen the Government College at Lahore, by an increase to the professorial staff, which could alone be done by the withdrawal of professors from Delhi; the Government considering that it was better to have at the capital of the Province one institution in which the highest education would be afforded to a large number of students than to maintain two institutions both inefficient. The results have, so far as can be at present asserted, justified the action of the Government; the great majority of the Delhi students have, without remonstrance, come to Lahore to complete their education, and change of their surroundings will certainly not have a prejudical effect upon their well-being.

79. The Lahore College has been strengthened by the appointment of additional professors, especially one in Physical Science, a subject which has hitherto been too much neglected in Indian education, forming as it does the most wholesome exercise for Hindu minds, being in its exact methods and practical applications an excellent antidote to that metaphysical spirit and preference for deductive to inductive reasoning which ordinarily distinguishes Hindu students. The Punjab University College, the elevation of which to the rank of a University was graciously announced by the Viceroy on the occasion of Her Majesty's assumption of the title of Empress of India, is still without this crown to its success and honor. Certain objections, in themselves reasonable, but, the Lieutenant-Governor believes, inapplicable to the circumstances of the Punjab, were advanced against the proposal in England; and the Secretary of State has hesitated to confer on the College the full powers of a University pending further report as to the nature of those tests which the Lieutenant-Governor agrees should be fully equal in difficulty to those of the Calcutta University before the power of granting certificates of efficiency should

be exchanged for that of granting degrees bearing titles which have hitherto signified that the possessor has reached a fixed standard of education. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, has no doubt that the representations, which he will shortly be enabled to make, will remove any impression which may exist that the time has not yet come to confer upon this national and popular institution a *status* which will at once quadruple its usefulness, and without which popular education in the Punjab must, for some time to come, fail of completeness and success. At the present time students are compelled in most instances to present themselves for both the examination of the Punjab University College and that of the Calcutta University, the result being a confusion and misdirection of energy which is most prejudicial to the true interests of high education.

80. A large number of persons of note, either by their rank, ability, or the services they have rendered to the Government, died during the year 1877-78. Among them may be mentioned the Rája Kishen Singh, of Baghal, and his son and successor, Moti Singh, a child who died only a few months after succeeding his father; Rája Kharak Singh, of Kapurthala, who had been insane for some time previous to his death; the exiled Rája Jagat Chand, of Datarpur, who died at Benares; Rája Shamsher Singh, of Guler, the representative of one of the most ancient Rájput houses in the Hills; and Firoz Shah, a conspicuous member of the ex-Royal Family of Delhi, who died at Mecca in December 1877. Another member of the Royal Family of Delhi, as conspicuous for his loyalty as Firoz Shah had been the reverse, died a few months later at Delhi; Mirza Eláhi Baksh, who had, in the most difficult and dangerous times, been faithful to the British Government, and had in consequence been amply rewarded and highly honored: no citizen of Delhi was held in higher esteem, and his death was a source of great regret to the Lieutenant-

Governor. Another severe loss has been sustained by the administration in the death of Díwán Mánphul, C.S.I., who had for many years been the head of the Persian Department in the Punjab Secretariat, and who, since his retirement from that important office, had rendered, by his advice and influence, much valuable service to the Government.

CONCLUSION.

81. In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor would desire in this Report, which records the results of his first year of office as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, to express his strong and grateful sense of the energy, ability, and public spirit which have been shown by the officers of all departments under him, and whose cheerful and ungrudging services have made his administration of this important Province both a pride and a pleasure.

REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL.—The physical features of the Punjab and its Dependencies, including area, topography, climate and chief staples, were described at length in paragraphs 1 to 23 of the Report for 1872-73, and, in accordance with Home Department Resolution No. 1342, of the 23rd July 1878, will not be repeated before the Report for 1882-83 falls due.

1. HISTORICAL.—There is nothing new to record under this head; paragraphs 24 to 64 of the Report for 1872-73 may be referred to for particulars.

The Hon'ble Robert Eyles Egerton, C.S.I., C.I.E., received charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Province from Sir Robert Henry Davies, K.C.S.I., on the 2nd April 1877, and has remained in charge of the administration throughout the year under Report.

2. NATIVE STATES.—The Native States subordinate to the Government of the Punjab are 36 in number, *viz*:—

(I).—Under the direct control of the Lieutenant-Governor,—Jammu and Kashmir, Patiála, Jínd and Nábha.

(II).—Under the Political Agent and Superintendent, Baháwalpur,—Baháwalpur.

(III).—Under the Superintendent of Chamba,—Chamba.

(IV).—Under the Commissioner of Umballa,—Máler Kotla, Kalsia, and the Simla Hill States (21 in number).

(V).—Under the Commissioner of Jullundur,—Kapurthala, Mandi and Súket.

(VI).—Under the Commissioner of Lahore,—Farídkot.

(VII).—Under the Commissioner of Delhi,—Pataudi.

(VIII).—Under the Commissioner of Hissar,—Lohárú and Dújána.

3. *Kashmir.*—During the past year and up to the time of the publication of this report the territories of His Highness the Mahárája of Kashmír have been suffering from scarcity, which in some portions of the territory has been so severe as to be termed a famine, and has caused the partial depopulation of the country by death and emigration. The fall of snow in the winter months was unusually early and heavy; the unharvested rice crop was injured, and the outturn of this grain, which is the principal food of the inhabitants of the Kashmír Valley, was much reduced. The snow also prevented the usual area of land being brought under cultivation; while heavy and unseasonable rain later destroyed a considerable portion of the crops which had been sown. At the present time the prospect for the future has much improved. The Mahárája has been making every endeavour to import grain into the country; the Punjab Government has seconded his efforts as far as they possibly could, having reference to the large demands for carriage required for the movements of troops, and it is hoped that a sufficient amount of grain may be conveyed into the valley by April and May next, as, with the crop now being sown, may provide food for the population.

4. Considerable emigration has set in from Kashmir to British territory; and the Districts of Ráwalpindi, Hazára, Siálkot and Amritsar have been heavily burdened with the support of impoverished and starving emigrants—persons in most cases unable or unwilling to work in return for the assistance afforded them.

5. The shawl and pashm trade in Kashmir remains as depressed as ever, owing to the European demand for Kashmir shawl goods having almost ceased. The silk industry has received a large share of attention from the Darbár, and the reports received from Europe as to the quality of the silk manufactured have been favorable; but the season has been inclement and unsuitable for the silk-worm, and the results are not nearly so favorable as might have been expected.

6. During the last year the political relations of Kashmir to the Punjab Government have been somewhat changed, the Officer on Special Duty, who had hitherto been deputed annually to the charge of the interests of English residents in the Valley, and to enforce the rules for their conduct and guidance, having been empowered to receive direct from the Mahárája's Government and report direct to the Government of India, all matters of Imperial importance

regarding the Kashmír borders or the countries beyond. A Motamid of high position has been appointed to attend at the head-quarters of the Government of India, and Major Biddulph has been appointed Political Agent at the north-west extremity of the Kashmir territory, Gilgit, to watch over events on that frontier. Mr. Ney Elias has been appointed to succeed Mr. Shaw as British Commissioner in Ládakh. All questions regarding internal affairs in Kashmir, or the conduct of European visitors in that country, remain as before under the control of the Punjab Government.

Mián Lachman Singh, youngest son of His Highness the Mahárája, died during the year under review.

7. *Patiála.*—Of the three Phulkián States of Patiála, Jínd and Nábha, under the direct control of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, there is fortunately very little to record.

The Council of Regency appointed in August 1876 have on the whole conducted their duties to the satisfaction of the Government. There has been no change in the *personnel* of the Council, and, although owing to the conflicting interests of parties in Patiála, there are many to whom the actions and appointments of the Council are distasteful, yet the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the State has been well administered, and that the experiment of a Council of Regency, which was introduced with some misgiving, has worked with fair success. Public works have been carried on with some activity; important works for the preservation of the city from floods have been completed; and a large expenditure has been made by both Patiála and the States of Jínd and Nábha towards the construction of the Sirhind Canal, which is rapidly progressing towards completion.

Surgeon Major Skeen, who was appointed to the personal charge of the youthful Mahárája and his brother, has been of considerable use in advising the Darbár on sanitary matters within the territory. The appointment has had excellent results so far as the health of His Highness is concerned: from a weak and sickly child, he is now becoming healthy and fairly robust, and gives promise of great intelligence.

8. Nothing in the conduct of affairs in the States of Nábha and Jínd calls for any particular remarks.

9. *Bahâwalpur.*—During the year 1877-78 this State remained under the charge of Major L. J. H. Grey, C.S.I., and the efforts of the Punjab Government have been specially directed to so modify the administration—which had necessarily, on the first assumption of British control, been thrown, from the absence of competent officials, into the hands of English Officers—as to prevent any violent dislocation or break of continuity when the Nawăb, now 17 years of age, assumes the government of his territory, in November 1879. The English Engineer in charge of the Public Works Department has been withdrawn, and those portions of the machinery and workshops which required skilled European superintendence have been disposed of. This was the more easily effected, as the principal works for which this superintendence was necessary had been completed.

10. The new palace is now all but finished, and is a handsome building, though somewhat too much in the European style for native taste. The town of Baháwalpur has been embellished by various public buildings. The system of canals which have most largely developed the resources of the State has been improved and extended. The Indus Valley Railway, which runs close to the capital, passes through the whole length of the State from the Sutlej Bridge at Adamwáhan to the southern border, and, although the large cost of works of public importance in a State which had for generations been altogether neglected in this particular, has not allowed an accumulation of funds in the Nawáb's treasury, yet the revenue of the State has largely increased, and will, under the influence of canals and railways, do so each year in greater proportion.

11. All customs and transit duties have been, during the past year, abolished in Baháwalpur, the State receiving from the British Government a sum of Rs. 80,000 per annum as compensation. The immediate loss to the revenue, it is expected, will be retrieved by the stimulus given to trade.

The State loan contracted soon after the assumption of the administration by the British Government was also paid off.

12. The Nawáb passed a considerable portion of the year at Lahore, where his studies were conducted in association with several other young Hindu and Muhammadan gentlemen, and the advantage of the best European and native society has had a beneficial effect upon his training. The Nawáb is a spirited and intelligent Chief, fond

of sports and all manly exercises; he has not shown himself to be studiously disposed, but this was hardly to be expected of one of his race and name.

During the year, Baháwalpur was visited by the Lieutenant-Governor, and by Sir Richard Temple, Governor of Bombay.

13. *Kapurthala.*—On the death of Rája Kharak Singh on the 5th September 1877, which was noticed in the last report, the administration which had been undertaken by the British Government during the illness preceding his death, which for long had rendered him incapable of any share in the government of his territory, was continued. In October 1877 Mr. Mackworth Young succeeded Mr. C. M. Rivaz, absent on furlough, as Superintendent. The aim of the Punjab Government, which has been steadily kept in view by successive Superintendents of Kapurthala, has been to administer the State during the illness of Kharak Singh and minority of his son in strict accordance with the traditions of the State, introducing no officials from without, and working the whole administrative machinery through the hereditary officials acquainted with the territory and known to the people. Except by death, which has removed one or two of the most trusted of the Kapurthala officials, there has been no change of importance in the *personnel* of the administration, with the exception of Kanwar Harnám Singh, brother of the late Rája, who has been appointed to the superintendence of the large estates in Oudh granted for the services rendered by Rája Randhír Singh during the Mutiny.

Public Works have been energetically carried on; the main road from Kapurthala to Sultánpur has been raised, and partly metalled; state stables and barracks for the troops have been completed.

14. Revision of settlement has been in progress throughout the year in the Oudh Estates, and that of the Punjab Districts is approaching completion. The Lieutenant-Governor visited Kapurthala to install the young Rája on the 17th of November 1877. A large body of officials and non-officials, English and native, were present, and the ceremony was an imposing one. The Lieutenant-Governor, in placing His Highness upon the masnad, said:—

"RAJA, CHIEFS, AND GENTLEMEN.—The installation of your Highness as Chief of the Kapurthala State has been approved by His

Excellency the Viceroy on the part of Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of India, and it is a source of pleasure to me, who am well acquainted with the history of your loyal and distinguished family, that I have been able myself to visit your capital and place you upon the throne which your father filled for so short a time. It is but seven years ago that his installation as Rája was celebrated, and his many good qualities, his natural intelligence and excellent education seemed to promise a life of more than ordinary usefulness. But to the great regret and to the especial sorrow of all who knew him, he was attacked by a mental disorder which incapacitated him for the duties of administration, and, only a few months ago, caused his death.

"It will be many years before his son and heir, whose succession the British Government confirms to-day, will be old enough to assume the administration of this State, and until that time arrives it will be the duty of the Government to watch over the safety of the young Prince, to procure for him the best possible education, and to ensure the good government of his people.

"That this has been the desire of the Government ever since the commencement of the illness of the late Rája you all know; and I am happy to believe that during its management by British officers, the prosperity of Kapurthala has in no way diminished.

"RAJA OF KAPURTHALA.—It is not with indifference that the Government of Her Most Gracious Majesty regards the succession to a principality so interesting and important as that over which you will some day rule. Your ancestor, Sardár Jassa Singh, was a powerful Chief, who, one hundred and twenty years ago, governed well and wisely a large extent of territory south of the Beas. His cousin and successor, Rája Fateh Singh, was the good friend and ally of the British Government, as the Treaty of 1806 shows; and the honorable memories of that time were renewed in 1857 by your grandfather, Rája Randhír Singh, who put the whole resources of his State at the disposal of the Government and himself led his troops to Oudh against the rebels who were in arms against its authority.

"You, Rája, are too young to comprehend what I now say, but the time will come when you will understand that the British Government does not forget services which have been rendered to it, but is ever ready to honor and reward those who have deserved acknowledgment for their loyalty. The proof of this is found in the estates and

revenues of Kapurthala, which were largely increased in consideration of the services of 1857, and in the honors granted to Rája Randhir Singh.

"You have no better example to follow, when in your turn you come to rule. than that which the life of your grandfather affords. Like him, you must endeavour to promote the good of the people entrusted to your charge, and like him you will be ever ready for any service which Her Majesty may require of you.

"SARDARS AND GENTLEMEN OF KAPURTHALA,—A long minority is in prospect, during which the Government must make such arrangements for the supreme administration of the affairs of the State as seems to it best; but the satisfactory result of these arrangements, the comfort and prosperity of the people, and the honor and dignity of Kapurthala must in a great measure depend upon the loyal and devoted spirit in which you work with the English Government to promote the advantage of the people and the State.

"I confidently believe that, as in the past so in the future, you will give your cordial assistance to the Government, and that when the administration is resigned into the hands of Rája Jagatjit Singh, it will be with increased revenues and undiminished honor."

15. *Mandi.*—The condition of the *Mandi* State, which has been twice visited by the Commissioner of Jullundur during the past year, is reported to be flourishing, the people generally contented, and with an appearance of ease and prosperity. The only work of importance completed in this year was the bridge over the Beas opposite the town. This is an exceedingly fine work, and though its construction has somewhat taxed the limited resources of the State, it will be of immense advantage to both the Rája and his people as a matter of convenience and for purposes of trade. Its construction reflects the highest credit on the public spirit and liberality of the Rája.

16. *Suket.*—It has been a source of great regret to the Lieutenant-Governor that, owing to the oppressive conduct of the Rája of Suket—conduct which resulted in the revolt of his subjects against his rule—he was compelled to recommend his deposition, which was sanctioned by the Government of India.

Rája Rudr Sain, nearly 48 years of age, had for many years been living in what was virtually exile from Suket, on bad terms with

his father, the Chief, and in great poverty; suffering, moreover, from confirmed ill-health. These causes had embittered his temper and made him disposed, on his succession in 1876, to regard the officials of his late father and his younger brothers as hostile to him; he was also of a grasping character, and contrary to the traditions of the State, largely increased the land revenue and cesses, throwing into prison on frivolous pretences many persons who opposed him. The result of this was a general insurrection of the people of Suket, their resentment being particularly directed against Rám Ditta Mal, a disreputable employé, who, after imprisonment and banishment from the Kapurthala State, had been taken by the Rája into his service as Diwán. The influence which he obtained over the Rája was very great, and the latter refusing all concessions to his subjects, and, declining to listen to the advice or obey the orders of the Commissioner, the situation became so serious that troops had to be moved from Dharmsála towards the Suket border; and the Commissioner, calling in the aid of the Rájas of Biláspur, Mandi and Nadáon, was compelled forcibly to assume the administration of the territory, placing the Rája under suspension until such time as the orders of Government were received. These, after full inquiries, resulted in the deposition of the Rája, according to the distinct terms of the sanad granted to Suket, which enjoined good government and regard for justice and the rights of the people, and allowing the Government, what indeed it naturally possessed as suzerain, the power to depose for mal-administration. The Rája was removed to Lahore, and has since been permitted to take up his residence at Jullundur. While this report has been passing through the press, the elder of the two sons of the Rája, a sickly boy of 14, has died, and the heir-apparent is at present the second son, a boy of 8, who is described as an intelligent and healthy child, for whose protection and education arrangements are now under consideration; the Suket State being in charge of the late Rája's brother as Regent, under the immediate superintendence of the Commissioner of Jullundur.

17. *Máler Kotla.*—The Nawáb has continued to administer his territory with tolerable success; though his temperament and delicate health lead him to leave too much power in the hands of subordinates. He has now obtained complete jurisdiction over the State, owing to the death of his relative Ghulám Muhammad Khan, which took place in May 1877.

18. *Simla Hill States.*—These minor States, which are 21 in number, are under the political control of the Deputy Commissioner of

Simla, and the most important are *Sirmúr*, *Biláspur*, *Bashahr*, *Hindur*, and *Keonthal*. The Rája of Sirmúr, Sir Shamsher Parkásh, K.C.S.I., was during the year called to a seat in the Viceroy's Council; he spent some months during the cold season in Calcutta, and after his return to his State he was visited at Náhan by His Excellency the Viceroy. The Rája of *Hindur* was formally installed on the 23rd June, and, acting on the advice tendered to him, has done much to restore confidence and prosperity to the State, after the confusion remarked upon in the last report. The death of Rája Kishen Singh of *Baghál* in July, followed by that of his infant son and successor, in October, though events of the year under review, were mentioned in the last report; and the late Rája's nephew, Mián Dyán Singh, who is popular, and a man of good character, was, as nearest relative, selected to succeed to the chiefship, and has been confirmed as Rája. The young Chief of Jubbal was formally installed in May, and he is for the present assisted in the conduct of the affairs of his State by a council of four of the old officials.

19. The expectations entertained of a further increase of revenue in the Chamba State have been realized during the past year; not only have collections largely increased, but miscellaneous expenditure has been reduced, leaving an unusually large surplus available to pay off State loans, and to carry on works of public improvement; the only remaining debt now is one of Rs. 15,000, which cannot, under the terms of the loan, be finally discharged before October 1879. New lines of road have been constructed, four large bridges have been built, and other improvements have been effected, which will materially benefit the State. The survey and settlement work have progressed favorably, and a considerable amount of new land has been taken up and brought on to the rent-roll.

The education of the young Rája is being carefully attended to, and the Superintendent of the State reports favorably of him.

20. There has been financial difficulty in the small State of Loháru, owing to the extravagance of the Nawáb, and it has been necessary to apply to Government for a loan to enable him to clear off his debts. The grant of this loan has been sanctioned, and it is hoped that the affairs of this State will be brought into order.

21. The young Nawáb of Pataudi, who had only been invested with full powers on the 7th December last, died in the following March. He will be succeeded by his son, for whose care and education arrangements

have been made by the local authorities with the approval of the Punjab Government.

THE PUNJAB BORDER DURING THE YEAR 1877-78.

22. HAZARA.—*Chilas, Kohistán.*—The best relations continue to prevail with Chilas and Kohistán, and affairs on this part of the border call for no fresh remarks this year.

23. *Alai.*—Of the two most influential Maliks of this place, Khair-ulla Khan and Arsalla Khan, the former and his eldest son Amir-ulla are now dead, and this family is extinct. Since the death of these men Arsalla Khan has become supreme in Alai. He is a fanatical man, a disciple of the Akhund of Swát, and avoids intercourse with English officers. Lately his conduct has given trouble, and during November of the present year he attacked a village in the Konsh Valley, named Battal, on account of a private feud with its owner, Samundar Khan, and partially burnt it. Several of his men were killed, wounded, or made prisoners; but the raid has had a disquieting effect upon the Hazára border, and it may be necessary to move troops to the neighbourhood of the frontier to restore confidence and prevent the recurrence of disturbance.

From June 1877 to May 1878, seven dakaitis were committed by persons coming from Alai; but the offenders were not Alaiwáls, but fugitives and outlaws who had taken refuge in their territory. In five of these cases the stolen property was recovered.

24. *Nidahár.*—Abbas Khan of Hil in this territory, a robber leader of some note, was captured with nearly all the most formidable members of his gang during the year. This was effected with great courage and skill by Malik Samundar Khan, ably seconded by Kázi Mír Alam, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Hazára. The services of both were cordially acknowledged by the Lieutenant-Governor in Darbár at Peshâwar, and suitable rewards were given. The relatives and partizans of Abbas Khan, who is confined in the Ráwalpindi Jail as a political prisoner, threatened to commit disturbances until his release was obtained; and it is not improbable that the attack of Arsalla Khan on Samundar Khan's village is a part of the scheme; but of this sufficient evidence has not yet been received. Abbas Khan was dealt with as a political offender, while the members of the gang who had committed dakaitis in British territory were dealt with by the ordinary courts.

25. *Tikri.*—The Taror, Ashlor and Malkul tribes of Tikri and the Deshis of Nadahar have remained on friendly terms with the Government. The same may be said of the Chigarzais. With the exception of one trifling case, the Akazais have behaved exceedingly well. The Hassanzai, a tribe which has given in past years much trouble, have been well behaved during the year. At the present time they are showing some natural excitement owing to the operations against Kabul, but it is hoped that any hostile proceedings on their part will be prevented.

26. The condition of the Hazára border has been satisfactory, and no other events of importance have occurred in the past year calling for special remark.

27. PESHAWAR.—*Gaduns, Khudu Khels.*—This portion of the Yusafzai frontier has continued uninterruptedly quiet throughout the year. Captain Warburton, Assistant Commissioner, was able to adjust all matters relating to these tribes without any necessity for resorting to coercive measures.

28. *Bunerwál.*—A serious raid was committed by this tribe on the border villages of the Sadum Valley in July 1877. Ajab Khan of Chargulai, through whom all matters connected with the Buner frontier had been managed, finding that his personal importance had become much lessened in the eyes of the political authorities, in consequence of his intriguing conduct across the border, determined to create complications which should have the effect of bringing himself to notice, as he fully expected that he would be employed in restoring order and would acquire credit for so doing. It was with this object that he incited the Bunerwál to send a raiding party against the Sadum villages, but in doing this it is probable that he never intended that more than a demonstration should take place accompanied with the burning of a few huts and stacks in the outlying hamlet of Baringan. The results which followed, ending in much loss of life and property, could only be viewed as the natural consequences of the incitement given, and Ajab Khan was therefore tried on the criminal charge of abetment of dakaiti accompanied with murder. He was convicted and sentenced to death, and was publicly executed in front of the Pesháwar jail on the 27th of June 1878.

As regards the Bunerwáls, they were beaten back with considerable loss by the Sadum villagers, whose gallant conduct has been

suitably rewarded by the Government. The border villages were armed and put into a proper state of defence, and no further act of aggression was attempted by the blockaded tribe.

At last, in consequence of the military punitive measures adopted in other parts of the border of the Pesháwar District, the Bunerwáls discovered that it was to their interest to submit to the terms ordered by the Government. The effect of the execution of Ajab Khan is said to have produced a very marked impression on the Bunerwáls, who never for a moment expected that a Khan of such local importance would be hanged as a common malefactor.

29. *Swát.*—The most important event which occurred in Swát during the year was the death, on the 12th of January last, of Abdul Ghafur, the famous Akhund of Swát. He has been succeeded by his eldest son Abdul Manan, more commonly known as Mián Gul, who has up to the present time refrained from any active measures for securing the temporal chiefship of Swát. Sher-dil Khan of Alladand, supported by Ramat-ulla, the Chief of Dír, has just been able to hold his own against his rivals, and is most anxious to be recognised and supported by the British Government. Recent reports state that Sher-dil Khan has been attacked and defeated by Mián Gul, but the exact truth of these stories is not yet known.

30. *Ranizai.*—The village of Skakot (Ishkakot), by harbouring outlaws and not restraining them from committing offences within the British border, had become troublesome and appeared disinclined to obey the orders of the Assistant Commissioner of Mardán, requiring the headmen to attend and adjust the claims recorded against the village. It was considered unadvisable to allow this state of things to continue, and the Lieutenant-Governor approved a proposal to use the Guides and the Hazára Mountain Battery (then at Mardán) to coerce the village. This was carried into effect with complete success by moving out suddenly and surrounding the village—a measure which resulted in the terms demanded being at once complied with. The neighbouring villages of Palli, Sher Khana, &c., in the Baizai Darra, became much alarmed and feared similar punishment in consequence of the outlaws they were harbouring. They subsequently made overtures to Captain Warburton and entered into satisfactory arrangements for settling claims that might be proved against them.

31. *Utman Khel.*—The complications which had arisen from the murderous attack on the Swát Canal coolies in December 1877 were brought to a close by the surprise of Sapri (during which Mián Rukn-ud-dín, the ringleader in the above outrage, was killed), supplemented a short time afterwards by a rapidly conducted expedition against the Utman Khel villages of Búcha, during which the leading men of the contumacious sections attended, and submitted to the Government terms before the troops retired from the positions they had taken up. These three expeditions were planned with great skill by Major Cavagnari, the Deputy Commissioner, who accompanied the force, and were carried out with energy and gallantry by the distinguished Corps of Guides.

32. *Mohmands.*—The border of this tribe has remained quiet throughout the year. There have been several acts of robbery in which outlaws amongst the Mohmands have been suspected, but there has been nothing to disturb our peaceful relations with the tribe at large.

The death of Nowroz Khan, for some time Chief of the Mohmands and Governor at Lálpura, and also that of Ajun Khan of Tangi, the murderer of the Tahsíldár of Charsadda, are events which merit passing notice.

33. *Tira and Khaibar Afrídís.*—A grazing dispute took place at the close of the year between the Kuki Khel Afrídís and the villagers of Sarband, but no definite orders were passed pending settlement of the boundary question, which is in dispute between the parties. The Zaka Khel Afrídís during the hot weather of 1877 committed some serious acts of cattle-lifting ; but as this tribe is the scapegoat for the crimes of all the independent tribes from the Khaibar to the Kohát Pass, all of which are more or less concerned in the commission of such offences, it will be impossible to effect any good and permanent arrangement, until the matter is taken up and dealt with as one of joint tribal responsibility on the part of those clans who own the tract of hill country between the points above mentioned. This is a large question ; but until it is disposed of, it cannot be expected that any effective control can be exercised over the Zaka Khel tribe. Dealing with one portion of the clan, as has been attempted, and leaving matters pretty much as they were before in regard to the remaining portion, can never work in practice ; and therefore it is most desirable that at the first convenient opportunity steps should be taken for either punishing the Zaka Khel tribe and forcing it to give good guarantees for its future peaceful behaviour,

or else to insist on the intermediate tribes, through whose lands the Zaka Khel raiding parties have to pass, being responsible for the prevention of such offences along their border. This system has been worked with complete success on the Deraját border, and the Lieutenant-Governor is gradually extending it to the Northern border, the conditions of which are not so different as have been supposed.

34. KOHAT.—*The Pass Afrídi rupture.*—The Pass (Adam Khel) Afrídi rupture connected with the Kohát Pass road, which had lasted since January 1876, was brought to a close in the end of March 1877. A suitable fine was imposed on the offending tribe and the blockade removed. A full account of this dispute and the operations which it necessitated was given in the last report.

35. The most important event during the year was the rupture with the Jowáki Afrídís, which necessitated operations on an extended scale, and which were of so much importance both in their nature and results, that they require here a detailed notice, which is generally extracted from the final report made by this Government to the Imperial Government.

36. *The Jowáki Tribe.*—The Jowáki tribe is divided into four subdivisions, *viz.*, the Gallais, Hassan Khels, Ashu Khels and Jowákís. The last-named section inhabit the small strip of independent territory which runs south from the Jowáki Pass, below the Hassan Khel country, into the Kohát district, nearly touching the main military road half-way between Khushálgarh and Kohát. They possess some twenty-two villages and hamlets, and the total number of their fighting men may be estimated at 1,000. In 1853, the Jowáki Afridís were admitted by Major Coke to a share of the allowances for the protection of the Kohát Pass. They agreed to furnish an outpost on the Kotal, with twelve armed men to be present in a tower erected there, and to share with the Bangash tribe the responsibility for any injury or loss sustained thereon. For this service a share in the Pass allowances of Rs. 2,000 was guaranteed to them, which they have enjoyed till the present time. The Jowákís had for many years past behaved well. They are the principal carriers of wood to the Kohát Cantonments, and also have a large carrying trade in salt. In this way they had amassed considerable wealth, and their own country being barren and their very existence depending on free intercourse with British territory, they had shown far less inclination than other sections to embroil themselves with the Government. During the

disturbances of 1876-77, and the closure of the Kohát Pass, the Jowákís showed, as indeed might have been anticipated, a certain sympathy with their kinsmen who were engaged in hostilities with the British Government, but themselves took no action against it. They, however, abandoned their tower on the Kotal, which was destroyed by the Hassan Khel in February 1876, and, failing to keep their portion of the border free from the attacks of thieves belonging to the blockaded section of the Adam Khel, they were proceeded against by seizure of their men and property found in the Kohát district, upon which they at once gave in their submission, adjusted claims to the extent of Rs. 2,000, and gave selected hostages to maintain strict neutrality. This engagement the Jowákís observed until the close of the Pass difficulties in March of the past year. In July they abandoned their peaceful if not friendly attitude, directed a series of outrages against British territory, cut the telegraph wires on the Khushálgarh line, and attacked British subjects and villages with a surprising degree of audacity and energy.

37. The final submission of the Adam Khel tribe was effected by the late Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Henry Davies, immediately before resigning office. No pains were spared to render the provisions of the settlement, which were left by His Excellency the Viceroy to the discretion of the Punjab Government, complete and binding; and the most convincing proof that the arrangements made were sound in principle, just to the tribes concerned, and honorable to the Government, is found in the fact that those sections of the Adam Khel most active in opposition, the Gallais and Hassan Khel, maintained, during the whole of the Jowáki expedition, and although exposed to unprecedented pressure and temptation, a friendly neutrality towards the Government, and showed no disposition to shake themselves free from the engagements into which they had voluntarily entered in March 1877.

38. *The question of allowances.*—The conclusion of the Kohát Pass difficulty rendered necessary the consideration of the re-allotment of the allowances granted by Government to the tribe for the protection of the road through the Kohát Pass. It was never proposed to increase the total amount of the allowances granted, as this would have been a premium upon resistance and disorder; but it was felt that, as distributed, they were open to objection, as in some cases, being paid to sections of tribes who performed no appreciable service, and that it was well to take the opportunity to so re-arrange these grants as to pay alone those sections who performed the duties required by the Government

The assertion of the principle that these tribal allowances should be granted for work performed, and for no other consideration, has ever been insisted upon by the Punjab Government, and the Lieutenant-Governor thinks the principle a useful and necessary one; otherwise allowances, which fairly represent payments for faithful service performed, within or without British territory, will, truly or falsely, be open to the objection that they are of the nature of blackmail paid to independent tribes to ensure their good conduct. Such payments would be both derogatory to the dignity of Government and would most certainly fail of the effect desired. But the payments now made to the Biluch Tumandárs of Dera Ghází Khan, to the Khans and Maliks of the independent Afghán tribes along the Deraját and those which are now proposed, under the recommendation of the Border Defence Committee, to be granted to militia and levies on the Peshávar frontier, are strictly of the nature of payment for real service rigorously exacted; and it was intended to recast the Kohát Pass allowances in such a manner as to accord with this principle in those particulars in which it diverged from it. Whether the Jowákís would have lost their allowances it is impossible to say, as the case had not been reported to Government, nor had the local authorities arrived at a final decision as to the recommendations to be made; for there was unavoidable delay in disposing of the question after the termination of the blockade, when many claims had first to be decided, and deductions to be made from the allowances.

39. *Re-allotment of allowances.*—But the new re-organization of the Pass allowances was used as a handle by interested persons to influence the Jowákís for evil. It was known that a re-distribution was to be made, and that the Hassan Khel had been promised a larger share in consideration of the large responsibility accepted by them in the Pass. It was also known that it was under consideration to reduce the Jowáki allowance of Rs. 2,000, which, in one form or another, had been held since annexation, but which was not fairly earned, seeing that no Jowáki villages abutted on the Pass, and that, during the complications of 1876, the tribe had shown that they were unable to render the service in defence of the road which was expected of them.

But even had the Pass allowances for the guardianship of the crest of the Pass been withdrawn from the Jowákís, the Lieutenant-Governor would have been prepared to allow them an equivalent for the perform-

ance of real duties in guarding the Khushálgarh road and telegraph line which, running close to the independent hills, were always liable to attack.

40. *Responsibility for road and telegraph.*—It has been alleged that the responsibility for the safety of the road and telegraph enforced against the Jowákís was one of the reasons for their outbreak ; but the Lieutenant-Governor does not believe this had much influence ; the responsibility had always been asserted against those few villages of the Jowákís situated immediately on the road and within British territory, the inhabitants of which were considered as mere foreign settlers intimately allied with their brethren in the hills and responsible for their good conduct. The principle is one which has been upheld with advantage in other parts of the border, and, divided as the Afghán tribes may be by party-spirit, yet it is always for the advantage of the Government to insist, so far as is possible, on the homogeneity of any particular tribe and its undivided responsibility.

41. *The outbreak.*—The first active sign of hostility on the part of the Jowákís was in the month of July 1877, when on the 15th of that month they cut the telegraph wire between Kohát and Khushalgarh in several places. The Jowáki jirga, who were responsible for its safety, were at once summoned, but refused to come to Kohát, sending an insolent message that the Bangash jirga should be sent to discuss the matter with them in their own territory. Seizure of those Jowákís and of their property found in British territory was at once ordered, which was fairly successful, and 93 men and a large number of cattle were seized.

42. On the 24th July, a considerable number of the tribe, who had hidden themselves in ambush on the Kohát road, rescued two of their men who had been seized and were being escorted by the police to Kohát, three of the guard together with the prisoners being carried off into the Jowáki hills. The jirga was at once ordered to release the prisoners and return their arms ; but, under the pretence of fearing arrest, the jirga declined to come into Kohat, though the captives were released on the 27th July. The next night the telegraph wire was cut a second time, and the Deputy Commissioner threatened to forfeit the pension and property of the principal Jowáki Malik in British territory, and to eject the members of the tribe from their hamlets in the Kohát district. The jirga on the 30th July obeyed the summons of the

Deputy Commissioner and came to Kohát, where, the case being completely proved against them, they made submission, returned the arms of the police, and paid a fine of Rs. 300. The matter being thus settled, the jirga were allowed to return to their villages. In spite, however, of the submission and payment of fine, the Jowákís almost immediately began to show signs of an inclination to give further trouble, and on the 8th August began to move their property and grain from their hamlets on the Khushálgarh road. The Deputy Commissioner summoned the leading Malik of the hamlets in British territory, who explained that the reason for this action was the fear of the residents of being again arrested. He promised that the removal of the property should cease, and that he would bring in some of the leading Maliks of the section, to whom the Deputy Commissioner wished to explain the entire transfer of the management of their section, as of the whole Adam Khel tribe, to Nawáb Bahadur Sher Khan.

43. *Jowáki requests.*—On the 13th August the Malik returned with two other headmen preferring six requests, *viz.* :—

(1.) That their hamlets should not be held responsible for the good behaviour of their clansmen in the hills.

(2.) That the tribe should not be held responsible for the safety of the telegraph wire.

(3.) That the fine imposed upon them during the past rupture should be remitted.

(4.) That the fine recently paid by them of Rs. 300 should also be remitted.

(5.) That they should be granted their Pass allowances.

(6.) That the value of their cattle seized during the Kohát Pass difficulties should be restored to them.

To these requests the Deputy Commissioner returned no definite reply, stating that he would refer the first and second for the orders of the Commissioner, and declined to discuss the four last requests so long as they maintained their hostile attitude, but promising fully to consider them should they resume their ordinary friendly conduct. The Lieutenant-Governor disapproved of the Deputy Commissioner entertaining any of the proposals made on the representation of a few Maliks. He considered that the tribal jirga was alone entitled to be

heard on such questions; and, addressing the Commissioner to this effect, directed him to consult with the District Officers of Kohát and Pesháwar.

44. *Negotiations broken off.*—Before, however, the whole jirga could be summoned, news was the same day received of a raid on Commissariat mules grazing on the Khushalgarh road; three were reported to be carried off, and one man killed. The number of mules stolen was afterwards ascertained to be 36. The same night, on the Khushálgarh road, 11 miles from Kohát, a small party of sepoys proceeding on leave were attacked by Jowáki raiders. Two were killed and a traveller with them, and the telegraph wire was again cut. In order to ensure the safety of this most important line of communication, the Lieutenant-Governor at once sanctioned, for its efficient protection, cavalry and infantry patrols to be furnished during daylight by the garrison at Kohát, all traffic being stopped at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Khattak levies, horse and foot, were ordered to attend for service, and the police posts were strengthened. It was not considered necessary to recall the soldiers of the Kohát garrison who had gone on leave, but the Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the serving out of Brunswick rifles and ammunition from the Kohát stores to villages on the Jowáki frontier.

The night passed without incident, and the effect of the troops being moved out to patrol the road was pronounced to be good. The next day, however, a portion of Gandiáli village was burned by the Jowákis, and one man wounded, the raiders being driven into the hills by the troops who held Gandiáli at the mouth of the Pass till the afternoon—the only casualty being a cavalry horse wounded by a ricochet bullet at long range. It was further reported, though of this no confirmation has been received by the Government, that two travellers were kidnapped and carried off to the hills on the night of the 17th.

45. *Insolent attitude of the tribe.*—The agents of Nawáb Bahádur Sher Khan, who were sent into the hills to summon the jirga, returned, stating that both sections, the Haibat Khel and Quimat Khel, were engaged in the raids, and that the tribe demanded that their six requests should be granted. If they were so by the next day, at noon, the jirga would come into Kohát, provided that the brother of Nawáb Bahadur Sher Khan was sent to them, otherwise they would continue their hostile attitude. This insolent message was equivalent to the absolute refusal of the jirga to submit or come to Kohát, and the

Lieutenant-Governor directed the Deputy Commissioner to refuse the terms.

46. *Hostilities recommenced.*—On the night of the 20th a convoy of mules, under the escort of infantry and cavalry under Captain Brownlow, was attacked by a Jowáki force estimated at 500 men, who retired on the infantry firing upon them; and the following night the telegraph wire was again cut at the ninth milestone from Kohát.

47. *Immediate punishment recommended.*—The Lieutenant-Governor then urged the immediate punishment of the offenders, but considered the time unfavorable for a prolonged expedition. He thought that it was probable that by moving troops at once into the Jowáki country from the Pesháwar and Kohát side, the tribe would, without proceeding to hostilities, comply with the demands of Government for a fine, restoration of plundered property, and hostages for future good behaviour. The Lieutenant-Governor, who had already consulted the Brigadier-Generals Commanding the Pesháwar Brigade and the Punjab Frontier Force, proposed a plan of operations which would have necessitated the employment for two or three days of a force of 1,680 Infantry, 140 Cavalry and 2 Mountain Batteries, with no intention of occupying or remaining in the country which, at that time of the year, it would have been impracticable to do.

48. *The first expedition into Jowáki country.*—Nightly attacks on British villages and British subjects were now committed by the Jowákis; and the Commissioner and General Keyes determined to make an effort to cut off the marauders who daily lurked about the Khushálgarh road, obstructing traffic and harassing patrol parties. All the available troops of the Punjab Frontier Force were accordingly placed in position on the night of the 29th August, and entered Jowáki territory in three columns, working through the hills and uniting in the heart of the Jowáki country, returning the same night. The enemy made but slight resistance, retiring to their hills on the approach of the troops. A good deal of property and the hamlets of leading chiefs were destroyed; but no important result was attained by this expedition, which only proved the excellent temper and condition of the troops, who made in one day a 30-mile march over difficult country, in the most oppressive weather, without suffering any ill effects.

49. *Attack on Ghorazai.*—The expedition had no good effect on the conduct of the Jowákis, who continued to cut the telegraph wire

and attack British villages; and to check their raids it was necessary to construct a post at Gandiáli on the Khushálgarh road. The most audacious of their attacks was one on the night of the 20th October on the village of Ghorázai, situated some four miles from Gumbat. This village was held by Khattak levies, of which there were no fewer than 40 in charge. The Afridís, some 200 or 300 in number, attacked the village with great courage, and carried off a large number of cattle, leaving four of the villagers dangerously wounded.

50. *Attack on Garhi Ghandu.*—Another audacious attack was made on the Khattak village of Garhi, situated in the Pesháwar District, and within half-a-mile of the police outpost of Shamsattu. Here, on the 24th October, the Jowákís, 60 in number, entered the village under cover of the ravines, and taking it by surprise, plundered it and escaped with their booty before assistance was received. Several of the villagers were wounded in this raid.

51. *On Ishkakot.*—An attack was made on the night of the 25th October on a body of Native Infantry who, in gross disregard of all rules for ensuring the safety of troops on the march, and in the immediate neighbourhood of an enemy's country, had encamped on the banks of a ravine immediately on the Afrídi border. Fourteen of their number were killed and wounded, and eight rifles were carried off.

52. *A military expedition determined on.*—The continued outrages of the tribe at last rendered a military expedition against them absolutely necessary, and it was determined that a joint occupation of the Jowáki country should be made by General Keyes with a Division composed of troops belonging to the Frontier Force, and supported by the 20th Native Infantry held in reserve at Khushálgarh, while General Ross, Commanding at Pesháwar, should advance from that direction. The blockade, which had been for soms time of a purely military character, was to be made more active, and be extended by General Keyes' occupation of the villages of Paiah and Túrki, cutting a line of country through the Jowáki lands. A proclamation, explaining the reasons for, and the extent of the military operations to be undertaken, as also the terms to be exacted from the Jowákís, was issued by the Government of India, and made public after General Keyes had entered the Jowáki country and taken up his position. The proclamation was translated into the vernaculars of the frontier, and circulated among the independent tribes as well as the Jowákís, and its meaning fully explained.

53. *The neutrality of the Adam Khel section.*—In the meantime the neutrality of the Ashu Khel, Gallai, and Hassan Khel sections of the Adam Khel villages had been secured. The Lieutenant-Governor had believed from the first that this was possible, and that the sections generally would abide by the friendly arrangements into which they had entered in March 1876. Captain Cavagnari, Deputy Commissioner of Peshâwar, conducted the necessary negotiations for the maintenance of neutrality; a large number of hostages from the several sections were called into Peshâwar, and remained there under the control of Nawâb Bahâdur Sher Khan until the conclusion of military operations. By securing the neutrality of these sections, a very important advantage was gained. The scope of military operations was reduced, and the Jowâkís were cut off from other tribes, which are less in our power than the Adam Khel, and were less able to procure assistance from without than they would have been if engagements for neutrality had not been secured.

54. Much difference of opinion existed amongst Frontier Officers regarding the manner in which the promises to remain neutral would be kept. The Commissioner, Sir R. Pollock, and the Deputy Commissioner of Peshâwar, Captain Cavagnari, were confident in the good faith of the neutral sections, and the Lieutenant-Governor was guided by their opinion in forming his conclusion. The result showed that these officers judged correctly how the neutral tribes would behave.

55. *Their conduct satisfactory.*—Their conduct was generally satisfactory. Individual members no doubt joined their kinsmen in opposing the advance of the British force, and several of the uncommitted sections were among the killed and wounded in the first skirmishes with our troops. But this was anticipated, and indeed it was hopeless to expect that the main body of the tribe could altogether influence the more excitable members when fighting was going on in their immediate neighbourhood.

56. *The modified terms.*—The terms finally sanctioned by the Government of India were thus stated in directions issued to the Commissioner of Peshâwar :—

"(1.) Restitution of stolen property. This is to be enforced so far as is practicable.

"(2.) Fine of Rs. 10,000 as proposed by Commissioner.

"(3.) Surrender of all Government arms and arms of European manufacture, without any valuation being paid for them. A number of native matchlocks proportional to the number of English arms surrendered to be taken. With reference to these last, a proportionate reduction may be made in the fine.

"(4.) Occupation of Jammu by British troops, proposed by Government of India, has already been carried out.

"(5.) Construction of a road through Jowáki country will be left to the decision of General Keyes as to the possibility of its execution. But during military occupation, the communications are to be improved as much as possible.

"(6.) Survey of the Jowáki country is to be undertaken and concluded before withdrawal of the troops. This need not form one of the terms offered to the Jowákís, as it is to be carried out during the military occupation.

"(7.) Surrender to be energetically demanded and insisted upon of the persons chiefly concerned in leading or instigating the treacherous attack upon unarmed sepoys on the Khushálgarh road, and in the Shahkot raid. Names and number of these persons should be at once reported by telegram for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor. If surrendered, a reduction will be made in the amount of the fine and number of arms demanded.

"(8.) Hostages for future good behaviour.

"(9.) Jowáki Pass allowances will be finally withdrawn."

57. *The settlement finally made.*—On this basis a settlement was finally made with the tribe; but it was found impossible to obtain, under any pressure which could be applied, the unconditional surrender of criminals. After the successful conduct of military operations—after the whole country had been completely overrun—the terms finally pressed upon the Jowákís, and accepted by them, were a fine of Rs. 5,000, the surrender of 25 English rifles and 25 of native manufacture, with a guarantee for the banishment of the specified criminals from their territory, and hostages for future good conduct and for the continued exclusion of the prescribed ring-leaders.

58. *Operations from the Kohát side.*—The military operations must now be briefly described. Brigadier-General Keyes, on the 9th November, entered the Jowáki Valley with two columns from the Kohát and

Gumbat direction, while a third column entered by Shádipur and took up a line of minor defence. Paiah, one of the principal Jowáki villages, was occupied without much opposition; the tribe having retired, anticipating an attack on their capital, Jammu. The loss on the British side was 3 wounded, and on that of the enemy 6 killed, 4 wounded and several prisoners. The towers in the Lower Paiah Valley were destroyed on the 13th November, and, after preliminary operations, Jammu was taken and occupied on the 1st December, with a loss of 3 wounded and 1 killed on the side of the British; and 5 killed, besides several wounded, on that of the enemy.

59. *From Pesháwar.*—In the meantime, a Brigade under the command of Brigadier-General Ross, Commanding the Pesháwar District, had taken up a strong position in the Jowáki country, occupying a low range of hills called the Sherghásha ridge, overlooking the Bori Valley, which contained the principal villages of the tribe on the northern side of the inner range of the Jowáki hills. The Sherghásha was occupied after slight resistance, the loss of the enemy having been about 10 killed and wounded. Positions in the Bori Valley were taken up, the villages being commanded by the guns, and in the course of the next 3 days all the villages were occupied, the towers and houses of the principal headmen destroyed, and the British Force returned to its position on the Sherghásha ridge. After the occupation of Jammu, General Keyes fell back on his former position in front of Bágh, blowing up the towers in the Jowáki Valley. The enemy's loss was estimated to be about 30 killed and wounded during these operations.

60. *The advance into the Pastaoni Valley.*—Up to the close of December no apparent progress was made in subduing the spirit of the Jowákís. Many of their principal villages had been destroyed, and their loss in property and cattle and life had been very great. The exceeding and unusual inclemency of the weather,—rain on one occasion falling for nearly sixty consecutive hours,—which had tried the utmost endurance of the troops, had a still more depressing effect upon the Jowáki tribe driven from their villages and hamlets, and encamped upon the mountain side; but they showed no disposition to give in; and the Lieutenant-Governor strongly pressed upon the Commissioner of Pesháwar and the Generals Commanding the several Divisions the desirability of making a simultaneous advance into the inner Jowáki country, known as the Pastaoni Valley, and to thoroughly occupy it. He believed that in

the first place a large amount of property, camels and cattle might be found; while the spirit of the Jowákís would not be thoroughly broken, nor their acceptance of the Government demands secured until this inner stronghold, hitherto believed impregnable and defended by almost impracticable defiles, had been thoroughly explored, surveyed, and swept from end to end. Consequently a concerted attack was made from the Pesháwar and Kohát sides. General Keyes' force, which only marched as far as the Durga heights on the Kohát side of the range overlooking Pastaoni, supported General Ross' column, which occupied the Pastaoni Valley, and, after meeting slight resistance, returned after two days to Shergbásha. On the 15th, 16th, and 17th January the Pastaoni Valley was again occupied, the Naro defile thoroughly explored from end to end, and the whole of the inner Jowáki country occupied by the troops. The opposition was not considerable, a few casualties only occurring on the side of the British Force. After this the troops returned to their quarters at Túrki and Shergbásha, and, no signs being visible of immediate submission, preparations were made to continue the military blockade for an indefinite period, and to erect posts and towers to secure the troops in their present posts and to render their duties as light as possible consistently with maintaining the blockade and preventing raids upon villages in British territory.

61. *Its immediate results.*—The effect of the Pastaoni expedition was, however, quite as great as had been anticipated, and the enemy almost immediately after the retirement of the troops showed signs of a desire to submit if only the terms were such as, consistently with Afghán honor, they could accept; and their jirga, or deputation of elders, consisting of some sixty of all sections, except that belonging to Mushki, came into the military head-quarters at Shindi and subsequently to Kohát, and expressed their readiness to pay the fine and restore stolen property. They, however, demurred to the surrender of arms as an impossible condition, and absolutely refused to give up ringleaders. Their reverses had not yet broken their spirit, and they made the preposterous demand that, in estimating the amount of fine, the Government should take into account as compensation the losses sustained by them during the expedition. It being impossible to discuss demands such as these, the jirga was dismissed.

62. *The retreat of the Jowákis to the Pass.*—The principal Jowákís had now taken refuge with the neutral Afrídís in the Kohát Pass, and

pressure was brought to bear upon the latter to induce submission. The Jowákís had declared themselves ready to abandon their lands and become subordinate holders of land under their Pass kinsmen; and were this not permitted, they expressed their intention of emigrating to the Tíra hills, where an asylum had been offered to them. The Lieutenant-Governor was unwilling to permit either of these alternatives, since this would leave the Government with no one against whom their claims, still unsatisfied, could be enforced; and the Pass Afrídís were informed that they would be held responsible for all outrages committed by any members of the Jowáki tribe in British territory. The Government of India, however, understanding that the insistance upon the unconditional surrender of the leaders would merely maintain the troops in the field and necessitate the occupation of the Jowáki country for an indefinite period without much hope of a final settlement, and with the danger of the embroilment of the neighbouring tribes, so far modified the demand as to accept in lieu of the surrender of leaders their perpetual exclusion from Jowáki territory, if the tribe were absolutely unable to give them up. The compensation demandable was, moreover, reduced to any amount which the Lieutenant-Governor might see fit to demand, or might be abandoned altogether if the Jowákís were unable to pay. The progress of negotiations, which were conducted by the Commissioner of Pesháwar, need not be noted in detail; but on the basis of the last-mentioned concessions, the Lieutenant-Governor had the satisfaction of sanctioning a final settlement with the tribe, which was ratified at a Darbár held at Pesháwar on the 4th March. This was attended by all Civil and Military Officers and Native Chiefs and officials. The submission of the Jowáki deputation was received, a fine of Rs. 5,000 paid, and the stipulated number of arms given up. Deputations from all those sections of the Adam Khel who had remained neutral were also present, and to these suitable presents were made; the services of Khans and Chiefs who had been of service during the operations were acknowledged and rewarded, and the arrangements thus concluded, it is reasonable to hope, will be permanent and satisfactory.

63. *The cohesion between Adam Khel section slight.*—The operations showed that the cohesion between the sub-sections of the Adam Khel Afrídís and the several branches of the Afrídi tribe was less complete than had hitherto been supposed to be the case. The Adam Khel sections maintained absolute neutrality; and the Afrídi tribe, as a

whole, although solicited for assistance by the Jowákís in the most urgent manner, never came to the support of their kinsmen in any large numbers. A body of Zakka Khels, some 300 or 400 men, came as far as the Kohát Pass, and there threatened to create additional complications by firing at a party of English officers proceeding along the road, but they did not proceed further, and pressure was brought to bear upon the Gallis to compel their return to their own country.

64. *Conduct of the troops.*—So far as the expedition tested the temper, discipline and endurance of the troops, its results were excellent. The force under both Generals behaved admirably, and supported extreme hardships from the unusual bad weather and great exposure with exemplary patience.

65. *Generally disturbed state of all the trans-border tribes.*—The year 1877 was a pre-eminently disturbed and excited one as regards the feelings of the independent tribes on this border; the result partly of the above rupture with the Adam Khel which occupied some eight months of it, and partly of the breaking off of our relations with the Amír of Kabul.

66. *Whose Jirgas visit Kabul.*—The jirgas of the following independent tribes visited the Amír at Kabul at his invitation during the summer months :—

(*a*).—Zaimusht.

(*b*).—Afrídi (including the Adam Khel.)

(*c*).—Orákzai (excluding the Shiah clans, who dared not march through the country of the intervening Súni tribes).

(*d*).—Wazíris.

These tribes went partly from motives of covetousness and in the hopes of obtaining money, rifles, and "lungis," and partly from fear of being called "Wahábís" by the Mullas, who had at the Amír's desire given out that he was about to wage a crescentade with the English in the month of October 1877. Many of the jirgas came back dissatisfied with their reception and presents, some of them having received cheques on the Governor of Kurram, which, on presentation, were dishonored; and some being promised arms which, on various pretexts, were never given.

67. *Death of the Shiah Syad of Tirah.*—The Shiah and Suni (Orakzai) religious feud was almost quiescent throughout the year, being confined to a few desultry skirmishes and raids. The reigning (Shiah) Syad of Tirah, Muhammad Hassan, died in the British village of Ibráhimzai on the 31st March 1877, and was at once succeeded by his brother Syad Hosain.

68. *Famine in Kurram and neighbourhood.*—Throughout the year there was great scarcity of grain in Kurram and surrounding districts, the people of all of which imported grain from British territory.

69. *General state of revolt in the Amír's territory throughout the year* 1877.—The Districts of Kurram, Khost, Zurmat, Gardez, &c., were in a chronic state of revolt throughout the year owing to increased taxation and demand for recruits for the Amír's army. Several clans fled in a body into the most remote hills, and some families crossed the river Kurram into British territory for refuge.

The Deraját Division, which has been during the whole year under the charge of Colonel A. Munro, Commissioner, is fortunate in having few events of political importance to record.

70. BANNU DISTRICT.—The Bannu frontier has been tranquil throughout the year, and there have been no raids of any consequence, with the exception of an attack made on the night of the 11th-12th August 1877 by a robber band on the police guard stationed at the Kachkot bridge on the road to the Kurram post, and in which 3 constables were killed, owing entirely to their own folly in sleeping on beds placed on the high road, instead of within the tower expressly provided for their safety. The band consisted chiefly of religious fanatics "tálib-ul-ilm;" the few others—there were 7 in all—being notorious marauders.

71. *The Dour blockade.*—As the people of Dour, though apparently without any particular sympathy for the offenders, but rather in accord with general tribal custom beyond the border, gave these criminals shelter in the valley, a blockade was established with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, and all Douris found in British territory were secured. The blockade was indeed a passive one. No military precautions had to be taken, nor has any attempt at retaliation been made. The blockade was raised on the payment by the Douris of the entire fine demanded by the Government.

72. *Darwesh Khel and Mahsúd Wazíris.*—The trans-border feud between the Darwesh Khels and Mahsúd Wazírs continues rather with advantage to the peace of our border than otherwise. The deputations of Wazír Maliks who had resorted to Kabul were dissatisfied with the Amír's treatment of them in the matter of presents; and the current talk of last year regarding a border religious war has died out.

73. DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT.—The number of border offences which occurred during the year slightly exceeded by 5 cases that of the year preceding, but the type of crime was generally much less serious.

Instead of 8 murders, as in 1876, there were only 2 in the year under report, and the value of property stolen by trans-border marauders was less by Rs. 1,000 than that of the year previous. There have been no cases of serious hurt, and, in a case of attempted dacoity, one of the leaders was apprehended, tried, and sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment. The favourable state of this part of the border now may be contrasted with what it was 10 years ago, when the catalogue of border crime exhibited 127 cases of all kinds, involving a loss of property to British subjects of nearly Rs. 12,000.

In 33 out of the 37 cases which occurred, full reparation was obtained, the disposal of cases being generally effected in accordance with the Frontier Regulations. The larger proportion of cases, *viz.*, 29, were by Mahsúd Wazírs, ever the most inveterate border plunderers; but in all these cases, except 3, full redress was obtained within the year, and since the end of the year they have been compelled to deliver up a Hindu boy kidnapped by a few malcontents of the small recalcitrant party, who have at last seen the uselessness of holding out longer against the Government. It may be said that the Tánk border was never before in so satisfactory a condition as now, nor life and property within the valley itself so secure as they have been during the last 3 years, since the introduction of the new measures.

No border offence is recorded for the year against either of the tribes of Kasránís or Usteranas. The Bhitánnís also have absolutely abstained from crime, aiding us energetically in preventing incursions from the Mahsúd hills beyond. Five cases are put down to the Shiránís, in 4 of which complete reparation was obtained.

74. Dera Ghazi Khan District.—For this district the amount value of property stolen by trans-border marauders during the year was Rs. 5,234, and the recoveries amounted to Rs. 4,843, doubts existing as to the balance having been really carried away. Owners have an invariable tendency to exaggerate their losses, and the amount of recoveries leaves little to be desired. A slight increase in the quantity of property carried away is observable as compared with the year preceding,
Bozdárs. and it is owing to the misconduct of certain members of the Bozdár tribe, who were firmly met with satisfactory results in the early
Marrís. part of this year. A few absconded murderers from the Rájanpur sub-division still obtain shelter with the Marrís, but one was recently captured on returning to British territory as a guide to other criminals. The Governor-General's Agent for Biluchistán has been communicated with on the subject, and it is hoped that pressure brought to bear on the Marrís will result, if not in the surrender of these criminals, at least in refusal of shelter to any more such.

75. *Gurchánís and Lisharís.*—The measures taken towards the Gurchanís and Lisharís of the Harrand border have tended to maintain perfect tranquillity along that part of the frontier during the year.

76. *Biluch tribes.*—The general conduct of the Biluch tribes of the border throughout the year has been very satisfactory. There have been no raids and no offences of any magnitude committed by them. Troops have marched on four different occasions through the Marri and Bugti hills to and from the Bolan Pass and Quetta without any hindrance or molestation whatever, the tribes in fact showing a zealous alacrity in facilitating their progress. Disputes between two rivals to the Khetrán (trans-border) chiefship were amicably settled, and it is hardly possible that the state of the lower border could be more tranquil and satisfactory than it is at the present time.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SURVEYS.—The total area surveyed and mapped in the Punjab and its Dependencies to the close of 1876-77 (exclusive of the area surveyed by the Grand Trigonometrical Survey of India of which no details are available), with the cost per square mile, was as follows :—

	Area.	*Cost per mile.*
	Square miles.	Rs. A. P.
Topographical Survey of the Jhelum and Rawalpindi Districts, 1851—59 ...	10,555	20 5 1
Military reconnaissance of Hazara, 1847—49 ...	7,500	2 7 0
Revenue and Cantonment Surveys topographically ...	23,602	12 4 4
Revenue Surveys by villages ...	116,007	28 6 3

78. During the year under report 3,032 square miles more were completed by villages, at a cost of Rs. 49-1-7 per mile.

Two Revenue Survey parties were employed in the Punjab during the year. One under Colonel H. C. Johnston, C.B., completed 1,426 square miles in the Ráwalpindi, Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu Districts; but work was interfered with, as some members of the party were employed with the force operating against the Jowákís. The total expenditure was Rs. 85,345.

The second survey, under Major D. Macdonald, completed 1,606 square miles in the Sirsa District at a total cost of Rs. 63,535.

79. Settlements.—The following districts were under settlement during the year :—

1. Delhi.
2. Gurgaon.
3. Karnál.
4. Rohtak.
5. Jhelam.
6. Multan.
7. Jhang.
8. Muzaffargarh.
9. Dera Ismail Khan.
10. Bannu.
11. Kohát.

And besides these, settlements were in progress in Rai Dalip Singh's jágír in the Kulu Sub-division of the Kángra District, and in the villages of Káhnwán, Chamb, Gurdáspur.

No final reports have been submitted, no settlements completed, nor begun during the year.

80. Assessment reports of the following tahsíls were submitted, and the orders of Government passed on them within the year, or shortly after its close :—

Tahsíl.		*District.*
1. Ballabgarh	...	Delhi.
2. Pánipat	...	Karnál.
3. Sinánwán	...	Muzaffargarh.
4. Tánk	...	Dera Ismail Khan.
5. Kuláchi	...	Ditto.
6. Leiah	...	Ditto.
7. Bannu	...	Bannu.
8. Bhakkar	...	Dera Ismail Khan.
9. Miánwáli	...	Bannu.
10. Rai Dalip Singh's jágír	...	Kángra.

81. *Delhi.*—In last year's report it was noticed that discrepancies of more than 5 per cent. between the revenue and settlement surveys had been discovered in 193 villages : all but one have now been passed.

The revenue rate report for Tahsíl Delhi is in the Financial Commissioner's hands ; orders have been passed on the Ballabgarh report, and that for Sonepat is expected shortly.

The establishment has been chiefly employed in the work of attestation, which was nearly complete in the Delhi and Ballabgarh tahsíls.

82. *Gurgaon.*—The village assessments have been announced, and show an increase of revenue amounting to Rs. 1,79,595, but, owing to drought, large suspensions had to be given in tahsíls Núh and Firozpur. The establishments were mainly occupied in the distribution of the assessments and the completion of attestation.

83. *Karnál.*—Assessment reports for both tahsíls were submitted by the officer in charge: orders were passed on the Pánipat report. The other was with the Commissioner. The work of attestation was nearly completed.

The Commissioner of the Division, Lieutenant-Colonel Davies, C.S.I., has supervised the settlement of the three districts above enumerated.

84. *Rohtak.*—The 1st, 3rd and 4th stages were completed during the year; the assessment reports of tahsíls Sámpla and Jhajjar submitted, and those of Gohána and Rohtak have since been finished.

Attestation was nearly at an end, and the settlement operations may be expected to close in the summer of 1879.

85. *Jhelum.*—Assessment reports of all four tahsíls were submitted to the Financial Commissioner, and stages 3, 4, 5 and 6 concluded during the year. Want of supervising officers prevented the attestation being completed in each village and on the spot; it has been carried on at the head-quarters of each tahsíl.

86. *Kohát.*—The first four stages are now complete for the whole district, the 5th and 6th for the portion under regular settlement; and orders have been passed on the assessment report.

87. *Bannu.*—The detailed assessments of the Isa Khel and Marwat tahsíls were sanctioned within the year, and those of Bannu and Miánwáli since its close.

This settlement is nearly finished; part of the establishment has been transferred to Ludhiána.

88. *Dera Ismail Khan.*—This settlement also is drawing to a close; orders were passed on the Tánk, Kuláchi, and Leiah reports, and on that for the waste unirrigated lands of the Bhakkar tahsíl. Part of the establishment has been transferred to Ludhiána.

89. *Mooltan.*—The assessment reports of tahsíls Mooltan, Shujabad, Lodhrán, and Mailsi have been submitted, the assessments announced, and work virtually brought to a close in tahsíl Sarai Sidhu.

90. *Muzaffargarh.*—The assessment report for the Sinánwán tahsíl was received and orders have been passed on it; the report for the Alípur tahsíl is with the Financial Commissioner, and that for the third tahsíl is expected shortly.

91. *Jhang.*—The assessment report of the Chiniot tahsíl was submitted, and that for Shorkot under preparation at the close of the year.

Káhnuwán Chamb.—Measurements were completed, attestation nearly finished, and the assessments submitted for orders.

92. *Cost of settlements in progress.*—The subjoined table shows the expenditure from Imperial revenues on each of the settlements in progress up to the close of 1877-78, the dates when operations began, and when they are expected to end :—

District.	Settlement when commenced.	When expected to end.	Total expenditure.
			Rs.
Delhi ...	January 1872 ...	March 1880 ...	3,57,462
Gurgaon ...	February 1872 ...	Do. 1879 ...	3,80,209
Karnál ...	January 1872 ...	Ditto ...	2,07,722
Rohtak ...	August 1873 ...	Ditto ...	2,51,501
Jhelum ...	January 1875 ...	Do. 1880 ...	2,92,730
Mooltan ...	April 1873 ...	Do. 1879 ...	3,61,299
Jhang ...	October 1874 ...	October 1879 ...	2,56,347
Muzaffargarh ...	June 1873 ...	March 1879 ...	2,66,827
Dera Ismail Khan ...	February 1872 ...	Do. 1879 ...	4,22,979
Bannu ...	March 1872 ...	Ditto ...	4,30,072
Kohát ...	December 1874 ...	Ditto ...	1,42,428
		TOTAL ...	33,71,676

93. [1] *Judicial business of the Settlement Courts.*—The number of original judicial cases disposed of in Settlement Courts during 1877-78 was as follows:—

Suits for rights in land	...	6,501
Rent suits and suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act	...	2,614
Total	...	9,115

The number of appeals from Settlement Courts decided during the year was 2,468, of which 517 were rejected at first hearing; of the rest 206 were remanded for re-trial, 466 were accepted, and 1,279 rejected.

94. *General Remarks.*—Arrangements have been made to place under re-settlement the districts of Sirsa, Umballa, Jullundur, Hoshiárpur, and Ludhiána; in the last-named operations have now been begun.

95. LAND TENURES.—The character of the land tenures prevailing in the Punjab and its dependencies was fully described in paragraphs 27 to 44 of the report for 1872-73, and statistics as to the different classes were given in paragraphs 44 and 45 of the report for 1875-76. It is unnecessary to repeat either in this place.

96. WORKING OF THE PUNJAB TENANCY ACT.—Except in such districts as those in the Mooltan Division, where tenants are still too scarce and too valuable to be pressed or interfered with, there is a tendency to a larger use by landlords of the powers given them by Act XXVIII. of 1868.

Of 209 cases in which decrees were given for enhancement of rent paid by tenants with rights of occupancy, 143 were decided under the 3rd clause of Section 11 on a comparison with rents of tenants-at-will in the neighbourhood after deduction of a certain percentage, 60 under the second clause on a comparison with rents paid by occupancy tenants, and 6 under the first clause on the ground of an excess area in possession of the tenant.

97. These suits are most numerous in Gurgaon, where they rose from 28 to 117, and in Rohtak where there were 128 during the year against 53 in 1876-77; both these district are under settlement. In Lahore, Amritsar, Hazára, and Fírozpur the institutions numbered more than 20, in 8 districts less than 20, and in 18 there were none at all.

98. There were only 12 decrees for ejectment of occupancy tenants against 23 in the preceding year. Eleven of these were under clause 1, Section 19, on the ground of decrees for arrears of rent having been unsatisfied for 15 days or upwards. On the other hand, decrees for ejectment of tenants-at-will rose from 64 in 1876-77 to 215, of which the large number of 191 were in the Ráwalpindi District; 4,924 notices of ejectment were issued, being 9 less than in the year preceding; they were most numerous in the following districts, *viz* :—

Gurgáon ...	776
Fírozpur ...	620
Hissár ...	428
Sirsá ...	417
Ráwalpindi ...	410

To contest these notices 1,236 suits were brought, of which 818, or about 66 per cent., were decided in favour of the landlord, and 410 in favour of the tenant.

In Gurgáon, where a settlement is in progress, the increase of revenue demand and the rise in the value of land due to the Agra Canal have resulted, as was noticed in past years, in general action on the part of the landlords to raise rents and eject unprofitable tenants; but in districts like Sirsa and Hissár, with a scanty population and large areas of culturable waste, so great recourse to these powers was hardly to be expected.

99. GOVERNMENT ESTATES.—The division of these estates into two classes as shown in previous reports is still maintained; they are—(1) the estates of which the Government is the proprietor, and (2) those in which the Government collects the revenue direct from the cultivators instead of from the actual proprietors, commonly known as "Kham Estates."

100. *Government Estates.*—The returns for the past year show 258 of these estates having an area of 10,525,141 acres, while the returns for the previous year gave 401 estates with an area of 10,372,233. The wide difference in the number of these estates is owing apparently to some uncertainty among the local authorities as to what constitutes an estate; for while in one case it is held to comprise the whole area of Government land in a district, in another each Government rakh is returned as a separate estate; this uncertainty about enumeration does not, however, affect the area, in regard to which the increase shown in the returns for the past year is accounted for by revised measurements and demarcations at settlement.

101. It was noted in the last report, with reference to the frequent applications made for grants of waste land, in what districts such lands belonging to Government were still available. It is not necessary to repeat the whole of the information here, but it will be convenient to show in the following table the districts containing the chief areas of waste land belonging to Government, and its extent:—

DISTRICT.		Total area in Acres.	Cultivated in Acres.
Mooltan	...	1,892,074	32,459
Jhang	...	2,308,480	7,189
Montgomery	...	2,320,457	12,393
Muzaffargarh	...	306,537	226
Ráwalpindi	...	583,993	1,306
Jhelum	...	332,589	2,649
Shahpur	...	849,124	17,511
Dera Ismail Khan	...	766,096	318
Dera Gházi Khan	...	276,043	24,029
Lahore	...	275,000	20,573
Gujránwála	...	152,729	853
Hazára	...	154,800	...

102. Large tracts of the above waste have been taken up by the Forest Department for conservancy, and a great proportion of the residue is insusceptible of cultivation without water, which could only be supplied in certain of the tracts at a cost which is prohibitive. An attempt is being made to divide the waste lands in the Montgomery District into those to which irrigation may hereafter be extended and those beyond the reach of irrigation, which must remain, as at present, vast grazing grounds for camels and cattle.

103. The area of this Government land under cultivation during the past year is stated to have been 152,908 acres; the income realized from the lands leased for cultivation was Rs. 92,693, and the total receipts from the entire area of Government land amounted to Rs. 6,63,032. It has before been stated that men of capital and good social position now frequently apply for leases of large areas of land which can with difficulty be obtained in the more civilized localities and in the neighbourhood of large towns; the result is a gradual movement towards the more remote districts, which must necessarily tend to an increase in the value of land in those directions.

104. *Kham Estates.*—There were 96 villages held *Kham*, or under direct management, during the past year, or 8 in excess of the number in the previous year; of these 68 were in the Dera Ismail Khan District, the expected transfer of which to their former owners not having yet taken place, 12 in Koh́át, 9 in Bannu, 4 in Montgomery, 2 in Dera Gházi Khan, which were deserted by their owners owing to failure of irrigation, and 1 in the Mooltan District, which will probably be restored to its owners when the new assessment is declared. The total area under cultivation in these estates was 26,502 acres, on which the net demand amounted to Rs. 62,403.

105. Wards' Estates.—The number of estates under management was 40, the same as the previous year; and the total income was Rs. 4,53,773, chiefly derived from landed property; while the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,55,814, of which Rs. 19,078 were expended on the education of the wards. The total of the cash balances to the credit of these estates amounted at the close of the year to Rs. 2,81,304. Debts were paid off during 1877 to the extent of Rs. 17,336, but the liabilities remaining amounted to Rs. 1,48,424, of which Rs. 81,443 belonged to one estate in the Umballa District; but special arrangements which will come immediately into effect, have been made for clearing off this liability, as there is now a surplus of more than Rs. 7,000 per annum over expenditure on account of this estate, and an available balance of Rs. 24,355 has accumulated. The largest estates under management were those mentioned in the last report, *viz.*, those of the Nawáb of Mamdot in the Ferozepore District, Sardár Bakhshísh Singh of Amritsar, and Rája Jai Chand of Lambagraon in the Kángra District. The total charge to Government for the expense of office management in connection with these estates was Rs. 4,194 for the year.

106. Transfers of Land.—In addition to the statistics given in Appendix No. 9, the following information in regard to these transfers is taken from the Financial Commissioner's report. The number of transactions recorded during the past and two previous years is:—

Nature of Transfers.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
By voluntary sale or gift	7,818	10,165	10,984
By compulsory sale	485	512	617
By inheritance	55,307	70,454	67,702

107. The sales, it will be observed, are again in excess of those of the previous year, notwithstanding that the number in 1876-77 largely exceeded those of 1875-76, but still the increase is not greater, perhaps not as great, as might have been expected in a year of comparative distress. There were, however, circumstances noted in the last report which rendered it probable that the great increase in 1876-77 was only apparent, in consequence of the sales of previous years having only then been brought on record, when mutation of names was effected. This was a marked feature in the returns 1876-77 received from the Pesháwar District, where heavy arrears had been brought up, and the sales reported were thirty times as great as those of the previous year. For the past year 1877-78 the return from this district is blank. In comparing the figures therefore of the two last years, the circumstances which may have unduly swollen the numbers representing the transactions of 1876-77 have to be borne in mind.

108. *Sales.*—The following table shows the transfers by sale during the last three years :—

	To Agriculturists.			To Non-Agriculturists.			Total.		
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Number of sales ...	3,999	6,270	6,707	2,601	2,676	3,215	6,600	8,946	9,922
Total of area sold in acres	51,910	64,803	66,223	37,392	36,434	38,001	89,302	101,237	1,04,224
Government revenue assessed thereon Rs.	31,820	43,223	48,688	24,333	35,012	29,267	56,153	78,235	77,955
Amount for which sold „	9,71,217	11,81,904	12,17,149	8,02,178	6,33,918	7,75,047	17,73,395	18,15,822	19,92,196
Average selling price per acre Rs.	19	18	18	21	17	20	20	17·8	19

109. The increase during the past year would have been more marked, had it not been that in the Mooltan District there was in 1876-77 one large transaction of Rs. 1,20,000. Deducting this exceptional item from the general total of that year, there is an increase of nearly 3 lakhs of rupees in the value of the land sold in 1877-78, as compared with the previous year; but while the value per acre of the land sold to agriculturists averages the same as in 1876-77 the average value of the sales to non-agriculturists shows an increase from Rs. 17 to Rs. 20 per acre; the proportion of the sales to the latter also shows an increase. The value of each transaction in the previous year, exclusive of the exceptional case in Mooltan, was Rs. 213, while in 1877-78 it was only Rs. 202, and similarly the average area for each transaction fell from 12⅗ to

10½ acres, so that while the total transactions have increased, they have also extended to a greater number of people and to smaller average holdings, from which it is inferred that the pressure on the agricultural community was greater in 1877-78 than in the previous year.

110. *Mortgages.*—It was shown in the last report that the total area of land held in mortgage had increased from 1,458,545 acres at the close of 1874-75 to 1,757,511 acres at the close of 1876-77. To this area has now to be added 255,518 acres mortgaged in 1877-78, making a total of 2,013,029 acres, from which, however, has to be deducted an area of 40,132 redeemed within the same period, leaving a balance held in mortgage at the close of the year of 1,972,897 acres, in regard to which the following details may be given :—

	Lands Mortgaged			Lands redeemed from Mortgage		
	To agriculturists.	To non-agriculturists.	Total.	From agriculturists.	From non-agriculturists.	Total.
Number of cases ...	12,658	14,786	27,444	1,783	1,144	2,927
Area in acres ...	106,205	1,49,313	2,55,518	19,535	20,597	40,132
Government annual demand Rs.	93,657	1,42,988	2,36,645	18,003	12,081	30,084
Amount for which mortgaged "	18,11,367	25,75,676	43,87,043	2,23,267	1,81,264	4,04,531
Average per acre "	17	17	17	11	9	10

111. The number of mortgages, it will be observed, still goes on increasing much faster than the redemptions; but it may be remarked, as in the last report, that the general prosperity of the agricultural community of late years may be gauged by the remarkable increase in the value of land. In 1864-65 the average selling price was Rs. 5-8 per acre; in 1869-70 it had risen to Rs. 10-12 per acre; during the succeeding four years the average varied from Rs. 14 to Rs. 16 per acre; and in 1875-76 it had risen to Rs. 20; but in the following year the selling price of land averaged somewhat less, being between Rs. 17 and Rs. 18. The value last year, however, rose again, and the average reached Rs. 19. These figures go to explain the singular feature in the above statistics of mortgages, that the value of lands redeemed appears on the average about half that of lands mortgaged. It was observed last year, and may here be repeated, that the redemptions, it may be presumed, were adjusted in accordance with the terms of deeds drawn some years back

when the value of land was much below that at which it stands at present; whilst the increase in the number of mortgages carries with it no cause for alarm, as it is accompanied by an increase in the value of anded property. It is more difficult to account for the circumstance that the present average rate per acre of mortgage money is nearly equal to the average rate per acre on out and out sales; but it may reasonably be conjectured that this is in part due to the admirable security of title which the settlement system of record affords to the mortgagee.

112. LAND REVENUE.—In the Statement of Land Revenue, which will be found among the statistical tables (No. 10), the following are shown as the demands for the two last years :—

	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.
From settled estates bearing revenue in past years ...	1,92,06,400	1,93,33,301
Settled estates added to the revenue-roll during the year ...	25,000	18
TOTAL ...	1,92,31,400	1,93,33,319
Settled estates taken off the roll during present year,	...	6,238
TOTAL ...	1,92,31,400	1,93,27,081
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above,	9,80,949	10,43,935
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,02,12,349	2,03,71,016

113. *Alterations in demand.*—The demand on account of land regularly brought on the revenue-roll (*i. e.*, not including miscellaneous land revenue), as shown above, has increased by Rs. 95,680 during the past year, and details are given in the table below :—

	Increase.	Decrease.	Net plus or minus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lapses and grants of revenue-free estates ...	21,854	4,642	+ 17,212
Revision of assessments ...	1,85,303	45,581	+ 1,39,722
Alluvion and diluvion ...	64,149	1,20,191	— 56,042
Lands released or occupied by Government ...	12	594	— 582
Territorial transfers ...	420	996	— 576
Assessment of wastes ...	2,222	...	+ 2,222
Progressive assessments ...	5,526	...	+ 5,526
Other items ...	219	12,021	— 11,802
TOTAL ...	2,79,705	1,84,025	+ 95,680

The chief increase is due to the revision of the assessments in the Gurgaon and Bannu Districts. In the amount entered under the head of other items, which shows a large decrease, is included a remission of Rs. 7,501 in the Hoshiárpur District on account of deterioration of land caused by sand torrents. The decrease owing to diluvion has been very considerable.

114. *Collections.*—The following table shows the amount of land revenue, including tribute, service commutation and miscellaneous items, collected in the Punjab and its Dependencies during the past eight years :—

YEAR.	Regular land revenue.	Tribute.	Miscellaneous land revenue.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870-71 ...	1,86,20,928	2,74,631	11,57,193	2,00,52,752
1871-72 ...	1,85,93,692	2,86,299	11,16,228	1,99,96,219
1872-73 ...	1,88,65,063	2,80,465	12,34,663	2,03,80,191
1873-74 ...	,188,60,280	2,80,465	10,76,606	2,02,17,351
1874-75 ...	1,90,18,117	2,80,465	9,94,438	2,02,93,020
1875-76 ...	1 90,12,019	2,38,465	9,94,258	2,02,86,742
1876-77 ...	1,90,36,048	2,80,465	10,14,983	2,03,31,496
1877-78 ...	1,88,75,169	2,80,465	10,01,444	2,01,57,078

115. The collections during the past year amounted to only 97 per cent. of the demand for the year, against 99 in the previous year, so that realizations on this account fell from Rs. 1,89,70,957 in 1876-77 to Rs. 1,88,34,040 in 1877-78, being a decrease of Rs. 1,36,917, while the outstanding balances on account of land revenue proper for the year aggregated Rs. 4,93,041, against Rs. 2,60,443 in 1876-67; but the balances on account of previous years were reduced from Rs. 95,128 to Rs. 53,978. This falling off in realizations is accounted for chiefly by the suspension of the demand in the Gurgaon District to the extent of Rs. 1,20,766 owing to the drought and loss of cattle, and in Karnál to the extent of Rs. 29,734 owing to distress in some parts of the

district, while in other localities similar concessions had to be made on account of the unfavourable season.

116. *Balances.*—The balances were, from the above causes, heaviest in the Gurgaon and Karnál Districts, where they amounted respectively to Rs. 1,38,348 and Rs. 48,907; but the amount due from Hoshiárpur was also Rs. 46,222 owing to distress in some parts of the district, and from Bannu Rs. 42,059 owing to diluvion and calamity of season. The balances were also large in the Pesháwar, Kángra, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ismail Khan Districts. The total balances for the year and for previous years taken together are thus classified:—In train of liquidation Rs. 2,90,887; doubtful Rs. 87,904; irrecoverable Rs. 37,909; nominal Rs. 1,29,734, making a total of Rs. 5,47,019.*

* For the year ...	Rs.	4,93,041
„ previous years ...	„	53,978
TOTAL ...	„	5,47,019

117. *Fluctuating and miscellaneous land revenue.*—The total collections under this head, as under that of land revenue proper, show a decrease, but only to the extent of Rs. 13,539 compared with the amount realized in 1876-77, and this is due chiefly to the smaller amount collected on account of the demands for previous years; the realizations for 1877-78 were in excess of those of 1876-77, notwithstanding a serious falling off in the important item of "grazing dues.' The amount derived from this source of income and from water-advantage was as follows:—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-advantage revenue ...	2,03,148	2,10,943	+ 7,795
Grazing dues ...	4,30,797	3,83,184	− 47,613

118. There were, in addition to those derived from water-advantage revenue, increases under other miscellaneous heads for the year under

report; but the total collections for the two years on account of demands for the past and previous years compare thus :—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total of fluctuating and miscellaneous revenue for the year ...	9,67,596	9,86,507	+ 18,911
Collections on account of former years ...	47,387	14,937	— 32,450
GRAND TOTAL ...	10,14,983	10,01,444	— 13,539

The cause of the large reduction under the head of grazing dues appears to be owing chiefly to the transfer of a large sum in the Montgomery District from miscellaneous land revenue to forests, and is therefore only nominal.

119. *Land Revenue Assignments.*—The following table shows the total area of land in the Punjab and its Dependencies at the close of 1877-78, of which the revenue was assigned to individuals and institutions, together with the changes which have taken place during the past year :—

	1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Area.	*Assessment.*	*Area.*	*Assessment.*
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
In perpetuity ...	3,298,406	17,71,599	3,296,842	17,63,929
For one life ...	1,370,428	7,89,707	1,363,843	7,78,033
For more than one life ...	248,542	1,62,292	243,583	1,64,231
During the maintenance of institution ...	240,693	1,86,422	242,593	1,89,335
Pending report or orders of Government...	79,901	70,635	63,058	44,008
TOTAL ...	5,237,971	29,80,375	5,204,919	29,39,536

120. *Land taken up for public purposes.*—In the majority of cases an award by the Collector under Act X. of 1870 is the procedure adopted in securing land for Government purposes; but when expedient, property

is acquired by private negotiation. The areas taken up and compensation paid during the year for the various purposes required were as follows:—

PURPOSE.	Area in acres.	Compensation for land and other property.
	Acres.	Rs.
For Roads ...	558	19,809
" Canals ...	836	23,246
" State Railways ...	1,187	50,605
" Guaranteed Railways ...	1	...
" Other works ...	1,109	92,751
TOTAL ...	3,691	1,86,411

121. In addition to the compensation paid, the Government rent-roll was reduced by Rs. 1,469 a year. An area of 107 acres was restored by Government to the original owners. The roads for which land was taken up were chiefly in the Jullundur, Delhi and Rohtak Districts, and for Irrigation works, in the Delhi, Karnál, Rohtak, Lahore, Dera Gházi Khan and Pesháwar Districts. The greater portion of the land for State Railways was taken up for the Northern State Railway, and chiefly in the Jhelum District, where 1,035 acres were taken over at a cost of Rs. 41,528. A considerable area was also taken up for military requirements, among which may be mentioned the extension of the Delhi Cantonment at a cost of Rs. 38,586; and a tract of 647 acres was taken up for the Kuldanah Cantonment near Murree at a cost of Rs. 36,058.

122. *Working of the Land Improvement Act.*—This subject was very fully dealt with in paragraphs 68-70 of the Report for the year 1875-76, where the results of the old and new systems of agricultural advances since 1867 were given and compared. In the Report for 1876-77, it was stated that the necessity for amending the rules framed under the Act, with the view of simplifying the procedure, had been admitted; a draft of the amendments proposed has been under consideration of this Government and its views were communicated to the Government of India during the past year, but a revised draft has been called for and is under preparation by the Financial Commissioner. The amount advanced during 1877-78 was Rs. 1,00,218, against Rs. 97,086 in 1876-77.

In the District of Gurgaon there was a great increase in the applications for advances immediately after the announcement of the new assessments in June 1877 and also partly on account of the failure of the rains; and in Rohtak during the severe drought small advances were granted for katcha wells. In Dera Gházi Khan there is a considerable increase in the advances for wells, which appears to be due to judicious action on the part of the local authorities in making the rules known. In Peshâwar the amount had fallen by about Rs. 3,000 compared with the previous year, but was still largely in excess of the advances of former years. The repayments on account of the advances due were, on the whole, punctually made, and only Rs. 11,551 were overdue at the close of the year out of a total outstanding of Rs. 310,766.

CHAPTER III.
PROTECTION.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.—During the year 1877-78, three Acts having exclusive reference to the Punjab were passed by the Legislative Council, *viz.* :—

1. The Punjab Courts Act, No. XVII. of 1877, the object of which was to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts in the Punjab.

2. The Punjab Local Rates Act, No. V. of 1878, the object of which was to amend the law relating to the levy of rates on land in the Punjab.

3. Act No. XII. of 1878, for the further amendment of the Punjab Laws Act 1872.

The Punjab Local Rates Act did not, however, come into force till the 10th May 1878.

124. Besides the above, the Acts marginally detailed which were passed during the year are applicable to the Punjab in common with the rest of India. The Scheduled Districts Act, No. XIV. of 1874, was formally declared to be in force in the Scheduled Districts of the Punjab (Hazára, Pesháwar, Kohát, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Gházi Khan, Lahaul and Spiti) and the provisions of the Specific Relief Act (No. 1 of 1877) and the revised Code of Civil Procedure (Act No. X. of 1877) were extended to those districts.

No. XI. of 1877.—The Military Lunatics Act, 1877.
No. XV. of 1877 —The Indian Limitation Act, 1877.
No. I. of 1878.—The Opium Act, 1878.
No. II. of 1878.—The Northern India License Act, 1878.
No. VI. of 1878.—The Indian Treasure-Trove Act, 1878.
No. VII. of 1878.—The Indian Forest Act, 1878.
No. IX. of 1878.—An Act for the better control of publications in Oriental Languages.
No. XI. of 1878.—The Indian Arms Act, 1878. (To come into force on 1st October 1878.)

125. Among rules made by the Local Government during the year, under authority given by Acts of the Legislature, may be enumerated—

1. Rules made by the Inspector-General of Registration, under Section 69 of the Registration Act, 1877, and approved by the Local Government, providing for the safe custody of records and the destruction

of such books, papers, and documents as need no longer be kept, fixing the amount of fines to be levied for documents presented for registration after the lapse of the prescribed time, &c., and generally regulating the proceedings of Registrars and Sub-Registrars.

2. Table of fees payable under Section 78 of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, for the registration of documents and other matters therein detailed.

3. Regulations framed under Section 190 of the Indian Companies Act, 1866, for providing for the proper preparation and punctual submission of returns required from Registered Companies; and—

4. The following Rules under the New Code of Civil Procedure—

(*a.*) Under Section 37, regarding the persons to be considered recognized agents of parties to suits.

(*b.*) Under Section 269, for the custody, while under attachment, of live stock and other moveable property.

(*c.*) Under Section 327, relating to the sale of land or interest in land, and

(*d.*) Under Section 336, relating to the discharge of judgment debtors.

126. POLICE.—*Strength and Cost.*—The total strength of the Police Force during 1877 was 20,226, the number in each grade being—

Inspector-General	1
Deputy Inspectors-General	3
District Superintendents	34
Assistant District Superintendents ...	24
Subordinate Officers on pay of Rs. 100 and upwards	61
Subordinate Officers on less pay ...	504
Men { Mounted	905
Men { Foot	18,694

Of these 59 were Europeans, 13 Eurasians, and the remainder Natives. Amongst the superior officers, 4 Assistant District Superintendents were natives of Upper India.

Classified according to religion, 66 officers and 12 men were Christians; 287 officers and 10,535 men were Muhammadans; 82 officers and 2,976 men were Sikhs; 160 officers and 6,047 men were Hindús; and 9 men were of other religions.

127. The total cost of the Police was Rs. 30,46,202, of which Rs. 25,55,292 were defrayed from the Imperial allotment for Provincial Services, and Rs. 4,90,910 from Municipal Funds and other sources.

There was 1 policeman to every 1,159 persons, and to an area of 8·6 square miles. The cost per head of population was Re. 0-2-9.

128. *State of Crime.*—The following table illustrates the state of crime in the Province for the past eight years. As regards crime cognizable by the Police, the figures represent the number of offences reported to have been committed during each year, and as regards non-cognizable crime, the number of cases in which the Police were employed :—

CLASS OF CRIME.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
COGNIZABLE BY POLICE.								
Substantive abetments ...	3	...	7	5	2	2	1	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice,	812	839	830	821	845	794	794	694
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person ...	2,019	2,321	2,282	2,309	2,437	2,409	2,451	2,285
CLASS III.—Serious offences against the person and property or against property only ...	10,422	10,406	10,345	9,218	8,586	8,816	8,322	10,374
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	613	831	46	389	2,202	2,423	2,065	1,027
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property ...	22,166	22,685	22,137	21,203	19,640	18,805	18,995	19,674
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above ...	5,216	7,287	8,396	16,081	16,061	14,221	16,175	17,997
Total ...	41,251	44,369	44,043	50,026	49,773	47,470	48,803	52,951
NON-COGNIZABLE BY POLICE ...	3,954	7,331	7,296	7,888	7,272	11,568	9,720	6,281

129. There is thus, in the cases cognizable by the Police, an increase of 4,148 in 1877 over those reported in the previous year. This increase occurs chiefly among the serious offences coming under Class III. and the minor offences under Classes V. and VI. The cases of bad livelihood, which form so large a portion of Class VI., have risen from 5,440 in 1876 to 6,441 in 1877. An increase is also apparent in offences of a comparatively trivial nature under Police and local

nuisances, which have risen from 8,562 in 1876 to 9,054 in the past year. The increase under Class III. affords a further confirmation of the statement before made, that offences of this class are greatly affected by the price of food; during the past year the average price of wheat had risen considerably, and the above-noted increase of crime seems to have kept pace with it.

130. Of serious offences against the person, Class II., there is a decrease of 166. In cases of murder of all kinds there was an increase of 1. The variations in the numbers shown under Classes IV. and V. for the past two years call for no special remark.

It will be observed that the number of cases of offences not cognizable by the Police, in which the agency of that body was called into play, has again fallen, the figures being 6,281 in 1877 against 9,720 in 1876.

131. *Working of the Police.*—The following table shows results of Police working for the whole Province in cognizable offences, excluding Class VI., as in former reports :—

Division of the Province.	Year.	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
		Number reported, &c.	Number in which convictions were obtained.	Per cent. convicted to reported.	Number apprehended, less died, otherwise disposed of and pending trial.	Convicted.		Stolen.	Recovered.	Per cent. recovered.
						Number.	Per cent.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cis-Indus ...	1874	27,550	12,314	44	27,090	19,525	72	6,25,236	2,99,120	47·1
	1875	26,980	11,857	44	25,792	18,614	72	6,45,616	2,65,471	41·2
	1876	27,034	11,735	43	25,130	18,015	72	7,27,652	3,36,064	46·7
	1877	28,518	12,658	44	26,842	19,487	72	8,48,415	3,98,379	46·1
Trans-Indus ...	1874	6,650	2,294	34	8,757	4,845	55	1,61,168	50,160	31·1
	1875	6,830	2,568	37	8,712	5,264	60	1,48,674	52,527	35·3
	1876	6,070	2,503	41	8,246	5,293	64	1,50,230	54,346	36·1
	1877	6,876	2,715	39	7,916	5,020	63	1,70,839	53,263	31·2
Total ...	1874	34,209	14,608	43	36,856	24,370	68	7,86,404	3,49,289	44·4
	1875	33,810	14,425	42	34,504	23,878	69	7,94,290	3,17,998	40·0
	1876	33,104	14,238	43	33,376	23,308	69	8,77,882	3,90,410	44·4
	1877	35,394	15,373	43	34,758	24,507	70	10,19,254	4,49,642	44·1

In the Cis-Indus table an improvement of ·5 per cent. is apparent in the recovery of property, and of 1 per cent. in cases convicted to

reported; of persons convicted, the rate remains the same as in the previous years. In the Trans-Indus portion of the return, under all three heads, a falling-off is visible; but notwithstanding this, and although not yet up to the Cis-Indus average, the working of the Trans-Indus Police may, under the circumstances set forth in the last report, be considered good.

132. *Equipment and Discipline.*—The Police force numbered 20,226 of all ranks; of these 9,197 were provided with fire-arms, 10,400 with swords and batons, and 567 with batons only. The conduct of the force during the year was satisfactory; of the total number employed, ·97 were punished judicially and 9·6 departmentally, either by fine, reduction in rank, or dismissal. The following table gives the percentage of dismissals and resignations during the past six years:—

Year.	Percentage of Dismissals.			Percentage of Resignations.			Percentage of both Dismissals and Resignations.		
	Regular.	Railway.	Municipal.	Regular.	Railway.	Municipal.	Regular.	Railway.	Municipal.
1872	2·7	7·2	5·8	3·7	14·9	5·5	6·5	22·2	11·4
1873	4·4	5·7	6·5	4·4	3·4	6·1	7·7	9·1	12·3
1874	2·8	6·9	4·7	3·6	2·6	5·2	6·4	9·5	10·3
1875	2·3	3·0	4·6	2·8	3·4	3·1	5·2	6·4	7·8
1876	2·5	1·8	4·5	2·6	3·4	4·1	5·2	4·9	8·7
1877	2·7	2·6	3·5	2·8	6·4	2·9	5·5	9·0	6·4

The dismissals in the Railway Police show a considerable increase, and the percentage of resignations has nearly doubled. This it is explained is owing to these members of the force not being yet provided with proper shelter; but it is hoped that when suitable provision has been made for their comfort the men will be more content.

133. *Miscellaneous.*—Of the special duties on which the Police were employed during the past year, the most important was the assemblage at Delhi on the assumption by Her Majesty of the title of Empress of India. The arrangements were completed in the previous year in readiness for the ceremonial of the 1st January; but on that and the subsequent days up to the breaking up of the assemblage, the duties of the Police were heavy and trying.

Immediately after this was over, a body consisting of 562 men were sent to assist the troops at Kohát in protecting the Commissariat stores, cattle, &c., collected there on the occasion of the Jowáki outbreak, and in patrolling the road from Kohát to the Indus, where they were engaged up to the middle of April, bearing privation and exposure with the same good spirit they had exhibited in offering their services for this duty. The detachment consisted of men selected from the Police of the Ráwalpindi Circle, who had volunteered in a body when required for this service, and their conduct throughout was excellent.

134. *Working of the Criminal Tribes Act.*—The procedure required to introduce the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act, No. XXVII. of 1871, was described in paragraph 118 of the report for last year. It is therefore only necessary to reproduce here the following table, which contains information in respect to the tribes against whom the rules have been put in force up to date :—

Name of tribe.	Notification of criminality.	Districts where rules have been ordered to be put in force.
1. Sánsís ...	No. 1245, dated 25th March 1874.	Karnál, Ludhiána, Jullundur, Hoshiárpur, Siálkot, Lahore, Ferozepore, Gujránwála, Gujrát,—by Punjab Government, Nos. 1246-51, dated 25th March 1874. Gurdáspur,—by Punjab Government, No. 4085, dated 9th December 1876.
2. Bawriás ...	No. 3809, dated 21st October 1875.	Ferozepore,—by Punjab Government, No. 1382, dated 17th April 1876. Ludhiána,—by Punjab Government, No. 371, dated 28th January 1878.
3. Gurmangs ...	No. 3809, dated 21st October 1875.	Ráwalpindi,—by Punjab Government, No. 4264, dated 16th December 1876.
4. Bilúchís ...	No. 3809, dated 21st October 1875.	Umballa and Karnál,—by Punjab Government, Nos. 1180 and 1181, dated 26th March 1877.
5. Harnís ...	No. 3809, dated 21st October 1875.	Ludhiána, Jullundur, Hoshiárpur, Lahore,—by Punjab Government, No. 371, dated 28th January, No. 2916, dated 16th August, and No. 2914, dated 16th August 1878.
6. Pakhiwárs ...	No. 3809, dated 21st October 1875.	Siálkot,—by Punjab Government, No. 2912, dated 16th August 1878.
7. Minás ...	No. 2374, dated 8th July 1876.	Gurgaon,—by Punjab Government, No. 2375, dated 8th July 1876.

In last year's report it was stated that proposals had been received to sanction the operation of the rules in the case of the Harnís of Ludhiána, Jullundur and Hoshiárpur; of the Bawriás of Ludhiána and of the Sánsís of Shahpur. It will be seen that these proposals have

been sanctioned except in respect to the Sánsís of Shahpur, against whom sufficient evidence of criminality was not brought forward. The rules have also been put in force against the Harnís of the Lahore District and the Pakhiwárs of Siálkot. Arranging the information contained in the foregoing table according to localities, it will be seen that the rules are in force in 13 districts and in 6 divisions, as against one or more tribes in each as follows :—

Division.	District.	Tribes registered.
1. Delhi ...	Gurgaon ...	Minás.
	Karnál ...	Sánsís, Bilúchís.
2. Umballa ...	Umballa ...	Bilúchís.
	Ludhiána ...	Sánsís, Harnís, Bawriás.
3. Jullundur ...	Jullundur ...	Ditto Ditto.
	Hoshiárpur ...	Ditto Ditto.
4. Amritsar ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto, Pakhiwárs.
	Gurdáspur ...	Ditto.
5. Lahore ...	Lahore ...	Ditto, Harnís.
	Gujránwála ...	Ditto.
	Ferozepore ...	Ditto, Bawriás.
6. Ráwalpindi ...	Ráwalpindi ...	Gurmangs.
	Gujrat ...	Sánsís.

135. The results are the same as those shown in last year's report. From the above table it will be seen that the tribe which has been most generally brought under the rules is that of the Sánsís, the rules having been enforced against them in 10 districts. During the year about 514 convictions were obtained against them, 269 under the Criminal Tribes Act, and 245 under the Indian Penal Code. The Deputy Commissioner of Ferozepore has, however, not alluded to the Sánsís of his district in his reports for the years 1876-77 and 1877-78. The presumption, therefore, is that this tribe has emigrated from the Ferozepore District.

136. CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—*Offences committed and brought to trial.*—The total number of offences reported to have been committed during

the year 1877 was 94,926 as compared with 92,572 in 1876, being an increase of 2,354 offences. The following comparative table shows in the usual form the number of offences reported and struck off the register at the request of the police, and the number of cases and persons brought to trial during the past five years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NATURE OF OFFENCES.	Year.	Offences reported.	Offences struck off the register.	Offences admitted to have occurred.	Cases brought to trial.	Persons brought to trial.
Non-bailable	1873	34,292	3,098	31,194	16,613	26,625
	1874	30,850	2,960	27,890	15,087	23,294
	1875	29,542	2,899	26,643	14,310	22,003
	1876	* 29,243	2,377	* 26,866	14,056	21,005
	1877	31,202	1,525	29,677	15,570	24,574
Difference between 1876 and 1877,	...	+ 1,959	— 852	+ 2,811	+ 1,514	+ 3,569
Bailable	1873	59,694	733	58,961	56,186	123,418
	1874	65,230	842	64,388	61,118	129,763
	1875	64,321	990	63,331	62,113	130,648
	1876	* 63,329	681	* 62,648	59,501	129,318
	1877	63,724	456	63,268	61,089	131,381
Difference between 1876 and 1877,	...	+ 395	— 225	+ 620	+ 1,588	+ 2,063
TOTAL ...	1873	93,986	3,831	90,155	72,799	150,043
	1874	96,080	3,802	92,278	76,205	153,047
	1875	93,863	3,889	89,974	76,423	152,651
	1876	* 92,572	3,058	* 89,514	73,557	150,323
	1877	94,926	1,981	92,945	76,659	155,955
Difference between 1876 and 1877,	...	+ 2,354	— 1,077	+ 3,431	+ 3,102	+ 5,632

137. The most important feature in the table is the increase in non-bailable crime which appears during the year under report. It will be seen that a larger number of non-bailable offences were reported during the year 1877 than in any previous year since 1873. As compared with the previous year, the increase amounts to nearly 7 per cent. There is a slight increase in bailable crime. Another point in the statement which deserves to be noticed in passing is the steady decrease which has taken place in the number of non-bailable cases struck off the register of offences on the application of the police since the introduction of the system of requiring all such applications to be supported by written memoranda under the hand of the District Superintendent of Police. This system has now been adopted almost universally, and has had the effect of reducing the proportion of cases struck off the register from

* NOTE.—The variations between these figures and those given in the Criminal Report for 1876 are due to errors in the returns of the Umballa District, which were not brought to light till after the submission of the report.

9 per cent. in 1873 to not quite 5 per cent. in 1877. These results would seem to show that the system, at all events, affords a sufficient safeguard against cases being struck off too hastily. The increase in non-bailable crime occurred mainly under the heads of lurking house-trespass and house-breaking, and was most marked in the districts of Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Hazára, Gujrát, and Amritsar. In these districts the increase occurred principally in the latter half of the year, and is said to be chiefly due to the pressure of high prices and distress of the poorer classes which followed the failure of the autumn rains. Of the total number of bailable offences admitted to have occurred, 34,892 were offences under the Indian Penal Code, and 28,376 were offences punishable under the Code of Criminal Procedure and Local and Special Laws.

138. MURDERS.—The total number of murders reported during the year was 324, as compared with 311 in the preceding year. It is satisfactory to find that in the Peshávar District the decrease in murders, which was noticed in last year's report, continues. During the year, 69 cases were reported as compared with 75 in the previous year. The only districts which show any important increase in murders are Kohát, where in two years the annual number has risen from 12 to 25, and Hazára, where 20 murders were committed during 1877 as compared with 11 in the preceding year. The number of persons tried by courts of session during the year on charges of murder was 317; of these 82 were convicted and sentenced to death; 143 were convicted and sentenced to transportation for life; and 92 persons were acquitted. The proportion of death sentences is lower than in the previous year, when out of 199 persons convicted of murder 97 were sentenced to death; and there is a corresponding increase in sentences of transportation for life. Of the 103 persons who were tried by councils of elders, 49 were convicted and fined, and 54 were acquitted.

139. *Cases under Criminal Tribes' Act.*—Prosecutions under the Criminal Tribes' Act have increased from 215 to 300. Out of 434 persons placed on their trial, 372 were convicted. The general working of the Act has been noticed above.

140. *Result of Trials.*—During the year 154,362 persons were sent up for trial as compared with 148,733 persons in the previous year. The manner in which these persons came before the courts is set forth

in the following table, which also gives the same information for the year 1876 :—

In what manner.	1876.	1877.
	Number.	Number.
Under arrest by police	59,365	62,337
Under warrant	8,415	9,263
Upon summons	74,298	77,317
Voluntarily	6,617	5,405
By transfer	38	35
Total ...	148,733	154,362

Including 1,593 persons awaiting trial at the close of 1876, there were 155,955 persons for disposal during the year. Of these 154,123 were disposed of as follows :—Committed to the sessions for trial 829 ; convicted 80,340 ; acquitted 19,150 ; discharged 53,574 ; died, escaped or transferred 230—leaving 1,832 persons under trial at the close of the year. The proportion of convictions in non-bailable cases is 2 per cent. higher than in 1876. There is no alteration in the general duration of cases disposed of by district courts. The average duration has been 8 days for the last four years.

141. *Distribution of work.*—Altogether 76,228 cases were disposed of by the criminal courts during the year 1877, as under :—

Courts.	Number.	Percentage.
By the Chief Court	1	·0
" Courts of Session	389	·5
" Magistrates of Districts	3,789	5·0
" other Stipendiary Magistrates	58,695	77·0
" Honorary Magistrates	13,354	17·5

142. The annexed statement shows in detail how criminal work has been distributed among the several courts of districts during the past three years :—

Class of Courts.	Cases disposed of.			Percentage.			Average number of cases decided by officers of each grade.		
	1875.	1876.	1877.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Deputy Commissioners	4,184	3,657	3,780	5·5	5·0	4·9	131	114	118
Judicial Assistants	...	1,650	2,390	...	2·3	3·2	...	79	114
Assistant Commissioners	11,452	7,928	7,468	15·0	10·9	9·9	179	124	114
Extra Assistant Commissioners ...	18,282	18,893	19,057	24·1	25·9	25·2	181	187	188
Tahsíldárs	18,022	20,170	21,058	23·8	27·7	27·7	150	168	175
Naib Tahsíldárs with Judicial powers	6,747	4,774	4,922	8·9	6·6	6·5	132	93	96
Cantonment Magistrates	5,345	4,590	3,795	7·0	6·3	5·0	668	574	474
Small Cause Courts	91	12	4	0·1	0·02	0·0	23	6	2
Canal Officers	464	443	622	0·6	0·6	0·9	39	44	56
Forest Officers	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Jail Officers	4	211	...	0·00 5	0·3	...	2	70	...
Boards of Honorary Magistrates ...	5,599	6,191	7,941	7·4	8·5	10·4	559	619	611
Jagírdár Magistrates	2,471	1,424	2,073	3·3	1·9	2·7	165	119	99
Honorary Magistrates sitting alone ...	2,933	2,741	2,718	3·9	3·7	3·6	244	228	185
Munsiffs	...	...	1	...	...	·0	...	...	1

Judicial Assistants disposed of 2,390 cases in 1877, as compared with 1,650 cases in 1876. The question of the amount of work which should properly be performed by Tahsíldárs has been much discussed on previous occasions. There has been again an increase in the number of cases decided by these officers from 20,170 in 1876 to 21,058 in 1877 ; but this has merely kept pace with the general increase in the number of offences dealt with, inasmuch as the proportion of the work disposed of by these officers stands in the same relation to that of other officers of the Province as it did before ; the increase, moreover, is absolutely small.

143. *Magistrates' Courts.*—Excluding cases disposed of under Section 36 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and cases disposed of in Frontier Districts by the Deputy Commissioner with the assistance of a council of elders, 74,642 cases were disposed of by Magistrates in the exercise of their ordinary magisterial powers. These cases were distributed between the three classes of Magistrates, as under :—

Class.	Number of cases.	Percentage.
Magistrate 1st class	34,493	46
Magistrate 2nd class	29,815	40
Magistrate 3rd class	10,334	14
Total ...	74,642	100

Of the total number of cases disposed of by District Courts, 25·7 per cent. were disposed of by European, and 74·3 per cent. by Native agency. Last year the percentages were 27·2 and 72·7 respectively.

144. *Enhanced powers of Deputy Commissioners.*—During the year under report 726 cases were disposed of by Deputy Commissioners under Section 36 of the Criminal Procedure Code, as compared with 715* cases in the previous year. The number of persons who were disposed of under the provisions of Section 36, Criminal Procedure Code, was 1,393; of these 952 were convicted, and 441 were acquitted or discharged.

145. *Summary trials.*—The following table shows the number of persons and cases disposed of on summary trial, and compares the general results of the year 1877 with those of the year preceding it :—

Year.	Summary Jurisdiction.		
	Persons.		Total cases disposed of.
	Acquitted, discharged, &c.	Convicted.	
Total ... 1877	3,803	9,239	7,042
Total ... 1876	3,976	6,000	5,343
Difference ...	— 173	+ 3,239	+ 1,699

146. *Jurisdiction over European British subjects.*—Altogether 173 European British subjects were tried on criminal charges during the year, as compared with 195 in the previous year. All but 1 of these persons were disposed of by Magistrates. One person was committed to the Chief Court on charges of criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust, and was acquitted. Of the 172 persons who were disposed of in Magistrates' Courts, 110 were convicted. Three persons were sentenced to the full term of 3 months' imprisonment, 2 for theft, and 1 for perjury; 11 persons were sentenced to terms of rigorous imprisonment varying from 8 days to two months; and 2 persons were sentenced to short terms of simple imprisonment. The rest of the persons convicted were either fined or (in two instances) were called on to furnish security to keep the peace.

* Note.—The number shown in the report for 1876 included 48 cases disposed of by councils of elders in the Bannu district.

147. *Frontier Rules.*—The following statement shows the use which has been made during the past two years of the Frontier Rules in the several districts in which they are in force :—

DISTRICT.	*Regulation I. of 1872, Sec. 3.* Villages fined for suppression of evidence or harbouring criminals.		*Regulation I. of 1872, Sec. 4.* Cases in which persons were reported on account of quarrels likely to lead to bloodshed.		*Regulation I. of 1872, Sec. 8.* Adultery.		*Regulation IV. of 1873, Sec. 2.* Reference to Council of Elders.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	...	...	6	5	4	24
Dera Gházi Khan ...	...	4	...	...	2	6	1	8
Bannu ...	...	1	...	...	4	9	48	68
Peshâwar ...	8	10	27	14	...	...	192	176
Hazára ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	48	52
Kohát ...	1	4	...	...	22	6	202	142
Total ...	11	19	27	14	34	26	495	470

The number of persons concerned in the 470 cases, which were disposed of by councils of elders, was 1,147 ; of these 584, or nearly 51 per cent., were convicted.

148. *Sessions Courts.*—During the year under report 379 cases were committed to the sessions, against 392 in the previous year, but they involved a larger number of persons. Including 103 persons awaiting trial at the close of the year, there were 876 persons for disposal during the year as compared with 840 in the year 1876. Of these 817, or 93 per cent., were disposed of as follows :—Convicted and sentenced to death, 86 ; convicted and sentenced otherwise, 511 ; acquitted, 218 ; died, escaped or transferred 2, leaving 59 persons under trial at the close of the year. The general percentage of convictions has increased from 62 to 68.

The average duration of sessions trials, reckoned from date of commitment to date of final order, has increased from 50 to 54 days.

No European British subjects were tried by Courts of Session during the year.

149. *Witnesses.*—The total number of witnesses who attended Criminal Courts during the year was 206,244. Of this number 201,455

attended in District Courts, 4,786 in Courts of Session, and 3 in the Chief Court. The subjoined table compares the detention of witnesses in District Courts for the years 1876 and 1877, the general results not being so satisfactory for the year under report as for 1876 :—

PERIODS.	1876.		1877.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Discharged after one day's attendance	162,480	90	178,884	89
Discharged on the second day ...	13,201	7	17,065	8
Discharged on the third day ...	2,995	2	3,687	2
Detained for more than 3 days ...	1,195	1	1,819	1
Total ...	179,871	100	201,455	100

A larger number of witnesses were dieted during the year under report than in the previous year, and the expenditure increased from Rs. 18,201 to Rs. 24,198. The average cost of each witness dieted has fallen from 10 annas in 1876 to 9 annas and 10 pies in 1877.

150. *Appeals.*—There has been a general increase in the number of appeals preferred to District and Divisional Courts during the year. The statistics of the last two years are compared in the annexed table :—

GRADE OF COURT.		Number of original cases decided.	Number of appeals.	Percentage of appeals to original cases decided.
Subordinate Magistrates	1876	38,749	2,263	5·8
	1877	40,149	2,337	5·8
Magistrates of Districts exercising ordinary jurisdiction and other Magistrates with full powers	1876	33,174	2,626	7·9
	1877	34,493	2,716	7·9

From the above it will be seen that in both District and Divisional Courts appeals have merely kept pace with the larger number of decisions passed by the Courts of the different grades, which again corresponds to the general increase of criminal work. which has characterized the year. Including the pending files of the previous year there were 2,367 cases of appeal, involving 4,065 persons for disposal by District Appellate Courts. Of these 2,339 cases affecting 4,017 persons were disposed of during the year, 84 per cent. by Magistrates of Districts and

16 per cent. by Judicial Assistants. It is a matter of satisfaction that in most districts the bulk of the criminal appellate business was taken up by the District Officer, as it is considered that the hearing of criminal appeals gives a most useful insight into the criminal administration of the district, which it is desirable that the Deputy Commissioner should possess. The following table shows the results of appeals to District Courts, and compares the general results of the year with those of the preceding year :—

YEAR.	APPEALS DISPOSED OF.		PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS WHOSE.				
	Cases.	Persons.	Appeals were rejected.	Sentences were confirmed.	Sentences were modified.	Sentences were enhanced.	Sentences were reversed and quashed.
1877 ...	2,339	4,017	14	44	16	2	24
1876 ...	2,244	3,771	11	50	14	2	23
Difference ...	— 95	— 246	— 3	+ 6	— 2	0	— 1

The average duration of appeals in District Courts was the same as in the two previous years, *viz.* seven days. Sessions Courts disposed of 2,727 appeals affecting 3,260 persons during the year 1877, as compared with 2,598 appeals affecting 3,182 persons in the previous year. The appeals in each year resulted thus :—

	1876.	1877.
Orders upheld ...	77 per cent.	74 per cent.
Do. modified ...	7 do.	7 do.
Do. enhanced ...	1 do.	2 do.
Do. reversed or quashed	15 do.	17 do.

At the close of the year 77 appeals, or 3 per cent. of the total number for disposal, remained undisposed of. Of these only 9 had been pending for more than one month. The oldest pending case was one dating from 1st October 1877. It was disposed of early in the present year. The average duration of appeals in Sessions Courts was 16 days as compared with 22 days in the previous year.

151. *Punishments.*—Including 13,178 persons who were called on to give guarantees for their peaceable or good behaviour, the total number of persons punished during the year was 80,006, as compared

with 77,546 persons in the previous year. Sentences of transportation for a term of years have increased from 22 to 41, owing to the Government of India having relaxed the rule under which formerly only convicts who had not less than seven years to serve could be deported to the Andamans. This relaxation has led to a more extensive use of the provisions of Section 59 of the Indian Penal Code. Altogether 16,823 persons were sentenced to imprisonment during the year, as compared with 14,276 persons in the previous year. Of the persons so sentenced, 3,872 were sentenced for periods not exceeding 1 month; 7,084 were sentenced for periods above 1 month and not exceeding 6 months; 5,195 were sentenced for periods above 6 months and not exceeding 2 years; 645 were sentenced for periods above 2 years and not exceeding 7 years; 27 were sentenced for periods exceeding 7 years. Of the total number of persons punished with imprisonment, 16,180 were rigorously imprisoned, of these 56 per cent. were also punished with solitary confinement. Last year the proportion of persons who were sentenced to pass a portion of their terms of imprisonment in solitary confinement was 48 per cent. only, and it was still lower in the years previous to 1876. Sentences of simple imprisonment were passed on 643 persons as against 552 in the preceding year. Only 9 persons were sentenced to forfeiture of property, as compared with 31 persons in 1876. Whipping was awarded in addition to other punishment in the case of 456 persons, and 3,342 persons were sentenced to whipping alone. This punishment was with great propriety largely resorted to in punishing petty thefts of grain during the scarcity in the Delhi, Gurgaon, Rohtak and Siálkot districts. Of the total number of persons whipped, 31 per cent. were sentenced to over 20 stripes, 45 per cent. to between 10 and 20 stripes, and 24 per cent. to 10 stripes and under. Altogether 57,753 persons, or 72 per cent. of the total number of persons punished, were sentenced to pay fines, either in addition to or in lieu of, other punishment.

152. The total amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 5,80,006, of which Rs. 3,26,908, or 56 per cent., were realized. The proportion realized last year of the fines imposed during the year was 60 per cent. Rs. 83,936 were also realized during 1877 on account of fines imposed in previous years, as compared with Rs. 94,330 in 1876. Rs. 87,442 were ordered to be paid by way of compensation, and, including sums paid on account of awards of previous years, Rs. 42,508 were actually paid in compensation.

153. *Preventive Jurisdiction.*—The following statement shows the use made by Magistrates of their preventive jurisdiction under Chapters XXXVII. to XLI. of the Code of Criminal Procedure during the year 1876 and the year under report :—

NATURE OF JURISDICTION.		Total cases.	Persons against whom proceedings were concluded.	Persons with respect to whom action was taken.
Recognizance or Security to keep the peace—Chapter XXXVII., Criminal Procedure Code ...	1876 ...	2,147	8,798	6,559
	1877 ...	2,363	8,909	6,894
Security for good behaviour—Chapter XXXVIII., Criminal Procedure Code ...	1876 ...	4,230	6,098	5,028
	1877 ...	4,630	7,503	6,197
Local nuisance—Chapter XXXIX., Criminal Procedure Code ...	1876 ...	328	664	6
	1877 ...	111	656	11
Disputes concerning land and water—Chapter XL., Criminal Procedure Code ...	1876 ...	95	274	15
	1877 ...	84	275	19
Maintenance—Chapter XLI., Criminal Procedure Code	1876 ...	2,111	2,189	413
	1877 ...	2,583	2,591	507
TOTAL ...	1876 ...	8,911	18,023	12,021
	1877 ...	9,771	19,934	13,628
Difference ...		+ 860	+ 1,911	+ 1,607

154. A far larger number of persons was required to give security to keep the peace on the Frontier than in the whole of the rest of the Province, the numbers being for the Frontier Districts of Pesháwar, Bannu, Hazára and Dera Ismail Khan 4,533, as against 2,361 in the other parts of the Punjab. As regards the reasons for this peculiarity, the Judges of the Chief Court point to the decrease which has likewise taken place in violent crime during the same period, especially in the Pesháwar and Bannu districts, and observe that they believe that it is generally admitted both by Frontier officers and Frontier tribesmen that these preventive measures have a real effect in checking crime amongst Patháns.

155. The following table shows the number of persons fined and the amount of compensation awarded during the past three years under Section 209 in cases of frivolous or vexatious complaints :—

YEAR.	Persons.	Total amount of fine imposed.
1875 ...	680	Rs. 3,520
1876 ...	737	„ 3,539
1877 ...	715	„ 3,112

156. *Chief Court.*—During the year 265 criminal appeals were instituted against the orders of Commissioners, or 11 less than in the preceding year; the number of appeals instituted against sentences passed by Deputy Commissioners in the exercise of their enhanced powers under Section 36 of Act X. of 1872 being 267, or 35 less than in the year 1876.

157. Including cases pending from the previous year, there were for disposal during the year under report 575 petitions of appeal affecting 688 persons. Of these 518 cases affecting 600 persons were disposed of, leaving 57 cases in which 88 persons were concerned pending at the close of the year.

158. Nearly the same proportion of orders was upheld during 1877 as in the previous year, but the proportions in which appeals were rejected by a single Judge and in which the sentence of the lower Court was referred to a Bench and then confirmed have altered considerably. In 1876 only 46 appeals were rejected and 465 confirmed by a Bench, whereas in 1877, 215 were rejected and 241 confirmed, the reason being that the practice of the Court in 1877 was only to admit to a Bench cases in which there seemed *primâ facie* grounds for interference, whereas formerly in all cases where it was considered desirable to send for the files notice was usually given to the respondent, and the appeal at once laid before the Bench. The present arrangement is a very good one, but the average of criminal appeals has nevertheless risen from 29 to 39 days.

The oldest appeal pending at the close of the year was instituted on the 29th May 1877. It was finally disposed of in January 1878.

159. The cases of 1,446 persons came before the Chief Court during the year on the revision side, under the provisions of Sections 294, 296 and 297 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. At the close of the year 42 cases, affecting 77 persons, were pending. The average duration of each case was 24 days as compared with 26 days in the preceding year.

In addition to the above the Chief Court disposed of 12 miscellaneous criminal cases, and inspected, and, where necessary, commented on the files of 73 cases in which the orders passed seemed open to criticism.

Only one trial was held during the year by the Chief Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction. The accused was charged under Sections 403 and 409 of the Indian Penal Code, and was acquitted as noted above.

160. *Procedure—Habitual Offenders.*—The treatment of habitual offenders continues to be carefully watched. During the year 1,114 persons were convicted who had been once previously convicted under Chapter XII. or Chapter XVII. of the Indian Penal Code, as compared with 909 persons in the preceding year, and convictions of persons who had been more than once previously convicted increased from 325 to 404. These increases, however, are hardly surprising in a year in which the temptation to commit crime was in many districts materially increased by scarcity and the pressure of high prices.

161. PRISONS.—*Number and management of Jails.*—The number of jails in the Punjab has this year been increased to 35 by the completion of the new district jail at Lahore. There are now in the province 3 central jails, *viz.*, 1 at Lahore and 1 at Rúpar for male prisoners, and 1 at Lahore for females, in which were confined during the year under report a daily average of 1,673, 1,965 and 135 prisoners respectively, those in the Rúpar Jail being employed on extramural labour on the Sirhind Canal: 3 divisional jails, at Ráwalpindi, Mooltan and Umballa, with a daily average of 663, 532 and 550 prisoners: and 29 district jails. In 2 only of the latter, Pesháwar and Dera Ismail Khan, did the daily average for the year exceed 400; in 5, *viz.*, Delhi, Amritsar, Lahore, Gujránwála and Montgomery, the daily average ranged between 300 and 400; 10 contained between 200 and 300; and in 7 the daily average was below 200; while in the smaller prisons, at Simla, Hoshiárpur, Dharamsála, Muzaffargarh and Abbott-abad, which are little more than lock-ups, the average ranged from 29 to 90. The 3 central prisons, at Lahore and Rúpar, are under special Superintendents who are Medical Officers, and most of the remaining jails are under the executive charge of the Civil Surgeon of the station, who receives a special allowance for performing the duties of Superintendent. In a few jails not in executive charge of the Civil Surgeon, the duties of Superintendent are undertaken by one of the district staff. The whole are under the direction and control of an Inspector-General of Prisons.

There are in addition, 18 magisterial lock-ups for under-trial prisoners not admitted to bail, in which the daily average of prisoners confined

during the past year was 241. These buildings are under the control of the Magistrates, not of the Jail authorities.

162. *Accommodation.*—Of the new works carried out during the year, the completion of the district jail, Lahore, is the most important, as it not only affords an increase to the jail accommodation of the Province, but provides the means of separating the long and short-term prisoners, the latter being now withdrawn entirely from the large Central Jail: in this jail a special compartment has been constructed for lunatic prisoners, which was much needed, and a house for the Deputy Superintendent has been completed. Temporary accommodation has also been erected at Amritsar; other minor additions have been carried out in different prisons; and repairs of a more or less expensive kind have been executed.

163. *Jail Population.*—The total jail population for the last year is shown to have been much in excess of that of the previous year, but owing to the large proportion of prisoners having been in confinement for short periods under one year, and to the number released on the 1st January 1877, in honor of the assumption by Her Majesty the Queen of the title of Empress of India, the daily average of prisoners was below that of 1876, notwithstanding that this average as well as the total population for that year had fallen considerably below the numbers of the two previous years. The figures for the past 4 years are as follows :—

Description of Prisoners.	Total Population.				Daily Average.			
	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Convicts ...	35,541	34,258	32,245	34,016	14,092	13,878	13,016	11,710
Under trial ...	8,936	8,279	8,201	9,007	608	593	533	631
Civil ...	1,120	982	919	828	91	78	78	74
Total ...	45,697	43,519	41,365	43,851	14,791	14,549	13,627	12,415

The releases on appeal of convicted prisoners amounted during the year to 1,040, while 15,923 were released on expiry of sentence, 988 on payment of fine, 3 on account of sickness, 2,113 on other grounds, chiefly on the occasion of Her Majesty assuming the title of Empress of India, 47 were transported, 8 were transferred to lunatic asylums, 9 escaped, 67 were executed, and 406 died, leaving 13,218 convicts in prison at the end of the year.

164. The number of juvenile prisoners (under 16 years) was 436, or 1·28 per cent. of the jail population, 28 of these being girls. Of the entire male population (32,612), there were 18,237 agriculturists, and of the rest 968 were domestic servants and 846 Government servants. Of the women prisoners 1,300 were married, 38 unmarried, and 66 were prostitutes.

165. Of the total number of convicts 2,055 were sentenced to simple imprisonment and 31,567 to rigorous imprisonment, 242 to transportation and 79 to death. There were 21,519 prisoners, or 63 per cent. of the whole number, sentenced for terms not exceeding one year, and of these 4,768 were in for periods not exceeding one month. Of terms from 1 to 3 years the proportion was 24 per cent., from 3 to 5 years 8 per cent., from 5 to 10 years 4 per cent., and above 10 years 0·38 per cent. Ten per cent. were re-convictions. Out of the 1,404 female prisoners 57 had before been imprisoned, and 27 out of 81 juveniles had also been previously convicted.

166. *Conduct and discipline.*—The number of prisoners punished for offences committed in jail during the year was 2,700, against 3,304 last year; the number of offences was also 2,700, of which 36 were serious criminal cases including assaults by prisoners at the Rúpar Jail on their fellow prisoners; the offenders in these cases were tried by judicial officers, who passed heavy sentences upon each of the prisoners concerned. Another case occurred at Peshāwar, where two women committed a gross assault on another female prisoner who had aggrieved them by her industry in spinning a greater weight of yarn than they thought proper; they were sentenced to additional imprisonment. There were altogether 38 prisoners punished by criminal courts. The other offenders were those who had been merely guilty of breaches of jail discipline, the majority of which were offences connected with labour, for which 1,333 prisoners, including 91 females, were punished; 620 were guilty of smoking or having possession of forbidden articles, and 711 of other offences against jail discipline.

167. There were 28 escapes during the year, 11 from within and 17 from outside the jail walls, against a total of 6 in the previous year; there were 22 recaptured, of whom 19 were those who had escaped during the past and 3 who had done so in previous years. There were at the close of the year still 43 escaped prisoners at large.

168. *Education.*—Of the daily average in jail during the year, consisting of 11,325 males and 385 females, there was a daily average attendance at school of 2,340 males and 50 females; out of the prisoners released, numbering 19,132 males and 935 females, there were 16,318 males and 886 females who had not learnt anything during their imprisonment, 2,266 males and 44 females had learned to read and write a little, while 548 males and 5 females were, on leaving jail, able to read and write well.

The age at which the attendance of prisoners at school is compulsory has been reduced during the past year from 35 to 25 years; although this will cause a considerable decrease in the percentage of prisoners attending school, it will avoid the waste of labour in vainly attempting to educate men too old to profit by instruction.

169. *Prisoner Officials.*—There were 1,169 males and 20 females employed in the various jails as prisoner officials during the year, or a daily average of 547 males and 16 females, which gives a percentage of 5 for males and 4 for females on the daily average number of prisoners in jail. Of these officials 149 males and 4 females were punished by reduction or otherwise during the year; a large proportion of these belonged to Rúpar, and the offences were the ill-treatment of the men under them which the officer in charge has had some difficulty in checking.

The ticket-of-leave system continues to work well, and none of those prisoners who have been released under it have forfeited the indulgence granted to them.

170. *Manufactures, profits and value of convict labour.*—The following table shows the actual cash earnings of prisoners sentenced to labour during the past three years:—

	1875.	1876.	1877.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash profits ...	2,15,361	1,45,648	1,32,376
Difference in value of assets, *i. e.*, stock, plant and outstandings, at the close and at the beginning of the year ...	—11,906	+27,735	+16,855
Net profits ...	2,03,455	1,73,383	1,49,231

171. This shows a decrease of Rs. 24,152 compared with the results of 1876, and of Rs. 54,224 compared with those of 1875, which is attributed to the smaller daily average number of prisoners in jail during

the past year as already stated. The number of prisoners who were sentenced to labour amounted to a daily average of 11,154 males and 364 females; but of these only 10,460 men and 350 women were fit to work, giving a total of effectives of 10,810, and the cash earnings per head of these amounted to Rs. 13-12-11, against Rs. 13-10-10 in the previous year and Rs. 15-1-7 in 1875. If the value of prison labour and goods supplied for jail services, and estimated at Rs. 1,37,766, be taken into account, the earnings per head of the effective prisoners for the three years 1877, 1876 and 1875, amount to Rs. 26-8-9, Rs. 28-9-9, and Rs. 26-15-1 respectively.

172. The chief falling off in the amount of the profits for the year has been in the Lahore Central Jail, which is one of the two prisons where the earnings are usually largely in excess of any others, and this result is said to be due to a considerable extent to the fewer men confined there during the year; the profits were only Rs. 14,571 against Rs. 36,234 in the previous year. The returns from the second jail, which generally yields a large profit, *viz.*, Rúpar, are, however, fairly favourable for the past year, as the profits were Rs. 53,812 against Rs. 50,760 for 1876; the men here are employed entirely on extramural labour, and it is right to remark that their earnings in 1876 were very low, in consequence of the fever which disabled so many prisoners; their earnings in 1875 amounted to Rs. 62,059. There was a decrease in the profits of many of the district jails during the past year, which is said to be due to the releases which took place in January 1877.

173. *Expenditure.*—The total cost of the jails in 1876 and 1877, exclusive of the outlay on buildings, was as follows:—

	1876.	1877.
	Rs.	Rs.
Rations	2,63,130	2,70,438
Establishments	2,40,724	2,38,321
Police guards	82,130	81,875
Hospital charges	27,687	21,335
Clothing	54,680	51,894
Contingencies	68,389	63,150
Total ...	7,36,740	7,27,013
Add expenditure on buildings ...	1,31,092	75,250
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,67,832	8,02,263

As the daily average number of prisoners was 11,710, the average cost of guarding and maintaining each individual for the past

year (exclusive of cost of buildings) was Rs. 58-9-0 against Rs. 54-1-0 in 1876 ; this increase is due in a very great degree to the dearness of food, rations having cost Rs. 2-8-0 per head more than in the previous year. If from the above, the average earnings which are shown to have amounted to Rs. 13-12-11 be deducted, the net cost to the State of each labouring prisoner amounted to Rs. 40-4-1 against Rs. 40-6-2 in the previous year.

174. *Health.*—The year 1877 was much healthier than 1876; not only was the death-rate lower, but the percentage of admissions into hospital as well as the daily average number of sick in hospital was also lower. The death-rate from all causes was 3·34 per cent. of the daily average number in jail against 3·66 in 1876, but the number of sick shows a marked decrease when the figures of both years are compared; the admissions into hospital in 1877 being only 18,581 against 23,178 in the previous year, and the daily average 470 or 4 per cent. against 642 or 5 per cent. of the daily strength.

As usual the admissions from intermittent fever were far more numerous than from any other disease, but even under this head the number was much less than in the previous year, being only 8,598 against 14,082 in 1876. The admissions from dysentery and diarrhœa were 1,938, remittent and continued fever 239, and from ulcers and boils 2,599.

175. *Thaggi School of Industry.*—On the 1st January 1877 there were 13 approvers, 22 women, 34 boys and 27 girls, or a total of 96 individuals, in this institution. During the year 1 approver, 6 women and 2 boys died ; 2 women were admitted and 4 girls and 4 boys were born, so that at the close of the year there were 12 approvers, 18 women, 36 boys and 31 girls, or a total of 97 individuals.

The cost of the school during the year was as follows :—

Rations	1,049	
Miscellaneous	100	
Clothing	75	
Police Guard	624	
Fixed Establishment	2,607	
		4,465
Purchase of raw materials	28,353	
Manufactory Establishments	1,346	
		29,699
Total outlay ...		34,164

176. The earnings for the year amounted to Rs. 34,491,* but from this commission has to be deducted, Rs. 239, leaving a net balance of Rs. 34,252, giving a clear profit on manufactures of Rs. 4,553, which more than covers the outlay on the school.

The work is confined to the manufacture of tents, and the school has to compete with private makers who will always undersell it, but it has a fair demand for its manufactures from Government Officers, and it turns out really good serviceable tents.

	Rs.	Rs.
* Received in Cash		29,424
Value of Stock, 31st December		
Tents	3,466	
Materials	1,274	
	4,740	
Outstandings	5,640	
	10,380	
Less at beginning of year—		
Tents and Material	3,519	
Outstandings	1,794	
	5,313	
		5,067
		34,491

177. CIVIL JUSTICE. *Suits instituted.*—The original institution throughout the Province amounted to 235,336 cases, or 4,460 less than in the previous year. From the following tabular statement of the variations in the numbers of suits filed in the different descriptions of courts during the last six years, it appears that the above-noted decrease is not confined to any particular class of court :—

Class of Court.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	Difference between 1876 and 1877.
Chief Court ...	16	9	17	15	16	14	— 2
District Courts ...	177,250	184,688	189,250	193,725	217,244	215,379	— 1,865
District Small Cause Courts	34,276	30,964	34,951	30,058	14,925	12,478	— 2,447
Cantonment Small Cause Courts ...	6,430	6,203	6,431	6,809	7,611	7,465	— 146
TOTAL ...	217,972	221,864	230,649	230,607	239,796	235,336	— 4,460

The decline of original civil litigation appears in the returns of 20 of the 32 districts in the Province, and is generally attributed to the scarcity prevalent during the year.

178. *Suits disposed of.*—Including 12,535 cases pending from 1876 and 7,725 readmitted and received by transfer, the total number of regular suits for disposal in 1877 was 255,596. Of this total 243,982 were disposed of during the year, and 11,614 were pending at its close. These results are as nearly as possible the same as those of 1876. The cases were disposed of in the following proportions, *viz.* :—29 per cent. without decree ; 37 per cent. with decree but without contest ; 25 per cent. after contest by a decree, wholly or partially, in favour of the plaintiff ; and 9 per cent. after contest by a decree in favour of the defendant. The percentage of contested cases to the total disposed of has declined from 36 per cent. in 1875 and 35 in 1876, to 34 in the year under report. Seventeen per cent. of cases were dismissed in default. Applications for restoration to the file were made in 19·4 per cent. of cases so dismissed, and of these applications, 78·1 per cent. were granted. Fresh suits were brought in 1·1 per cent. of those dismissed—results in all respects somewhat smaller than those of 1876. Arbitration has hardly been more frequently resorted to than in 1876. The award was set aside in 22 of the 4,234 cases submitted to the decision of arbitrators.

179. The number of cases pending at the end of the year was 11,614. Of these 4·5 per cent. had been pending more than 2, and 2·2 per cent. more than 4 months. The oldest pending case was instituted on the 22nd March 1876 ; it was for the partition of Hindu joint property valued at two lakhs of rupees, and was being proceeded with at the close of the year under report. The average duration of uncontested cases was 17 days, as in 1876. In contested cases it rose from 25 in 1876 to 26 in 1877. Under the head of plaints rejected or returned, there has been an increase in 1877 of 692 over the total of 1876.

180. *Miscellaneous cases.*—In miscellaneous cases there has been a rise of 9,101, or 4·9 per cent., as compared with the increase of 13 per cent. in 1876. The increase in 1877 extends to nearly all classes of miscellaneous cases. Applications for certificates to collect debts on succession (under Act XXVII. of 1860) have again largely risen in number. In the year 1875 there were 544 applications ; in 1876, 609 ; and in 1877, 749. The increase is generally ascribed to a wider knowledge of the law on the subject. Equally noteworthy is the steady increase in the number of applications under Sections 7 and 8 of Regulation XVII. of 1806, for foreclosure of mortgages by way of conditional

sale; these applications, which numbered 151 in 1875 and 171 in the following year, rose to 339 in 1877. Petitions for review of judgment numbered 2,461 in the year under report, as compared with 2,710 in 1876; they were disposed of as follows:—struck off for default, 180; rejected on the merits, 857; admitted, 1,424. Cases of contempt of court summarily dealt with numbered 172 as compared with 176 in the year 1876. Petitions for permission to sue *in forma pauperis* rose from 1,195 in 1876 to 1,230 in 1877.

181. *Classification of suits.*—The fluctuations during four years in the various classes are shown in the subjoined table, from which re-admitted and transferred cases are excluded:—

	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	Difference between 1876-77.
Suits for money due on registered bonds ...	11,688	10,949	12,042	8,528	−3,514
Do. Do. unregistered bonds	69,684	71,298	75,791	73,485	−2,306
Do. Do. otherwise than on bonds	95,907	91,785	98,451	99,719	+1,268
Do. for breaches of contract ...	1,362	1,747	1,611	1,689	+78
Do. for rent other than of land ...	2,469	2,669	2,845	2,636	−209
Do. for damages ...	2,417	2,386	2,226	2,288	+62
Do. for recovery of personal property or value thereof.	14,359	12,895	11,454	13,220	1,766
Do. relating to marriage, dower and divorce.	3,590	3,541	3,269	3,572	+303
Do. Do. to inheritance ...	4,345	3,195	4,036	3,488	−548
Do. Do. to revenue ...	5,402	5,571	6,653	6,622	−31
Do. Do. to mortgages of immoveable property.	3,757	3,251	2,868	2,966	+98
Do. for partition of immoveable property	833	835	938	907	−31
Rent suits not under the Punjab Tenancy Act.	6,076	5,092	4,846	4,734	−112
Suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act: To establish or contest rights of occupancy (Sections 5, 6, and 8).	866	1,051	818	712	−106
Suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act: Connected with rent (Sections 10, 11, 14, 15, and 18).	385	524	291	372	+81
Suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act: Connected with ejectment (Sections 19, 20, 25, and 26).	889	1,127	1,135	928	−207
Other suits ...	10,119	10,987	10,224	10,379	+155
Total ...	2,34,148	2,28,903	2,39,498	2,36,245	−3,253

182. Of the 236,245 cases disposed of, 18,238 were suits connected with land, and 183,241 were suits for money. The figures for 1876 showed 1·2 per cent. more in the class of land cases, the proportion of money suits being nearly the same in both years. There has been a considerable falling off in the number of suits for money on bonds, whether registered or unregistered; the decrease, it is stated, is attributed to a feeling gaining ground amongst lenders that a bond, whether registered or unregistered, while more expensive and troublesome than an account stated, affords no additional security to the lender, nor any additional facility in recovering money due. Inquiry has been made whether it is really the case that this estimate of the relative value of accounts stated and bonded securities is becoming prevalent. There has been an increase of 1,766 in the number of suits for the recovery of personal property. In suits relating to marriage and cognate subjects, there has been a total increase of 303 cases. There has been an increase of about 100 suits relating to the mortgage of immovable property, which is the more to be noticed, because there has been of late years a tendency to a falling off in suits of this nature. The pressure on the agricultural classes during 1877 is generally given as the cause of increase. Taking the various discriptions of suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act together, it will be seen that there has been a decrease aggregating 232 cases. Suits brought by bankers and shop-keepers against agriculturists numbered 90,839 in 1875; 101,272 in 1876; and 115,778 in 1877.

183. *Value and cost of suits.*—The total aggregate value of the suits disposed of in 1877 amounted to Rs. 1,19,06,843 as compared with Rs. 1,22,92,865 in 1876 and Rs. 1,18,85,672 in 1875. The aggregate value, as well as the aggregate cost, of land suits has declined, *viz.*, from Rs. 12,05,335 and Rs. 1,20,647 respectively in 1876 to Rs. 9,77,844 and Rs. 1,17,302 respectively in 1877; the average value has decreased from Rs. 58-3-4 to Rs. 53-9-9, while the average cost has risen from Rs. 5-13-2 to Rs. 6-11-3, and the percentage of costs to value from 10 to 12. The aggregate value of suits not connected with land was Rs. 10,92,899 as compared with Rs. 1,10,87,530 in 1876 and Rs. 1,09,26,117 in 1875. The average cost amounted to Rs. 5-1-10 as compared with 4-5-11 in 1876.

184. *Agency*.—The annexed statement shows in detail the distribution of original suits among the several courts of districts during the past three years :—

Number.	Officers.	Original cases decided.				Average number of cases decided by Officers of each grade.		
		Number in 1877.	Percentage.					
			1875.	1876.	1877.	1875.	1876.	1877.
32	Deputy Commissioners ...	176	·1	·07	·1	9	5	5
16	Judicial Assistants (Europeans)	1,766	·2	·5	·7	26	83	110
6	Ditto (Natives).	2,019		·8	·9		416	336
34	Assistant Commissioners ...	10,629	6·4	4·2	4·4	236	163	312
13	Extra Asst. Commissioners (Europeans).	2,421	2·1	1·1	1·0	240	136	186
80	Extra Asst. Commissioners (Natives).	27,166	15·4	13·0	11·1	454	402	339
110	Tahsíldárs ...	35,128	24·7	15·1	14·4	485	310	319
54	Naib-Tahsíldárs ...	12,898	15·1	5·9	5·3	298	123	238
74	Munsiffs ...	1,17,927	14·4	44·8	48·3	460	1,495	1,593
55	Honorary Civil Judges ...	13,534	5·2	5·0	5·5	258	249	246
8	Judges of District Small Cause Courts.	12,764	13·2	6·3	5·2	3,888	1,951	1,595
8	Judges of Cantonment Small Cause Courts.	7,543	2·9	3·1	3·1	862	954	403
	Total ...	243,971	...	...	...	...	...	...

It will thus be seen that while Tahsíldárs have, on the whole, been relieved of judicial work during the year to an increased degree, the amount of civil business disposed of by Munsiffs is steadily increasing. An average of more than 2,000 cases was decided during 1877 by each Munsiff in the districts of Amritsar, Jullundur, Hoshiárpur, Siálkot, and Ludhiána. In each of the districts noted in the margin,* on the other hand, the average did not amount to 900 cases. These are districts with one Munsiff only, or at the most two. Munsiffs have not been appointed in the districts of the Hissar Division, in Simla or Kohát. It was noted in last year's report that 360 cases had

* Jehlum.
Gurgaon.
Peshávar.
Mooltan.
Montgomery.
Bannu.

been fixed as the limit of the annual number of disposals fairly demandable from each Tahsíldár. The average of 319 shown in the foregoing table, though it slightly exceeds that of 1876, is therefore within the limit.

185. The limit above mentioned has been somewhat exceeded in the districts of Ráwalpindi, Jehlum, and Dera Ghází Khan, and the excess was considerable in the districts of Pesháwar, Kángra, Gujrát, Rohtak and Amritsar, being 491 cases for Pesháwar and about 400 for each of the other four districts. The European judiciary disposed of 35,299 cases of the litigation, while Natives dealt with 208,672 cases. It should, however, be noted that the proportion of European to Native officers is as 23 to 77. The figures of the year under report show a decrease of 2 per cent. in the disposals by European agency, as compared with the results of 1876. This is almost accounted for by the smaller percentage of cases disposed of in Courts of Small Causes. The small average of civil business disposed of by Assistant Commissioners in 1876 has almost doubled in 1877, and Judicial Assistants have also disposed of more original cases. The proportion of work done by Honorary Civil Judges is almost the same as that performed by them in the year 1876.

186. *Decrees.*—There is an increase of 2·9 per cent. in 1877 over the number of applications in 1876. It is small as compared with the increase of 12 per cent. between the latter year and 1875. The disposals amounted, as in 1876, to 90 per cent. (142,847) of the applications for execution (159,937). The total value of money decrees put in execution was Rs. 97,75,995. Of this sum Rs. 29,21,508, or 30 per cent., were realized. There were, besides the money decrees noted above, 5,905 decrees relating to immovable property put into execution during the year, showing an increase of 724 over the numbers of 1876. Decrees for specific performance rose from 851 to 905. Of 6,760 persons whose arrest was applied for, 723 were committed to jail. The average detention of civil prisoners of all kinds was 38 days. Of those imprisoned, 473 were released within a month. The longest period any person was detained was 18 months and 15 days. This case occurred in the Muzaffargarh District, and the prisoner was the debtor described in the report for 1876. Six persons were detained for a period exceeding half a year.

187. The amount realized by means of arrest was Rs. 1,26,031, and by means of imprisonment Rs. 22,343. Sales of movable property were necessary in 21,312 of the 106,962 attachments made. There were 2,300 sales of immovable property in 8,319 cases of attachment. In 93 of the sales, the property was hereditary or jointly acquired. There were 302 temporary alienations of land as compared with 495 in the previous year. The average duration of execution cases has decreased from 31 to 30 days.

188. *Witnesses.*—The following statement shows the attendance of witnesses in Civil Courts during the past two years :—

	1876.	1877.	Difference.
Number of witnesses who appeared voluntarily ...	145,999	146,947	+948
Number of witnesses who appeared on summons ...	260,527	254,135	—6,392
Total ...	406,526	401,082	—5,444

The falling off is attributable to the decrease both in litigation generally and in the percentage of contested cases.

189. *Small Cause Courts.*—The Courts at the places noted in the margin were closed in November 1877 ; hence a comparison of the general working of the Courts during 1877 with that of 1876 would be misleading. Of the total number (13,091) of cases for disposal, 12,764 were disposed of during the year. The average duration of contested cases in District Small Cause Courts has fallen from 14 to 13 days, and in uncontested cases from 13 to 11 days. The proportion of witnesses who appeared voluntarily was the same as in 1876, *viz.*, 24 per cent. Witnesses to the number of 16,236 in all appeared during the year in District Small Cause Courts. In 1876 the proportion of suits by bankers and shop-keepers against agriculturists was 3·4 per cent. of the total of cases disposed of. In 1877 the proportion was 3·7 per cent. There were 466 applications for re-trial in the year under report as compared with 694 in the preceding year, showing a proportion of 10 per cent. of the contested cases disposed of in 1877. Of such applications 7 were pending at the close of the year. Of the

Ludhiána.
Jullundur.
Hoshiárpur.
Pesháwar.

total number of 7,625 cases for disposal by Cantonment Small Cause Courts, 7,543 were disposed of. The figures for the year 1876 were 7,747 and 7,632 respectively.

190. *Appeals in District and Divisional Courts.*—There were 9,692 appeals for disposal in the District Court during the year. Of these 9,119 were disposed of, leaving a pending file at the end of the year of 573 cases. Disposals show an advance on the results of 1876 of 3 per cent. Judicial Assistants and Assistant Commissioners specially empowered dealt with 78 per cent. of the cases disposed of. The following are details of disposal :—

	1876.	1877.
Withdrawn or struck off in default	6·5	5·1
Confirmed without issue of notice to respondent ...	20·2	15·5
Confirmed after notice	41·3	43·9
Modified	7·7	8·6
Reversed	14·4	15·1
Remanded for further inquiry	9·9	11·8

There is a trifling rise in the proportion of reversals, from 14·4 per cent. in 1876 to 15·1 in 1877. Cases remanded show a tendency to increase in number. Such cases are more numerous by 1·9 per cent. than in 1876, and by 4 per cent. than in 1875. In the pending file of 573 cases there were 73 of over 2, and 8 of over 4 months' duration. The average duration of appeals in District Courts has again increased, *viz.*, from 28 to 31 days.

191. The following statement shows the result of appeals to *Divisional Courts,* and the differences between the years 1876 and 1877 :—

Year.	Number of appeals for disposal.	Number disposed of.	Appeals withdrawn, transferred, or struck off for default.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded under Section 351 of Act VIII. of 1859, or Section 562 of Act X. of 1877.
1876 ...	6,909	5,868	329	3,624	408	1,059	448
1877 ...	6,365	5,147	204	3,418	296	952	277
Difference ...	— 544	— 721	— 125	— 206	— 112	— 107	— 171

Additional Commissioners disposed of 1,598 of the 5,147 appeals decided, as shown below :—

Delhi	160
Jullundur	805
Amritsar	445
Deraját	12
Pesháwar	176

192. The pending file numbered 1,218 appeals, of which 336 were of over 4 months' duration. These results exhibit an increase both of cases pending and of arrears as compared with those of 1876, when the corresponding totals were 1,041 and 186 respectively. The heaviest files at the close of the year were pending in the Umballa, Amritsar and Jullundur Divisions. The Commissioner of Umballa worked single-handed throughout the year. In the Amritsar Division there had been several changes in the officers holding the appointment of Additional Commissioner, with the result that the disposals of 1877 compare favourably with those in the preceding year. There were vacancies in the appointment extending over periods amounting in the aggregate to 4 months in the course of the year. Notwithstanding the actual out-turn in the Jullundur Division having, in 1877, somewhat exceeded that of 1876, the enormous litigation of this Division left the files of the Commissioner and Additional Commissioner heavily burdened at the close of the year. The appointment of an Additional Commissioner to the Derajât Division was discontinued after the first quarter of the year 1877; the amount of work not justifying the appointment. The average duration of appeals has decreased from 79 days in 1876 to 72 days in the year under report, and in no single Division did the maximum average of 1877 approach that of the preceding year.

193. *Chief Court.*—The following statement exhibits the appellate business of the Chief Court :—

	YEAR.	Number of appeals instituted.	Number of appeals for disposal.	Number disposed of.	Average duration.
Regular Appeals ...	1876	686	849	667	77
	1877	561	745	495	109
Special Appeals ...	1876	1,294	1,499	1,292	54
	1877	1,318	1,525	1,224	58
Total ...	1876	1,980	2,348	1,959	62
	1877	1,879	2,270	1,719	73
Difference ...	...	— 101	— 178	— 240	+ 11

194. In the year under report 1,879 appeals were instituted, or 101 less than in the preceding year. The year closed upon a pending file of 551 cases, showing a total of disposals amounting to 1,719 cases. The proportion of disposals to the total number of appeals for decision was therefore 75·7 per cent. The average duration of civil appeals was 73 days. Regular appeals occupied on an average 109 days, and special appeals 58 days. The oldest case pending dated from August 1876: it was decided during the year under report. The proportion of appeals in land cases has increased from 33 per cent. in 1875 to 37 per cent. in 1876, and 40 per cent. in the year under report. The value and cost of appeals disposed of by the Chief Court during the years 1876 and 1877 appear in the following table :—

Year.	Appeals in suits other than for land.						Land suits.					
	Number of suits.	Aggregate value of suits.	Aggregate cost of suits.	Average value of suits.	Average cost of suits.	Percentage of costs to value.	Number of suits.	Aggregate value of suits.	Aggregate cost of suits.	Average value of suits.	Average cost of suits.	Percentage of costs to value.
1877...	1,025	2,33,054	22,027	217 5 11	21 7 10	9·4	694	3,56,526	15,781	513 11 7	22 14 2	4·6
1876...	1,227	2,86,028	24,802	380 5 8	32 15 8	8·6	725	2,59,904	9,976	82 10 3	13 12 2	1·84
Difference.	—202	—52,974	—2,775	162 15 9	—10 7 10	+·8	—31	+96,622	+ 5,805	+431 1 4	+9 2 0	—12

The Chief Court disposed of the following miscellaneous civil cases during the year :—Cases under Section 35 of Act XXIII. of 1861, or under Section 622, Act X. of 1877, 198 ; under Section 16 of Act IV. of 1866, 35 ; civil references, 13 ; petitions for removal and transfer of suits and appeals, 27 ; and miscellaneous cases and petitions. 456—making an aggregate of 729 cases.

195. *Procedure.*—The year under report was marked by the introduction of a new Civil Procedure Code (Act X. of 1877). As it was in operation, however, only during the last quarter, its effects on the year's litigation were comparatively unimportant.

196. REGISTRATION.—The statement of work done during the past year shows a large increase in the number of registrations compared with 1876-77. In that year the number, owing to the causes mentioned in the last report, had fallen to a minimum, the figures being lower than in any previous year since the Registration Act came into force. The increase in 1877-78 has occurred both in compulsory and optional registrations, as shown in the following table, which gives the figures for the last six years:—

	Compulsory.	*Optional.*	*Total.*
1872-73 ...	34,054	50,269	84,323
1873-74 ...	32,453	45,131	77,584
1874-75 ...	29,515	37,916	67,431
1875-76 ...	33,661	38,056	71,717
1876-77 ...	30,931	30,150	61,081
1877-78 ...	39,895	45,057	84,952

197. The number of compulsory registrations during the past year is thus shown to be in excess of that of any previous year in which Act VIII. of 1871 has been in force. The number of optional registrations in 1877-78 has, however, been twice exceeded within that period, but this excess has on both occasions been confined to cases not affecting immovable property:—

YEAR.	REGISTRATIONS RELATING TO			Total.
	Immovable property.	Miscellaneous registrations.	Wills and authorities to adopt.	
1872-73 ...	21,942	28,220	107	50,269
1873-74 ...	20,422	24,588	121	45,131
1874-75 ...	17,220	20,574	122	37,916
1875-76 ...	19,134	18,798	124	38,056
1876-77 ...	15,767	14,263	120	30,150
1877-78 ...	24,957	19,925	175	45,057

198. The previous year had been one of plentiful harvests, which placed the agriculturists to some extent above the necessity of borrowing money, or of selling or mortgaging their lands. During the past year, on the contrary, scarcity and distress prevailed in many districts of the Province, especially amongst the agricultural classes, who were thus thrown to a large extent into the hands of the money-lenders; and the number of sale and mortgage deeds and bonds brought to the registry offices, where the distress was greatest, was unusually high, so that the increased activity in registration during the past year is not altogether a subject for congratulation. The Inspector-General is, however, of opinion that, apart from the exceptional causes which may have influenced registration during the year under report, the number of deeds affecting immovable property brought to the registry offices is now on the increase.

199. The registration of sales and mortgages of real property during the past three years has been as follows:—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Compulsory ...	31,785	29,069	37,523
Optional ...	18,656	15,380	24,327
Total ...	50,441	44,449	61,850
Total value of real property transferred being.	Rs. 1,72,42,816	Rs. 1,46,54,540	Rs. 1,90,85,248

200. The aggregate value of property which changed hands during the year on registered documents is set down at Rs. 2,35,77,217; but it is doubtful if these figures are entitled to entire credence, as the values bear no sort of proportion to the number of transactions. The following

figures, however, show the average value of each transaction, as deduced from the returns of the past year :—

Details.		No. of deeds registered.	Aggregate value of property transferred.	Average value of each transaction.
I.—Deeds of Sale.			Rs.	Rs.
Of Rs. 100 and upwards in value	Agricultural	6,540	28,75,634	440
	Non-Agricultural	5,864	32,46,137	553
Of less than Rs. 100 in value	Agricultural	3,111	1,85,854	60
	Non-Agricultural	3,973	2,35,957	59
II.—Deeds of Mortgage.				
Of Rs. 100 and upwards in value	Agricultural	19,558	63,45,562	324
	Non-Agricultural	5,367	30,20,752	541
Of less than Rs. 100 in value	Agricultural	13,548	8,44,630	62
	Non-Agricultural	3,696	2,40,129	65
III.—Bonds.				
And other obligations for the payment of money		14,077	37,17,757	264

201. The income and expenditure for the past six years are given below :—

	Total receipts.	*Total expenditure.*	*Net surplus.*
1872-73 ...	1,74,276	1,10,260	64,016
1873-74 ...	1,64,037	98,947	65,090
1874-75 ...	1,47,933	97,637	50,296
1875-76 ...	1,60,919	1,02,829	57,090
1876-77 ...	1,41,976	1,60,504	41,472
1877-78 ...	1,86,119	1,06,410	79,790

202. Municipal Administration.—The municipalities in the Punjab are all constituted under Act IV. of 1873. The number and classes are the same as last year, *viz.*, 8 of 1st class, 20 of 2nd class, and 171 of 3rd class.

203. The income of the Dharmsála Municipality was derived solely from taxes on houses and lands. In most municipalities the taxation was derived principally from octroi. The average incidence of octroi taxation in such of the 1st class municipalities as resort to this mode was Re. 1-6-6 per head per annum ; in the 2nd and 3rd class municipalities was Re. 0-11-7 per head. The average rate of taxation in the

municipalities without octroi was Re. 1-2-4 per head. The average rate of municipal taxation of all kinds in the province was Re. 0-14-9 per head, against Re. 0-14-8 in 1876-77. The rate per head of taxation on food for man and beast was Re. 0-8-4, against Re. 0-8-3 in 1876-77. The income of 170 municipalities was added to from other sources besides taxation, *viz.*, from rents of buildings and gardens, from fines, town sweepings, and grants from provincial services.

204. The following statement shows the population, income and outlay for 1877-78 of the 23 largest and most important municipalities, 5 of these being 1st class municipalities :—

MUNICIPALITIES.	Population.	INCOME		EXPENDITURE.	
		From taxation.	From other sources.	Civil.	Public Works.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Delhi ...	1,60,562	189,507	37,355	1,87,788	56,504
Rewári ...	25,190	29,018	1,270	17,664	6,036
Bhiwáni ...	33,149	32,087	108	22,571	9,323
Sirsa ...	12,796	10,375	8,688	14,796	1,746
Umballa ...	26,274	18,481	79	13,526	3,471
Ludhiána ...	40,385	46,397	628	25,030	6,133
Simla ...	14,848	56,213	13,513	27,224	32,852
Jullundur ...	50,924	30,105	1,026	23,257	6,569
Hoshiárpur ...	21,307	27,091	1,305	17,623	13,609
Amritsar ...	1,42,381	277,971	36,074	1,77,849	82,675
Batála ...	26,897	17,313	618	10,801	4,632
Siálkot ...	33,035	23,000	1,587	20,875	5,511
Lahore ...	1,28,738	146,525	21,608	75,319	52,332
Ferozepore ...	18,627	40,065	4,414	19,269	22,163
Gujránwála ...	20,215	17,270	1,141	12,514	3,491
Ráwalpindi ...	20,768	50,848	19,644	34,266	27,799
Jhelum ...	11,319	20,331	1,825	14,792	8,523
Pind Dádan Khan ...	15,414	20,437	3,514	16,734	9,220
Mooltan ...	50,783	80,120	1,589	44,014	18,225
Jhang-Maghiána ...	22,342	23,047	864	18,286	5,791
Dera Ismail Khan ...	19,954	34,343	1,314	22,420	15,113
Dera Gházi Khan ...	19,133	26,874	839	17,779	6,164
Pesháwar ...	58,430	97,869	16,583	78,515	33,055
TOTAL ...	973,471	13,15,287	1,75,586	9,12,012	4,30,942

205. The total income of the minor municipalities was Rs. 5,37,198 from taxation and Rs. 58,222 from other sources, and their expenditure was Rs. 4,58,459 in Civil charges and Rs. 1,60,942 in Public Works charges.

206. The following are abstracts of the total municipal income and outlay in the Province for 1877-78 as compared with 1876-77 :—

		1877-78.	1876-77.
I.—Income.		Rs.	Rs.
Octroi taxation	...	18,10,089	18,05,179
Taxes on houses, &c.	...	60,258	56,831
Other taxes	...	18,138	16,635
Rents	...	69,890	66,200
Fines	...	10,664	11,718
Miscellaneous	...	1,53,254	2,14,911
Total	...	21,22,293	21,71,474
II.—Expenditure.		Rs.	Rs.
Office establishment	...	88,826	80,702
Collection of income	...	1,38,248	1,33,321
Municipal Police	...	4,44,707	4,42,629
Conservancy	...	2,89,740	2,81,460
Dispensaries and other medical and charitable institutions	...	1,58,365	1,59,042
Schools, menageries, museums, libraries, &c.	...	92,436	84,309
Repayment of debt, &c.	...	22,341	11,896
Miscellaneous	...	1,36,708	1,83,397
Construction, maintenance, and watering of roads	...	2,64,247	2,64,992
Drainage works	...	64,888	1,20,838
Water-supply	...	34,857	37,046
Buildings	...	1,23,307	1,25,627
Other public works	...	1,04,585	1,99,192
Total	...	19,63,255	21,24,451

207. Under orders of the Secretary of State the collection of octroi throughout the Province has been taken under direct management, and resulted in a small increase in income.

208. The total income from all sources was Rs. 21,22,293, against Rs. 21,71,474 in the previous year, the largest decrease, Rs. 58,242, being under miscellaneous.

The total expenditure was Rs. 19,63,256, against Rs. 21,24,451 in 1876-77, the decrease being chiefly under public works.

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 5,37,116, and closed with a balance of Rs. 6,96,154.

The following were the liabilities at the close of the year :—

		Rs.	A.	P.
Simla	...	52,040	12	10
Peshâwar	...	91,961	4	6
Lahore	...	20,309	13	6
Jhelum	...	4,166	12	6

209. MILITARY.—*Bengal Army.*—The Bengal Army in the Punjab consisted of 15,598 British and 17,829 Native troops, with 97 guns, as shown in the subjoined table :—

Where stationed.	Troops. British.	Troops. Native.	Total.	Field Guns.
Delhi	...	712	712	...
Fort Delhi	382	...	382	...
Umballa	1,734	1,112	2,846	12
Kasauli	67	...	67	...
Dagshai	876	...	876	...
Simla	...	735	735	...
Jutogh	97	...	97	6
Sabáthu	247	...	247	...
Fort Ludhiána	...	104	104	...
Fort Phillour	...	40	40	...
Jullundur	940	621	1,561	6
Meea n Meer	978	1,469	2,447	12
Fort Lahore	121	70	191	...
Mooltan	882	1,105	1,987	6
Fort Mooltan	68	54	122	...
Fero zepore	896	695	1,591	6
Fort Ferozepore	211	28	239	...
Fort Govindgarh	132	...	132	...
Amritsar	131	237	368	...
Fort Kángra	50	56	106	...
Dharmsála	...	525	525	...
Bakloh	...	736	736	...
Ráwalpindi	2,673	1,807	4,480	18
Murree	69	...	69	...
Jhelum	...	499	499	...
Campbellpur	155	...	155	6
Fort Attock	187	176	363	...
Talagang	...	711	711	...
Siálkot	1,316	1,169	2,485	6
Pesháwar	2,138	3,545	5,683	19
Fort Shabkadar	...	140	140	...
Fort Michni	...	137	137	...
Fort Abazai	...	357	357	...
Fort Mackeson	...	55	55	...
Nowshera	732	934	1,666	...
Moving in the districts	516	...	516	...
Total of 1877-78 ...	15,598	17,829	33,427	97
Total of 1876-77 ...	16,538	18,608	35,146	97
Difference ...	— 940	— 779	— 1,719	...

210. The Punjab Frontier Force, under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, has its head-quarters at Abbott-abad, and garrisons the whole of the Punjab Frontier, with the exception of Pesháwar. The stations of Mardán, Kohát, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghází Khan, Edwardes-abad (Bannu), and Rájanpur, are occupied by th

force; and a line of outposts, extending along the entire border, is garrisoned by this force, assisted by the Deraját Frontier Militia.

A body of Punjab troops, consisting of a squadron of cavalry, a regiment and one wing of infantry, and a mountain battery, forms part of the present garrison of Quetta, in the territories of His Highness the Khan of Khelát.

211. The strength and cost of the Punjab Frontier Force for the year ending the 31st March 1878 were as undernoted :—

Arm.	Strength.	Cost.
		Rs.
Artillery	768	2,55,279
Cavalry	2,830	15,05,197
Infantry	8,988	21,08,446
Staff	2	38,723
Total of 1877-78 ...	12,588	39,07,645
Total of 1876-77 ...	12,540	36,79,292
Difference	+48	+2,28,353

212. Brigadier-General Keyes relinquished the command of the Punjab Frontier Force at the close of the Jowáki Campaign, and was succeeded by Major-General Roberts, V.C., C. B.

The following order was issued on General Keyes' departure, and its reproduction in the annual report of this Government seems appropriate :—

"*The* 14*th March* 1878.

"*No.* 55.—Before Brigadier-General Keyes, C. B., Commanding, Punjab Frontier Force, makes over the duties of his command to his successor, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is anxious to place on record the acknowledgments of this Government for services zealously and conscientiously performed, for many years, in positions of responsibility.

"Brigadier-General Keyes was first appointed to the Punjab Frontier Force in 1849. He commanded the 1st Punjab Infantry for a period of nine years, and whilst at the head of this regiment he distinguished himself in the expedition against the Kabul Khel Wazírs in

1860; in the Umbeyla Campaign in 1863; and in successfully conducting a secret expedition against the Bazotís in 1869.

"In March 1869 Brigadier-General Keyes was transferred to the command of the Corps of Guides (Queen's Own), and in April 1870 he was selected for the honorable position of Commandant of the Punjab Frontier Force.

"During the period of Brigadier-General Keyes' command the Frontier has been for the most part undisturbed, and Government has not been compelled to undertake operations of a punitive character beyond the border, excepting a short expedition into the Dour Valley in 1872, and the recent operations against the Jowáki Afrídís, both of which have been under Brigadier-General Keyes' personal command, brought to a successful issue.

"During his tenure of office the Punjab Frontier Force has been armed with improved weapons; its high character for efficiency has been not only maintained, but considerably improved: this improved efficiency has been practically tested by the recent operations in the field.

"The Lieutenant-Governor desires, on the resignation by Brigadier-General Keyes of the command which he has held so long and so creditably, to express his warm acknowledgments of his service on the Punjab Frontier."

213. *Raids.*—The Deraját Division during the whole year enjoyed almost an entire immunity from border crime.

The statistics are as follows, and they compare favourably with those of the previous year :—

District.	Raids.	Murders.	Wounding.	Thefts.	Kidnapping.
Bannu	...	4	1	4	...
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	8	...
Dera Gházi Khan	...	...	...	4	...
Rájanpar	...	...	...	3	...
Total of 1877-78 ...	...	4	1	19	...
Total of 1876-77 ...	...	9	7	29	1
Total of 1875-76 ...	2	3	3	42	1

214. *Jowáki expedition.*—Whilst negotiations were being carried on between the civil officers at Kohát and the Jowáki section of the Adam Khel Afrídís, on the night of the 17th August 1877, a small party of sepoys proceeding on leave were attacked near Gumbat on the Khushálgarh road by Jowáki raiders. Two sepoys were killed and also a traveller, and the telegraph wire was cut. At the same time at another part of the Khushálgarh road a raid was made on some Commissariat mules. Three mules were carried off and one man killed.

A further raid was made on a convoy of mules on the 20th August.

215. Measures were taken by the military authorities at Kohát for the protection of the traffic on the Khushálgarh road, and a civil blockade was arranged for by the Political Officers by the entertainment of levies for the protection of border villages. But nightly attacks still continued to be made on British villages and British subjects, and in view to check them a proposal was made by the Commissioner of Pesháwar and the Brigadier-General Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force to employ a portion of the Kohát garrison, assisted by the Guide Infantry from Mardán, in the endeavour to surprise a body of Jowákís who were supposed to assemble at night in the Gandiáli defile. On the night of the 29th-30th August, a force, as per margin, entered the Jowáki hills, and though unsuccessful in attaining the objects of the expedition, in the surprise and capture of marauders, they made during the day a 30-mile march over a difficult country and in the most oppressive weather, and evinced much patience and endurance with little food and water.

From Kohát ...	1 Mountain Battery. 150 Sabres. 1,300 Rifles.
From Mardán ...	201 Rifles.

This expedition in no degree diminished the boldness of the Jowákís. On the 17th September an audacious attack was made on the village of Kuteyri, and on the 24th, Major Lance was wounded whilst selecting a site for a post in front of the Gandiáli defile.

216. In the early part of October it was determined to make over the blockade arrangements to the military authorities, and on the 12th of that month orders were issued authorizing an increase of pay to the levies selected for the protection of villages more or less exposed to attack.

217. Still raids continued to be made without any loss being inflicted on the raiders. On the Kohát side they attacked the village of Ghorazai on the 20th October, and the village of Kammur on the night of the 23rd October. On the Peshávar side the Boriwáls, who up to this time had taken no active part, attacked the village of Garhi Chandan on the 24th October, and again on the 25th of the same month they attacked and surprised a guard of the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry at Shahkot, cutting up 14 sepoys and carrying off 8 rifles.

218. It was determined : (1) that the blockade should be made more active and be entirely under the Military Officers ; (2) that Brigadier-General Keyes should occupy the Jowáki villages of Turki and Paiah, thus occupying the best parts of the Jowáki country and shortening the line of blockade ; (3) and that operations should be restricted to punishing the Jowákís so long as the other sections of the Adam Khels remained neutral.

219. With the above objects in view Brigadier-General Keyes left Kohát on the 9th November 1877, with the following troops :—

No. 1 Column, under Colonel D. Mocatta.

25 Sabres, 3rd Punjab Cavalry.
No. 1 Mountain Battery.
380 Rifles, Corps of Guides (Queen's Own).
225 do., 1st Sikh Infantry.
225 do., 3rd Sikh Infantry.

No. 2 Column, under Major Williams.

25 Sabres, 2nd Punjab Infantry.
350 Rifles, 4th Punjab Infantry.
300 do., 6th Punjab Infantry.

No. 3 Column, under Colonel Gardiner.

2 Guns, No. 2 Mountain Battery.
280 Rifles, 5th Punjab Infantry.
280 do., 5th Goorkhas.

220. After Brigadier-General Keyes had taken up his positions at Turki and Shindeh, it was considered necessary to take measures against the Boriwáls from the Peshávar side, and consequently the following

force under Brigadier-General Ross moved on the 3rd December to Fort Mackeson :—

		Strength.
Artillery, I-C and 13-9 Royal Artillery.	...	135
British Infantry ...	9th Foot, 51st Foot, and Rifle Brigade.	1,259
Native Cavalry ...	14th Bengal Cavalry ...	326
Native Infantry ...	14th Native Infantry, 20th Native Infantry, 22nd Native Infantry, 27th Native Infantry.	2,070
	Total	3,790

221. After effecting his dispositions and establishing his positions in the Jowáki country, Brigadier-General Keyes' force was employed in driving the Jowákis from their villages. On the 1st December the village of Jammu was occupied. On the 7th December the village of Ghariba was taken without any serious opposition. The Pesháwar column under Brigadier-General Ross established itself on the Shergasha range commanding the whole of the Bori hamlets on the 4th December; and on the 6th, 7th, and 8th, this force was employed in destroying the towers of Bori, and then returned to its position on the Shergasha.

222. On the 31st December a combined movement of the Pesháwar and Kohát Forces was made into the Pastaoni valley, without any serious opposition. On the 1st January Brigadier-General Keyes withdrew his troops to his original position at Thindeh, and on the 2nd January the force under Brigadier-General Ross was withdrawn to the Shergasha range.

223. The actual results of these operations were not satisfactory, and in obedience to the expressed wishes of the Lieutenant-Governor, arrangements were made for another combined movement into the Pastaoni valley, and both forces under Brigadiers-General Ross and Keyes met on the 15th January, and for the four subsequent days were engaged in exploring the whole of the Jowáki hills and succeeded in driving the enemy into the hills of neutral sections.

224. No further military operations were undertaken. The Jowákis were compelled to sue for peace, and although some time elapsed in the settlement of the terms and the extent and nature of the demands of Government, the tribe submitted.

225. During the operations arrangements were made for a complete survey of the Jowáki hills; and a sketch survey was made of the Kohát Pass.

226. The following is a return of killed and wounded during the operations against the Jowákis :—

	KILLED.				WOUNDED.			
	British.		Native.		British.		Native.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Force under Brigadier-General Keyes	...	7	1	...	1*	...	1	27
Force under Brigadier-General Ross	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	18
Total ...	...	10	1	...	1	3	1	45

* Major Rice, 1st Sikh Infantry, dangerously.

227. In reporting these operations to the Government of India, it has been recorded that in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, the forces employed in coercing the Jowákis into submission and exacting from them some guarantees for future good behaviour were greater than absolutely necessary.

228. The whole of the Infantry, British and Native, were armed with breech-loaders, and it has been shown most conclusively that this weapon enables our troops to drive the best of the hill tribes from their strongest positions.

229. It may also be as well here to note that these operations have shown that Afrídi territory can be invaded, and a small section punished without bringing about a combination of the whole Afrídi nation against the Government.

230. On the 14th February 1878 a force consisting of 264 sabres and 12 men of the infantry of the Corps of Guides, under the command of Captain Wigram Battye, and accompanied by Captain Cavagnari, Deputy Commissioner, proceeded into the hills north of Fort Abazai. Their object was the capture by surprise of Mián Rukan, the instigator of the cowardly murder of the workmen on the Swát River Canal, who were killed in their tents by a gang of Utmán Khels on the night of the 9th December 1876.

231. The party left Mardán about 7 P. M. on the 14th February and rode to Abázai, a distance of 32 miles. Leaving their horses in charge of 63 men, with orders to take them to the fort at Abázai at daylight, they proceeded on foot, over difficult ground, about 8 miles, to the top of the ridge overlooking the village of Sapri, and there waited till daybreak. Captain Cavagnari thus relates the incidents of the attack:—

"Daylight having broken, the assault on the mosque was made. The surprise of the village was complete in every sense, and the inmates of the mosque awoke to find soldiers with drawn swords standing over them. The rest of the villagers turned out with that alacrity common to the hillmen the moment they were alarmed, and retreated to the hills behind the village, firing their matchlocks at the troops as the latter ascended the village. Having secured the mosque, Captain Battye and myself proceeded at once to the Mián's tower, but it was unoccupied, and for the time we feared that the man had escaped, but we were shortly informed of the good news that he was amongst those who had taken refuge in a house behind the mosque. We returned there and called upon the people inside to surrender, threatening to burn the roof and force them to come out. I must mention here that the gallantry of a Duffadár of the Guides, named Turabáz, was very conspicuous in the way he kept guard over this house, through the door of which occasional shots were fired by the inmates, wounding two of the soldiers, and he succeeded in firing his carbine into the hut, and killed a nephew of the Mián's. I told the Tahsíldár to call out to Rukan Mián that resistance on his part was hopeless, and that quarter would be given. He came out and I seized him by the left hand to assure him that his death then and there was not desired; in fact, I imagined that he held out his hand with the object of obtaining such assurance. He, however, made a couple of thrusts with a dagger which he had in his right hand at the Tahsíldár who was standing on my left. A pocket-book saved the first

thurst from doing more than slightly cutting the Tahsíldár's stomach, and the second merely grazed his arm. The Mián was instantly cut down by the soldiers; the other men surrendered quietly and were made prisoners. I did not notice the dagger in the Mián's right hand when the door was opened, and it is impossible to say whether he intended to offer resistance to being captured alive, or whether, seeing the Tahsíldár so close, and believing that it was through him that misfortune had reached him, he contemplated revenging himself. I am rather inclined to the latter supposition, for his first appearance as he came out of the house led me to think that he was asking for his life to be spared."

The detachment was withdrawn without being molested by the Utmán Khel, although they had collected to the number of about 300 men.

240 Sabres, Guide Cavalry.
No. 4 Mountain Battery.
428 Rifles, Guide Infantry.

232. On the 13th March a force as per margin marched from Mardán to punish the inhabitants of the Ranizai village of Ishkakot.

The object was to surprise the village and capture as many of the fighting men as possible.

Major Campbell, Officiating Commandant, Corps of Guides, commanded, and the force was accompanied by Major Cavagnari, Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar.

233. The village was surprised, and after a slight hesitation the demands made by Major Cavagnari were complied with.

234. Again, on the 20th March 1878, a small force, consisting of the Hazára Mountain Battery and 243 sabres, 442 rifles, Corps of Guides, under Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Jenkins, Commandant, Corps of Guides, proceeded against the villages actually concerned in the murder of the Swát Canal workmen.

235. After a march along the Canal road of 28 miles from Mardán, they reached the confines of the Utmán Khel country.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins relates as follows :—

"The force entered the hills a little before daybreak, and leaving a party to look after Tarakai, a small village inside the first low range, pushed on to Bucha, which was reached about sunrise. The people of this village, or rather of these villages,—as there are three separate villages close to one another, all called Bucha,—had been told by

men sent ahead of the column by the Deputy Commissioner that if they did not resist no harm would be done to them. This I think was the first notice they had of the approach of the troops, but it gave sufficient time for the women and children to escape.

"The first village was deserted, but a company of the Guide Infantry under Captain Hammond, which had gone round to the eastern Bucha, was repeatedly fired on, and one of our men was dangerously wounded before a shot was fired from our side. At the same time parties of the enemy showed themselves in the third village in the broken ground beyond and on our left, and it was clear that they were going to resist.

"Captain Hammond, advancing with his party, at once cleared the eastern village and drove the enemy off the ground on to the tops of the Salalla range. At the same time Lieutenant F. D. Battye, with a party of Guide Infantry, cleared the third village. These officers then took up positions which they held till the troops retired to the plains.

"On the left the enemy had occupied the spurs of the Tor Tam hill and were trying to drive off their cattle. They were attacked while doing this by two Companies under Major Campbell, and the cattle taken; at the same time Lieutenant H. Hughes, with a Company, drove the enemy off a spur which commanded the ground on our left, and held it till the troops eventually retired.

"In this way the Bucha villages were cleared in a few minutes, and whenever the enemy assembled to oppose the advance of our infantry they came under the fire of Lieutenant Lindsay's guns.

"As soon as the ground about Bucha was clear of the enemy I left the Cavalry to secure the position and ascended the Tor Tam hill with four Companies and the Mountain guns. The enemy offered little opposition, and we soon gained the ridge and marched along it to a point abreast of Rang Miána. This placed the remaining villages entirely at our mercy, and, as all opposition had ceased, the headmen were again invited to come down and submit themselves to the Deputy Commissioner. After a short parley they came down, and before noon a satisfactory arrangement was come to with respect to all the demands of the Government on this section of the Utmán Khel tribe. The troops then returned to the plains entirely unmolested, and, after resting for the night at the Jhinda post, returned on the 22nd to Mardán.

"According to the reports of the British Officers engaged, the enemy left 12 dead on the ground about Bucha and on the Tor Tam hill. One wounded prisoner was also brought in. The country was, however, very rough and covered with bushes, and it was impossible to say what loss they sustained. On our side one man was dangerously wounded.

"The villages we were engaged with are said to contain 380 fighting men, and I dare say there were that number in front of us. The neighbouring villages of Prang Ghar and Nawedand remained neutral, according to arrangements made beforehand by the Deputy Commissioner.

"The conduct of all the troops was excellent. I am much indebted to Major R. B. Campbell for the assistance he afforded me, and I have to thank Lieutenant C. Lindsay, R.A., for the efficient service rendered by the Mountain Battery under his command. I wish also to acknowledge the assistance I received from Captain Warburton, Assistant Commissioner of Mardán, who accompanied the troops and took care that they were supplied with everything necessary. This officer was with Captain Hammond's party when it was first fired on from the villages."

236. The Governor-General in Council was pleased to express his gratification at the prompt and entire success of these measures, which led to the submission of the entire Utmán Khel tribe.

237. *Volunteers.*—The 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, under the Command of Colonel A. Cory, has during the year maintained its efficiency and increased its numbers.

238. New Companies have been formed at Mooltan, Ráwalpindi and Shahdera; the last-named Company representing the employés of the Punjab Northern State Railway between Lahore and Jhelum. So that there are at present nine Companies at out-stations; and the corps (containing 12 Companies) extends from Mooltan to Delhi on the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway, with branch canal line to Rupar; from Lahore to Jhelum, Punjab Northern State Railway, and thence to Ráwalpindi. And the total number of officers and men has risen from 564 in March 1877 to 708 in March 1878, the number of "*efficients*" having increased from 329 to 507.

239. The Companies at Lahore were inspected by Lieutenant-General D. M. Stewart, C. B., Commanding the Lahore Division, on the 2nd March 1878, when 185 officers and men paraded.

The report of this inspection has not as yet reached this Government, but is believed to have been satisfactory.

240. The 2nd (Simla) Volunteers were inspected at Annandale on the 6th October 1877, by Lieutenant-Colonel T. F. Dixon, Her Majesty's 39th Foot, and 128 were presented for inspection.

Colonel Dixon reports that their general appearance was good, the manœuvres well executed, and the result of the firing at known distances satisfactory. He remarked especially the smartness in drill of the Cadet Company, composed of the boys of Bishop Cotton's School.

Except as regards the accounts and funds of the corps, which have been long somewhat deficient, the report is considered highly satisfactory.

241. HORSE-BREEDING.—*Fairs.*—The fair held at Ráwalpindi on the 26th and following days of March 1878 was more successful than could have been expected in a year of scarcity. The number exhibited was greater than last year, the total number being 2,250 horses and 490 mules and donkeys.

The fillies exhibited were a very fine lot, and give the fittest return for the expense incurred in providing highly-bred sires, as many of them may be expected to be retained by their owners for breeding purposes. An increase of 25 per cent. is noted in the number of yearling fillies as compared with last year's fair; and they had been taken good care of, in spite of the scarcity of grain and fodder.

242. Gelding has not as yet become popular; but the persistence with which prizes are offered and given for this class, combined with the training of some young men as salutrís and operators under the Assistant Superintendent, Horse-breeding Operations, will, it is hoped, ere long develope this most necessary part of the scheme of improvement.

243. Prizes* were given this year for foreign horses from Kabul, Persia, &c.; and 85 horses were shown, many of them fine animals. This part of the fair will, it is hoped, be developed into a scale of some importance.

* Rs. 120.

244. The show of mules was very fine; and a special set of prizes having been set apart for the larger mules over 13-2 hands in height, many very handsome and powerful mules, ranging up to 15 hands in height, were exhibited.

245. The sales effected at the fair realized Rs. 78,952, and were somewhat fewer than last year, owing to the general prevalence of scarcity and consequent stagnation of trade; but more than double the number of remounts were obtained by regiments, the average price for Native Cavalry remounts being Rs. 172, or Rs. 70 less than last year.

246. The Dera Ismail Khan fair of 1878 was somewhat interfered with by floods in the Indus. The fair was successful. Upwards of 200 mares and fillies and 100 colts competed for the prizes. The stock of Government stallions showed a marked superiority.

247. The Dera Gházi Khan fair was held on the 14th March and succeeding days; this year at Dera Gházi Khan itself. Notwithstanding the change from its old site at Pír Adil on the frontier, and the general dearness of provisions throughout the district, the fair was very successful. Upwards of 12 different tribes attended, bringing on an average about 100 horses and mares; the total being 1,200, against 334 in 1877.

248. The mares of this district are stated by Mr. Meyrick, the Assistant Superintendent, Horse-breeding Operations, to be the best he has seen in the Punjab. Indeed, the Biluch mares have long been famous for many good qualities, chief among which is endurance. This fair shows rapid progress as a mart for young horses, 73 sales taking place this year against 53 last. The average price realized was good, being Rs. 185 per horse all round, and greater than the average price of any class sold at the Ráwalpindi fair. Branding has not as yet been accepted by the Biluchís, whose objections to the measure have yet to be overcome.

249. The Jhang show was held in February, and Rs. 2,000 were distributed in prizes to a very deserving lot of mares and stock. The prizes at this fair are only given to branded mares and their stock by Government stallions, and a more general show is not encouraged: 92 branded mares were exhibited on this occasion. These mares are many of them very fine, large and roomy, and their progeny, if allowed liberty

and exercise with good food, will become fit remounts for heavy cavalry or artillery.

250. The following is an abstract of the results at the several fairs :—

	Number of horses exhibited.	Number sold.	Total amount of sales.	Amount of prizes distributed.
			Rs.	Rs.
Ráwalpindi	2,740	1,030	1,12,852	8,395
Dera Ghází Khan	1,200	73	13,513	2,000
Jhang	287	29	4,482	2,000
Dera Ismail Khan	338	3	216	582

251. *Stallions.*—There were at the close of the year 133 Government stallions and 49 donkey stallions in the Punjab; the former number comprising :—

English thorough-bred	26
Do. half-bred	3
Do. Norfolk Trotters... ...	30
Walers	4
Cape	1
Arab	44
Stud-bred	25

Of the donkeys, 4 were Spanish, 28 Arab, 5 Punjabi, and 12 Bokhara.

252. *Mares.—Branding.*—The tour of the Assistant Superintendent, Horse-breeding Operations, from December until May, extended over most of the Punjab, beginning at Ráwalpindi and extending to Hissar, the Deraját, and Hazára.

253. In the Deraját very few (as noted above) would agree to have their mares branded. But in his entire tour Mr. Meyrick, besides inspecting the branded mares and their stock, branded upwards of 1,800 mares, namely, 1,326 for horse-breeding, and 557 smaller mares for mule-breeding. Allowing for the death of some mares and the sale of some barren mares that had been branded, there must be now in the Punjab upwards* of 2,000 branded mares, besides the Biluch and other unbranded mares, engaged in breeding horses, and about 1,000 more branded mares engaged in breeding mules.

* *Total branded.*
For horses ... 2,898
For donkeys ... 1,106

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE.—*Weather.*—The total average rain-fall for the official year 1877-78 was only 26·2 inches against 33·4 inches in the previous year.* The deficiency was in the summer season from April to October, the winter rains in the later months having been in excess of those of the year 1876-77. The earlier rains which fell in April and May were to some extent injurious to the harvest, and the autumn crops suffered considerably from the deficiency in the months of July and August, which are ordinarily those of the heaviest rain-fall. This deficiency was general throughout the Province, but was most marked in the Districts of the Delhi, Hissar, and Deraját Divisions, and in nearly the whole tract of country from Umballa to Ráwalpindi: and it is probable that in some of these localities severe distress was only averted by well irrigation saving the crops until they benefited by the later rains which fell in the month of December.

255. *Crops.*—There was a decrease, owing to the want of rain for the autumn crop, in the area of land brought under cultivation during the past year. The following table shows the area under cultivation during the last seven years :—

YEAR.	Spring harvest, Acres sown.	Autumn harvest, Acres sown.	Total Acres sown.
1871	9,001,492	8,926,648	17,928,140
1872	9,902,744	9,869,242	19,771,986
1873	10,034,202	9,690,338	19,724,540
1874	10,213,338	9,755,638	19,968,976
1875	10,961,257	9,610,166	20 571,423
1876	12,046,273	9,590,007	21,636,280
1877	12,393,917	6,627,572	19,021,489

* A comparison of the rain-fall of the two last calendar years gives different results: see the section "SANITATION," Chapter VI.

This shows a decrease in the past, compared with the previous year, of over two millions of acres, which was due entirely to the failure in the autumn crop, the total area under spring crops showing an increase. The area under each description of crop for the spring harvest in the past two years was as follows :—

	Area sown in Acres.	
	1876.	1877.
Wheat ...	6,609,497	6,983,904
Barley ...	1,874,217	2,114,547
Gram ...	2,272,256	1,898,421
Peas ...	103,695	102,618
Lentils ...	187,544	199,031
Poppy ...	12,348	12,424
Tobacco ...	69,194	78,390
Linseed ...	23,708	28,881
Mustard ...	435,726	387,988
Táramíra ...	199,239	272,959
Safflower ...	24,708	27,022
Vegetables ...	152,620	159,010
Tea ...	8,060	10,046
Other crops ...	73,461	118,676
Total ...	12,046,273	12,393,917

256. The great increase occurred in the area under wheat and barley cultivation, the excess in the former being 374,407 acres and in the latter 240,330 acres. There was a large increase also in the area under táramíra cultivation, but a considerable decrease under gram. There was again an increase under tea cultivation of a little over 2,000 acres, while the yield of tea was 11,13,106 lbs. obtained from 10,046 acres, against 7,66,560 lbs. from 7,985 acres in the previous year. It was stated in the last report that for the first three years there is no yield at all from this plant, and this fact affects the average very materially. The average of all the land planted this year is calculated at 111 lbs. an acre.

257. For the autumn crops, the area under each description for the past two years was as follows :—

		Area sown in Acres.	
		1876.	1877.
Rice	...	708,699	403,386
Millets	...	4,649,702	2,964,613
Indian corn	...	1,084,339	952,991
Pulses	...	1,547,489	933,627
Oil-seeds	...	188,016	89,540
Cotton	...	668,876	656,609
Hemp	...	51,225	16,096
Indigo	...	129,409	106,956
Vegetables	...	94,080	82,756
Sugarcane	...	356,749	340,161
Other crops	...	111,423	81,336
Total	...	9,590,007	6,627,572

The decrease, it will be observed, is large under every description of crop; but it may be noted, with reference to the smaller area under indigo, that in the Dera Gházi Khan District, where this crop is of considerable importance, there was an increase from 23,999 acres in 1876-77 to 26,765 acres in the past year.

258. In regard to agricultural experiments, some seed of French gram obtained from Oudh was tried in the Lahore and Hoshiárpur Districts; but the season, which was unfavourable for gram generally, was the cause of a partial failure. There was, however, a small yield of seed, with which a further trial will be made during the present year. Experiments in the cultivation of Cuzco Maize were also carried on in the Hazára and Kángra Districts on a small scale, but sufficient to demonstrate that this product can be successfully grown in the outer hills of the Punjab. The experiment will this year be continued in the same localities. The cultivation of oats is extending with the demand; it has now been undertaken in the Montgomery District with every prospect of success, and it seems to do well in every part of the Province

where its growth is attempted. Sorgho has been cultivated with success in several localities, and supplies of seed have been sent to distant Provinces: fresh supplies, it is expected, will be available from the present crop to meet any further demands from outside the Punjab.

259. The experimental farm at Amritsar, which, as stated in last report, had not been attended with the success which would justify its maintenance, has now been closed.

260. *Sericulture.*—Most favourable progress has again to be recorded under this head. The silk-worm is now being reared in the Gurdáspur, Kángra, and Hoshiárpur Districts, and in an exhibition of cocoons held in Gurdáspur in April last, the display was superior to any previously exhibited, while the number of exhibitors was in excess of any former occasion. Every inducement is being held out to extend the cultivation of the Chinese Mulberry in those districts as a means of assisting in the further development of this newer industry. The late Mr. Halsey, who did so much to encourage it, and whose recent death is to be deplored, distributed during the past winter many hundreds of thousands of cuttings of this tree to all who applied for them. It is a source of satisfaction that arrangements have been made to carry on the factory at Mádhopur which had been established by this gentleman.

261. Further progress has also to be recorded in the experiments of rearing the tasar silk-worm, although the drought of the last summer unfavourably affected the worm; but the silk on hand was reeled and woven into skeins and silk cloth, of which specimens have been forwarded to the Government of India; and a report has been received from England, from which it appears likely that the silk will meet there with a remunerative sale if it can be supplied in tolerably large quantities, which will, however, depend on the culture being much further developed.

262. Some experiments were also carried out with Japanese silk-worms sent to the Punjab from Bombay; but the result was entire failure, and the experiment was not considered worth repeating in this Province.

263. *Stock.*—The statistics of agricultural live stock in Appendix No. 43 are a repetition of those in last report; they will be revised for

insertion in the report which will exhibit the several results of the next census.

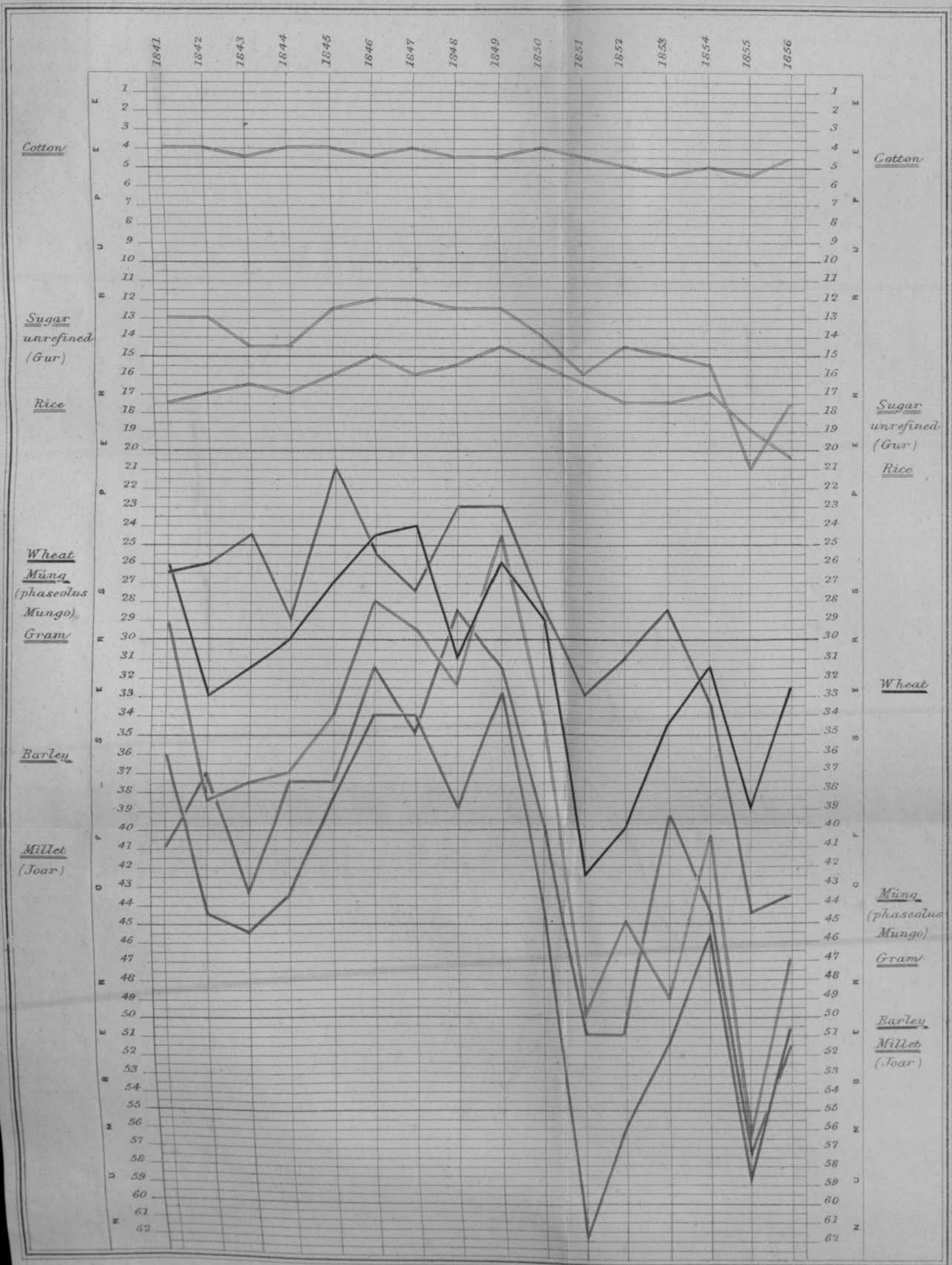
264. Cattle disease appeared in several districts of the Province and was severe in those of the Pesháwar and Deraját Divisions and in the Siálkot and Shahpur Districts. There was, moreover, great loss owing to the failure of the summer rains and the consequent scarcity of fodder. In the Umballa District, and in the Delhi and Hissar Divisions, the mortality was very great: the Deputy Commissioner of Umballa estimated the deaths from starvation at two-thirds of the stock of the district; while in each of the Divisions named, it was calculated that over two hundred thousand had died from the same cause. On the whole, the loss of cattle during the year in various parts of the Province was very serious.

265. The efforts to improve the breed of sheep and horned cattle by means of rams and bulls obtained from the Hissar Farm are still continued. Out of 100 rams received and distributed, 50 were alive at the close of the year and the progeny numbers over 800. In some of the districts fairly good results were obtained; but in the absence of instructions as to the treatment of the rams, the farmers to whom they were made over omitted to take the precaution of selecting ewes for each ram. Their practice was to turn them out to graze with the flock, and thus the desired object of obtaining good stock was not in all cases gained. This has, however, been corrected, and better results may be anticipated.

266. The usual cattle fairs were held during the year, and the number of animals exhibited amounted to 186,899 against 183,027 in 1876-77. The great fairs of Hissar, Rohtak, Sirsa and Amritsar were very largely attended; the cattle exhibited at Amritsar reaching the large number of 79,660 with 5,461 horses, while in some of the minor fairs, notably Gujránwála, there was a considerable increase over the numbers of previous years. The steadily increasing attendance at these periodical assemblages afford undoubted evidence of their advantages to the community generally and of their growing importance.

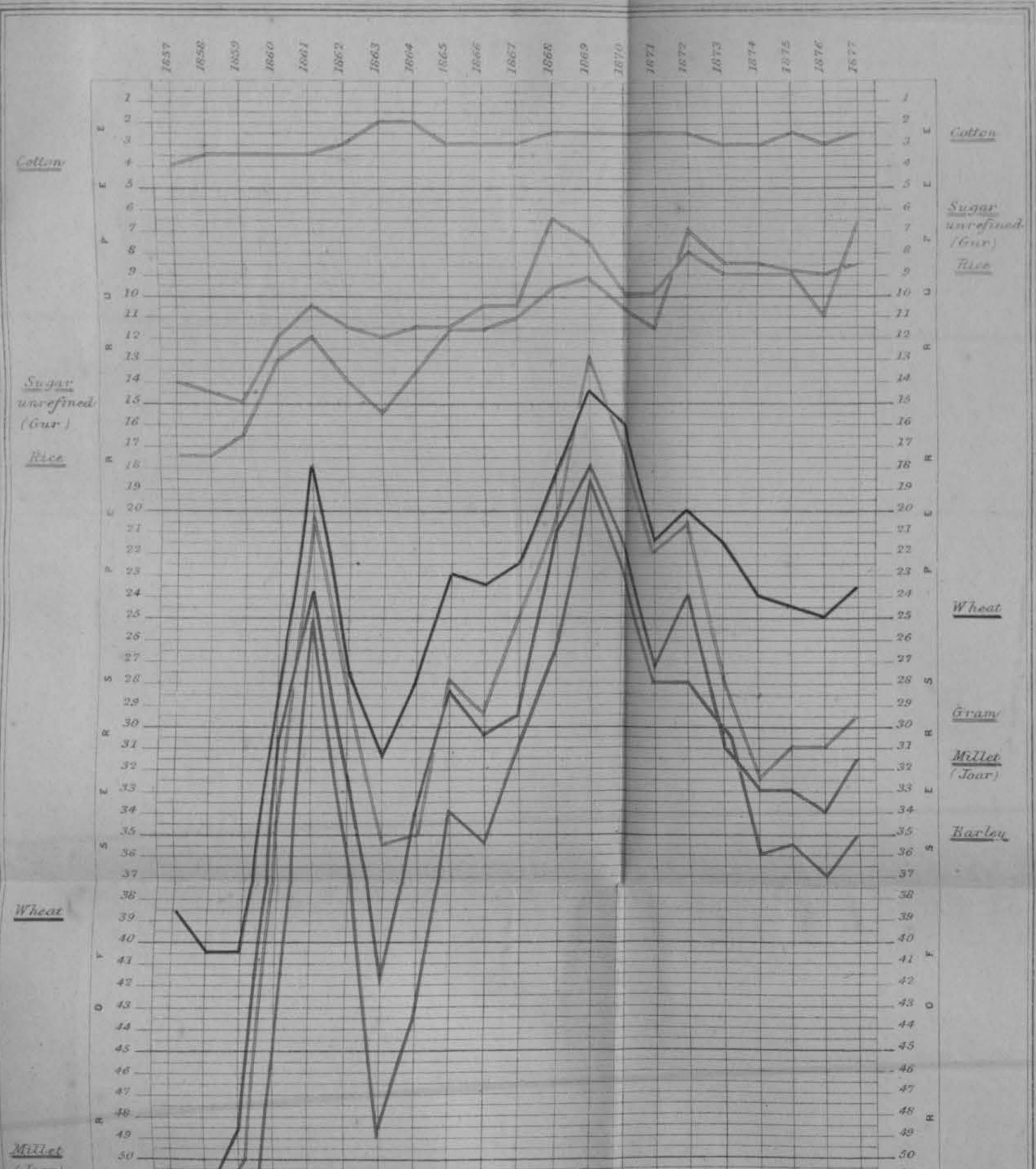
267. *Rates of Rent and Produce.*—The minimum rates of rent show no material difference from those reported in the previous year;

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RISE AND FALL IN PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN THE PUNJAB, FROM 1841 TO 1856.



NOTE.—*The prices shown in this Diagram are calculated on the averages of 16 Districts only, information regarding the remainder not being available for the years in question.*

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RISE AND FALL IN PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN THE PUNJAB, FROM 1857 TO 1877.



these rates for the two last years as well as the produce per acre for the principal crops are shown below :—

Crops.		1876-77. Rent.			1876-77. Produce.	1877-78. Rent.			1877-78. Produce.
		Rs.	A.	P.	lbs.	Rs.	A.	P.	lbs.
Rice		3	12	2	832	3	15	5	682
Indigo		5	5	7	47	4	0	3	50
Cotton		3	7	10	102	2	15	11	85
Sugar		10	3	2	449	9	14	9	409
Opium		8	12	7	10	8	0	0	...
Tobacco		5	5	3	825	4	15	9	788
Wheat	Irrigated	3	5	4	811	3	5	11	677
	Unirrigated... ...	1	13	7		1	15	0	
Other grains	Irrigated	2	1	5	586	2	2	6	514
	Unirrigated... ...	1	3	4		1	4	0	
Oil-seeds	Irrigated	2	5	10	421	2	5	6	336
	Unirrigated... ...	1	6	11		1	10	5	
Fibres	Irrigated	2	1	10	322	2	12	9	238
	Unirrigated... ...	1	7	1		1	9	6	

268. The average produce per acre shows variations under all heads, the most noticeable being the yield of rice which is now reported as 682lbs., as compared with 802lbs. last year. The falling-off is due to the unfavourable character of the season, and the averages are probably exceptionally low this year.

269. *Prices.*—The usual statistics of the prevailing prices of produce and labour are given in Appendices Nos. 45 and 46 ; the latter, however, is merely a repetition of the table given in last Report, as wages do not vary much in the Punjab, and information on this head is collected only quinquennially. As in former Reports, two diagrams are annexed, the first being merely a copy of that given on the last occasion, and showing the rise and fall in prices of the chief articles of agricultural produce from 1841 to 1856 inclusive ; the second, showing the fluctuations since 1856, is also a copy of that given in last Report, with an additional column for 1877.

270. The average prices for the principal articles of produce for the year under report and the preceding year were as follows :—

Area under crop.		Nature of crop.	1st June 1876.			1st January 1877.			1st June 1877.			1st January 1878.		
1876-77.	1877-78.		M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
66,09,497	69,83,904	Wheat ...	0	26	9	0	28	7	0	27	5	0	15	6
18,74,217	21,14,547	Barley ...	0	39	13	0	43	4	1	5	12	0	17	0
22,72,256	18,98,421	Gram ...	0	36	3	0	37	8	0	33	8	0	17	10
10,84,339	9,52,991	Maize ...	0	34	3	0	39	5	0	34	2	0	19	6
22,20,535	13,99,247	Jowár ...	0	33	2	0	39	9	0	35	14	0	19	3
23,69,796	15,33,891	Bájra ...	0	31	1	0	33	11	0	31	5	0	16	11
		Dál ...	0	15	11	0	17	8	0	16	7	0	9	12
6,68,876	6,56,609	Cotton ...	0	2	7	0	2	14	0	2	11	0	2	7
3,91,630	3,83,414	Sugar ...	0	3	0	0	3	1	0	3	2	0	2	13
		Ghí ...	0	1	15	0	1	13	0	1	14	0	1	10
		Firewood ...	3	3	13	2	35	7	3	7	0	3	13	7
71,867	80,555	Tobacco ...	0	4	5	0	5	7	0	7	14	0	7	12
		Salt ...	0	7	0	0	7	5	0	8	15	0	8	12

271. In the early part of the year the prices of food grains showed only a slight and gradual rise, owing chiefly to the demand for export to the Famine Districts of Bombay and Madras ; but from June there was a steady rise which continued to October. By the 1st January 1878 prices had somewhat recovered from the effects of the failure of the autumn rains, and had begun to feel the benefit of the hopes entertained of a good spring harvest ; still the prices were high as shown by the above table compared with those ruling in the previous year.

272. Forests.—It was stated in the last report that the tracts and woodlands under the control of the Forest Department comprised an area of 7,256 square miles, of which 4,280 square miles were reserved and 2,976 unreserved ; but it was explained that these figures were liable to correction as surveys progressed. In the Forest Report for the past year the total area is shown to be 6,858 square miles, of which 3,791 square miles are reserved and 3,067 unreserved ; but in the first, is not included the area of the reserved tracts in the Mooltan, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghâzi Khan districts, which are under settlement. A large portion of the unreserved tracts in Hazára, Montgomery, Jhelum, Shahpur and Ráwalpindi, as explained in previous reports, though under the control of the Forest Department, are managed by the District Officers.

273. The forest area includes—(1) the more important forests in the hills and the rakhs or wooded tracts of the plains, which are the property of the Government, or in which the Government has paramount forest rights ; and (2) the forests in the territories of the Native States of Chamba, Bashahr, and others leased by the British Government. The whole area is divided for administrative purposes into 9 divisions, *viz* :—

1. Sutlej.
2. Beas.
3. Ravi.
4. Chenab.
5. Jhelum.
6. Ráwalpindi.
7. Central Fuel Reserve.
8. Northern Fuel Reserve.
9. Plantation.

274. The most important work now to be carried on in the Forest Department is that of settlement and declaration under the new Act. The new regulation for the Hazára forests, which is intended to secure the proper treatment of village forests, has been drafted and submitted for the sanction of the Government of India ; the revenue survey of the hill tracts in the Ráwalpindi District is advanced, and an officer has been selected to demarcate the Murree and Kahúta forests ; the declaration of the reserved forests of the Shahpur plains and the Gujrát rakhs only await the completion of the boundary demarcation ; and in the Central Fuel Reserve Division the whole year has been taken up with steps for settling the area of reserves, and proposals have now been matured for nearly all the districts falling within this Division. A fresh lease of the important Bashahr forests has been negotiated with the Rája on a revised footing, and the work of demarcation will be gradually and cautiously carried on with due regard to the interests of the cultivators. Finally, proposals have been submitted for an addition to the Forest establishments to provide for an efficient staff for the work of demarcation in this Province.

275. *Forest Improvements.*—The short rainfall of the monsoon season has been unfavourable to the progress of the several plantations, and has somewhat retarded reproduction as well as nursery work. The results of the closure of the Khairimúrat Rakh, in the Ráwalpindi District, referred to in the last report, are however most satisfactory, and here as well as on the Pabbi Hills in the Gujrát district, the advantage of closing rakhs as the best, if not the only, means of restoration has

been established beyond doubt. The sowing in Pabbi extended over 1,300 acres, and the Sanatta (dodonœa) succeeded in spite of the drought: this plant has proved invaluable for *reboisement* works, for frequently the seeds sown one year and not coming up from want of moisture will come up the following year; and further, the possibility of successfully transplanting the *acacia modesta* has been established, as these transplants, if nursed through the first year, may be considered safe.

276. A fair amount of success has also attended the formation of dams or barrages in the Gujrát district; upwards of 548, making a total of 2½ miles, were constructed for dealing with the torrents in one basin, and all level and suitable places for sowing were surrounded with field banks to retain the water. The effect, though they had not, at the close of the year, been tested by a rainy season, has proved good under a tolerably heavy rainfall in spring; the formation of silt beds and the discharge of the surplus water in a clear stream, carrying no silt or stones, has followed throughout. In the Changa Manga plantation the year was one of severe trial, owing to the failure of the monsoon rains and the usual supply from the canal. In the older or Ván Khára Circle, where the soil is bad, the trees lost their leaves, which they, however, recovered when water became available. In the new or Maujoki Circle a further area of 960 acres was planted during the year, of which only 850 acres were a success; the area previously planted, which amounted to about 2,500 acres, also suffered much from drought, and some 450 acres, consisting almost wholly of jhand, failed. The remaining plots of plantations in different districts have done fairly well, and the small "Carob" plot at Lahore may be mentioned, as the improvement of the soil has been rapid, and it now contains 250 carob trees, of which 50 of last year are 4 to 5 feet in height. It is proposed, as soon as the ground is covered, to make room by thinnings for a nearly pure growth of *prosopis dulcis*. It is remarkable that some of the seed sown in 1874 continued to germinate till 1877.

277. *Experiments.*—Four species of Australian *acacias* have been received, some of which were reserved for sowing in the projected plantations for the hill cantonments in the Umballa Division; but small parcels were distributed to other localities, and some are thriving; but the experiment will be more fully reported on next year. There are now 212 of the old *Eucalypti* plants established at Changa Manga, ranging

up to 64 feet in height. A further stock has been received from Australia, and it is proposed to establish here a regular garden for these trees. Of the *Cork Oaks* there are now 20 alive at Pálampur, 44 at Bandrál in Kulu, but straggling in growth, and at Dholi in the same district there are 5 over 2 feet high. Of the *Spanish Chestnut*, the finest growth is on the Sutlej, where there are 50 plants, one of which at Kilba is 5 feet high; there are, however, 368 plants at Monali in Kulu doing well, and a few near Murree and Dalhousie.

278. *Yield and Working of Forests.*—As explained in previous reports, the yield consists of trees felled and logged, and of sleepers and other scantlings cut and brought to market, or sold or given for public works, of firewood cut by area and sold in stacks, and of income from permits for firewood for kilns, &c., from the sale by auction of the right to collect dead and dry wood, and from miscellaneous petty sales. Only one river, the Kaghán, in the Jhelum Division, is being regularly worked by the Forest Department for the general supply of timber; the operations on the Chenab and Ravi were confined to clearing out windfalls and what was cut in previous years; on the Beas, however, there was constant felling for a large local demand, but on the Sutlej no work at all was done during the year. The fellings in the Jhelum Division were 702 deodár trees, and 20 of pencil cedar, which were cut as an experiment in order that the wood might be tested and supplied to the Industrial Art School at Lahore. There were also a large number of trees cut of the *Abies Webbiana*, which is generally little thought of, but is utilized in this locality and yields a really valuable timber; *Ulmus species, prunus, acer*, and *pavia* are also utilized, and altogether 494 trees of these several species were felled; the Murree Brewery Company took from this Division 218,400 cubic feet of firewood alone. In the Fuel Reserve Central Division the cuttings were as follows for the supply of fuel to the State Railways and Commissariat Departments:—

	Cubic feet.
Lahore rakhs	452,000
Gujránwála	380,000
Montgomery	1,356,000
Mooltan	96,500
Total ...	2,284,500

279. *Financial Results.*—The gross receipts and charges for the last five years were as follows :—

	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74 ...	5,97,162	7,32,539	1,35,377
1874-75 ...	6,46,479	8,34,874	1,88,395
1875-76 ...	5,54,226	9,05,742	3,51,516
1876-77 ...	5,22,482	5,98,754	76,272
1877-78 ...	5,17,166	6,83,710	1,66,544

280. The last column shows the excess of revenue over expenditure and each year of the series shows a surplus ; but the alterations in the value of stock at the commencement and end of each year have to be taken into consideration to show the actual profit or loss, and for the past year the figures are as follows :—

	Rs.
Value of stock at commencement of year ...	3,33,719
Ditto at close of the year ...	1,62,328
Showing a reduction of ...	1,71,391

which is in excess of the surplus revenue. The profit and loss of the Department for the last five years, after making allowance for the alterations in the value of stock, is given below :—

Year.	Profit or Loss.	
		Rs.
1873-74 ...	Deficit ...	6,854
1874-75 ...	Surplus ...	244,797
1875-76 ...	Ditto ...	152,058
1876-77 ...	Ditto ...	171,136
1877-78 ...	Deficit ...	4,847

But it has to be borne in mind that all our chief timber forests are either held on lease, which involves a heavy annual payment whether trees are felled or not, or else a share of the forest revenue has to be paid in the shape of seigniorage, as in Kaghán and Hazára generally, which reduces the profits of the Department on its operations in that district. The working expenses on felling and exporting timber are necessarily steadily

decreasing with the diminution of the material produced. The following are the depôt receipts during the last five years :—

	Cubic feet.
1873-74	641,249
1874-75	787,375
1875-76	703,615
1876-77	651,899
1877-78	422,167

There was a falling off in the receipts on account of grazing, which brought in Rs. 1,72,179 against Rs. 1,80,933 in the previous year.

281. MINES AND QUARRIES.—There has been nothing during the past year to call for special notice under this head. The mineral resources of the Province were described in the Report for 1872-73, and the statement of Mines and Quarries prepared for the report of the year 1873-74 will be found in Appendix No. 47.

282. MANUFACTURES.—The prescribed statistical table is given in Appendix No. 48, and the following is a statement of the estimated value of the manufactures of the Province for the past three years :—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Silk	18,41,599	19,62,049	30,38,295
Cotton	2,00,85 549	1,75,05,556	1,65,39,244
Wool	10,18,696	9,42,329	8,42,693
Other fibres	8,58,172	6,41,578	3,00,685
Paper	2,01,695	1,58,565	1,40,592
Wood	61,48,460	67,28,686	66,82,594
Iron	41,36,360	43,26,132	43,07,580
Brass and copper	7,30,564	6,38,573	6,53,884
Building	27,09,589	43,22,867	37,78,274
Leather	48,08,762	63,21,802	54,58,719
Gold and silver work, jewellery, &c. ...	32,94,056	56,27,054	86,16,261
Dyeing	6,78,351	7,38,926	7,35,405
Oil	13,00,663	12,45,966	8,88,923
Pashmína manufactures	13,36,342	8,96,507	7,03,529
Other manufactures	48,33,966	31,14,740	33,18,618
TOTAL ...	5,39,82,824	5,51,71,350	5,60,65,296

The figures for the past year show a still further increase in the value of the manufactures of the Province, notwithstanding a further decline under the important head of "cotton," which may however be due to defective registration; as it will be observed, on reference to the statements showing the extent of the foreign trade with the Punjab, that there is a large increase in the export of local manufactures of that material. The manufacture of pashmina goods shows a further decline in keeping with the diminished imports of that article as exhibited in the trade returns; the figures for 1877-78, however, show a considerable development of the silk industry of the province.

283. The number of manufactories of all kinds, large and small, and the number of workmen employed in them during each of the three last years, according to local returns, are given below:—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Number of manufactories ...	501,165	505,634	4,49,768
Do. of workmen ..	1,407,911	1,347,254	1,286,397

There is thus shown under both heads a considerable decrease in the numbers during the past year, which is not in keeping with the increase in the estimated value of manufactures given above. Efforts are being made to improve the system of registration of trades and manufactures in towns, and it is hoped that future returns may be more trustworthy.

284. Trade.—It has now been decided to modify the system of registering the statistics of trade which has been followed for the two last years, as it is considered of comparatively little importance for imperial purposes to ascertain what amount of traffic passes from one administrative division of British India into another; so that the registration of inter-provincial trade in its present form will be discontinued under the recent orders of the Government of India.

The returns for the past year will not, however, be affected by this decision, as the arrangements sanctioned in June 1876 were maintained during that period, and the statement given below of the amount and value of the trade of the Punjab for the last four years includes both

the foreign and inter-provincial branches for the past year as well as for the previous years mentioned :—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
1874-75 ...	7,084,599	93,573,922	9,203,904	66,192,000
1875-76 ...	6,877,653	89,340,569	6,263,222	51,131,708
1876-77 ...	7,836,084	96,241,877	7,878,678	56,849,935
1877-78 ...	8,486,252	94,477,129	16,049,537	81,059,859

285. The striking feature in this statement is the large increase in the export trade, which is due almost wholly to inter-provincial transactions and will be noticed further on. The variations in the extent of trade with foreign countries during three years is shown below :—

IMPORTS.

	1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Kashmir	349,575	48,36,684	430,156	54,28,894	593,443	52,24,412
	Logs 24,449	3,01,191	Logs 66,525	5,39,617	Logs 45,062	
Ladákh ...	1,604	3,08,728	4,762	1,68,146	4,786	1,52,407
Chinese Thibet ...	8,146	1,07,890	6,115	1,42,689	13,456	6,09,034
Bajour ...	67,425	6,75,421	145,795	4,18,719	163,350	5,35,897
Kabul	8,88,382	91,43,713	709,062	71,60,071	273,290	55,62,954
			Logs 21,250			
Tírah ...	40,447	1,24,408	35,330	1,40,795	110,593	86,987
Suvestan ...	23,002	1,03,768	24,458	1,01,956	188,985	5,11,815
	1,378,575	1,56,01,802	1,355,678	1,41,09,884	1,347,903	1,26,84,406
	Logs 24,449		Logs 87,775		Logs 45,062	

EXPORTS.

	1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
Kashmir ...	368,975	28,80,134	372,020	27,12,930	522,790	35,48,402
Ladákh ...	2,005	1,36,816	3,624	1,34,001	3,309	84,301
Chinese Thibet ...	120	2,508	120	4,210	347	5,891
Bajour ...	33,065	3,83,964	43,538	1,99,360	115,970	7,15,950
Kabul ...	264,830	81,66,555	313,275	79,31,296	195,651	60,31,060
Tírah ...	9,384	31,937	10,236	59,527	15,158	61,231
Suvestan ...	6,193	2,01,683	13,009	1,80,409	42,145	3,79,204
	702,572	1,18,12,597	754,822	1,12,21,734	895,370	1,08,26,039

286. The point which attracts notice here is the declining trade with Kabul, the imports from that country having fallen in two years

from 91 to 55 lakhs and the exports from 81 to 60 lakhs. The increase in the exports to Kashmir is due chiefly to the demand for grain and pulses, which figure largely in the items of increase in the foreign trade of the past year as shown in the following statement of the principle articles of Import and Export :—

IMPORTS.	NUMBER OR WEIGHT IN MAUNDS.			VALUE IN RUPEES.		
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Drugs ...	24,648	26,256	33,195	17,83,259	11,92,542	12,58,317
Dyes ...	1,03,608	103,895	93,108	16,22,420	9,58,179	7,37,443
Fruits and Nuts ...	1,47,080	192,827	111,452	19,29,144	20,02,201	12,49,422
Ghi ...	48,206	52,303	56,715	9,00,560	9,64,028	11,35,804
Grains and pulses ...	1,28,671	89,467	89,099	3,50,926	2,02,203	1,99,999
Silk, raw ...	3,983	5,775	5,195	21,66,220	32,38,650	24,49,090
Do. manufactured ...	...	...	134¼	52,830	6,315	2,62,800
Wool and pashm, raw ...	14,800	22,160	26,574	2,65,538	4,06,301	8,34,546
Do. manufactured ...	...	...	4,251	22,65,567	21,73,314	4,01,538
Wood ...	6,82,330	5,83,835	693,128	20,71,058	17,22,016	14,65,064
Logs ...	24,449	87,775	45,063			
EXPORTS.						
Cotton, raw ...	8,794	6,401	11,534	1,83,086	1,26,555	2,00,431
Cotton piece-goods, European...	17,948	16,770	21,531	21,53,760	16,28,124	23,84,557
Do. Do. Indian...	43,958	43,695	41,172	17,45,698	13,10,921	21,57,849
Drugs of all kinds ...	4,058	5,022	5,732	95,098	68,850	83,541
Dyes ...	14,339	20,887	17,192	8,83,632	15,19,439	10,91,450
Grain and pulses ...	2,50,035	228,771	393,644	4,31,933	3,44,055	8,97,098
Salt ...	2,21,018	234,846	247,766	4,47,656	6,17,031	5,33,635
Sugar, refined ...	24,243	25,136	28,707	3,11,244	3,37,520	3,69,511
Do. unrefined ...	29,018	30,138	28,929	1,35,697	1,44,569	1,30,309
Spices ...	7,221	8,654	6,542	1,87,005	2,22,167	1,37,412
Tea ...	14,887	25,098	15,223	20,08,363	38,18,918	18,16,364

287. The import of manufactured wool and pashm shows a serious decline which chiefly affects Kashmir and affords a further unfavourable indication of the state of its shawl trade ; it has also suffered a check in the development of its silk industry owing to serious mortality among the worms. The remaining figures speak for themselves ; the decrease in the import of fruits and nuts is explanatory of the decline in the trade with Kabul, to which is also to be attributed to some extent the diminished export of tea. The export of cotton piece-goods, both European and Indian, are, however, satisfactory features in the statement.

288. The inter-provincial trade for the last three years has been as follows :—

	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
1875-76 ...	5,499,078	73,738,537	5,560,650	41,114,046
1876-77 ...	6,480,406	82,131,993	7,123,856	45,628,201
1877-78 ...	7,138,349	81,792,723	15,154,167	70,223,820

289. The large increase under exports has already been noticed as falling under inter-provincial trade and the following statement affords information in regard to the variations in the chief articles of import and export during the last three years :—

	NUMBER OR WEIGHT.			VALUE IN RUPEES.		
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
IMPORTS.						
Cattle ...	No. not recorded.	No. 30,977	No. 28,857	Not recorded.	2,88,367	4,63,268
Twist and yarn, European...	Mds. not recorded.	Mds. 20,600	Mds. 27,573	Not recorded.	17,50,760	23,39,320
Cotton piece-goods, European	364,971	353,944	307,360	*4,37,96,520	4,25,21,619	3,86,94,771
Do. do., Indian ...	210,105	9,945	10,103	7,21,872	4,91,543	4,77,609
Drugs, all kinds, excluding opium.	25,552	47,116	53,643	2,42,945	4,26,284	7,39,572
Dyeing materials, all kinds,	36,212	34,808	59,015	9,46,142	9,01,743	9,77,826
Gunny bags ...	Not recorded.	No. 15,02,820	No. 5,511,337	Not recorded.	3,24,807	6,91,940
Fruits and nuts ...	52,257	Mds. 52,960	Mds. 74,087	5,69,790	6,06,075	10,01,478
Grains of all kinds ...	1,342,431	1,433,351	14,17,998	31,47,887	31,94,810	38,27,920
Leather and manufactures of leather.	Not recorded.	2,465	17,897	4,22,814	5,83,877	3,41,500
Liquors ...	182,014	141,458	64,193	Only partially recorded.	39,58,950	9,59,165
Metals and manufactures of metals.	253,900	256,994	405,244	34,20,192	34,71,574	52,02,624
Opium ...	1,200	1,107	770	10,81,139	9,89,802	6,91,680
Ghi ...	20,976	16,312	21,339	4,71,947	3,47,417	4,94,099
Salt ...	383,229	312,934	1,218,790	18,72,514	14,97,250	38,70,531
Silk and silk manufactures,	7,106	5,178	7,480	21,10,280	31,17,380	39,74,800
Spices ...	58,448	51,649	50,430	15,59,363	15,15,541	14,19,941
Sugar refined ...	270,514	299,118	412,561	31,19,570	35,26,222	50,07,640
Do. unrefined ...	902,690	1,121,772	504,466	27,90,136	42,69,410	21,56,109
Tea, foreign ...	26,713	20,860	13,432	19,49,360	15,35.760	13,43,200
Tobacco ...	25,932	50,690	43,167	2,38,688	3,97,888	5,22,608
EXPORTS.						
Cotton, raw ...	153,109	200,550	131,124	18,87,447	24,02,654	18,20,106
Cotton piece-goods, European	66,809	61,747	53,781	80,17,080	71,63,961	61,12,386
Do. do., Indian...	41,095	41,034	47,600	28,42,096	20.73,499	23,45,530
Drugs, all kinds, excluding opium.	21,230	29,068	52,388	2,50,325	6,26,453	9,41,426
Dyeing materials, all kinds,	44,142	43,173	47,154	10,71,264	13,11,804	15,11,862
Fruits and nuts ...	78,164	65,462	84,140	9,72,369	8,00,527	11,81,615
Grains, all kinds ...	1,502,453	2,502,835	11,724,458	27,83,468	40,38,333	2,84,13,291
Hides and skins ...	Not recorded.	26,049	140,390	11,10,677	15,70,972	43,19,428
Leather and manufactures of leather.	Not recorded.	5,676	29,591	17,66,546	11,00,044	12,80,561
Ghi ...	12,953	21,022	49,041	2,76,921	4,59,521	12,31,649
Salt ...	1,095,027	1,178,927	1,049,020	51,44,604	48,62,045	47,71,950
Saltpetre ...	42,457	36,995	39,642	1,66,091	1,43,700	1,57,104
Oil-seeds ...	879,417	1,480,874	540,412	25,78,540	44,28,746	17,37,398
Silk and silk manufactures,	1,924	3,735	4,539	5,74,725	25,79,032	34,01,308
Spices ...	48,873	42,057	56,509	13,85,767	9,23,569	14,75,438
Sugar, refined ...	232,800	164,039	63,225	19,78,901	15,25,534	7,76,863
Do., unrefined ...	778,173	667,227	356,960	25,82,941	26,52,257	15,88,580
Tea, Indian ...	8,553	10,171	10,725	6,44,140	9,96,240	8,56,460
Wool, raw ...	134,122	141,913	114846	20,34,407	19,75,725	16,21,403

290. It will be seen that the export trade has been largely affected by the extraordinary demand made upon the Punjab to meet the deficiency in the famine-stricken provinces of Southern India, the value of the grain and pulses withdrawn during the past year being nearly two and three quarters millions sterling against a value of less than

half-a-million in the previous year ; this large increase more than counterbalances the reductions under other heads, some of which are important, as salt, oil seeds, silk, sugar, &c.

291. *Joint Stock Companies.*—The following is a list of the Companies registered under the India Companies' Act borne on the rolls of this Province up to the close of the year 1877-78, arranged according to the date of their establishment :—

(1).—*The Simla Bank Corporation, Limited.*
(2).—*The Murree Brewery Company, Limited.*
(3).—*The Kángra Valley Tea Company, Limited.*
(4).—*The Punjab Bank, Limited* (under liquidation).
(5).—*The Amritsar Hotel Company, Limited.*
(6).—*The Kángra Valley Slate Company, Limited.*
(7).—*The Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited.*
(8).—*The Lahore Branch, India Co-operative Society, Limited.*
(9).—*The Punjab Co-operative Association, Limited.*
(10).—*The Delhi Ancient Treasure Company, Limited.*
(11).—*The Central Asian Trading Company, Limited.*
(12).—*The Empress Victoria Theatrical Company, Limited.*
(13).—*The Imperial Rink Company, Limited.*
(14).—*The Punjab Sugar Works Company, Limited.*

The two last are new Companies registered during the year.

292. The following Societies are also on the roll of the register of Joint Stock Companies, as registered under Act XXI. of 1860 :—

(1).—*Mayo Industrial Society, Simla.*
(2).—*Punjab Masonic Institution, Lahore.*
(3).—*Roberts' Institute, Lahore.*
(4).—*Bishop Cotton's School, Lahore.*
(5).—*United Service Institution of India, Simla.*
(6).—*Lahore High School.*
(7).—*Anárkali Library.*
(8).—*Delhi Institute, Library and Reading Room* :

the last having been registered during the year under report.

293. PUBLIC WORKS.—*Military Works.*—The works for the protection of the Cantonment of Dera Ismail Khan from the encroachments of the River Indus were maintained, and their influence supported by auxiliary fixed and floating spurs put in wherever they were required. During the winter season of 1877 the flow in the stream in front of Cantonments was slight, and there was no pressure on the western bank, the current and deep stream being on the eastern. At the close of 1877-78, however, the western tendencies of the river were somewhat more threatening than at the corresponding time in the previous year. The boat-bridge at Khushálgarh, maintained for military purposes, was dismantled on 3rd June 1877, and opened again for traffic in October 1877. It is 680 feet in length. The north and west curtain and bastion walls of Fort Garnet at Kohát, and some of the inner rampart walls, were raised in height as a protection from fire-arms of long range, and a well was provided for supply of water to the garrison. Among other military works in hand during the year, quarters for families in the Right Native Infantry Lines at Abbott-abad, and for Native Officers in Fort Dalípgárh, were in progress, and an Artesian boring at the outpost of Sabzil-ka-Kot.

294. CIVIL BUILDINGS.—*Imperial.*—A new Telegraph Office was completed at Umballa, and minor Post Offices were constructed in various localities. Marble tablets with suitable inscriptions were inserted in the granite obelisk over the remains of Dr. Stoliczka at Leh in Ladákh.

295. *Provincial.*—The combined tahsíl and thána at Jagádhri, in the Ludhiána District, was re-roofed and partially re-constructed, and similar work with those at Gurgaon and Hoshiárpur was in hand. The new tahsíl at Abbott-abad was nearly finished. A lock-up was provided for the Deputy Commissioner's Court-house at Hissar, and several of the subsidiary buildings for the new Court-house at Amritsar were finished, and the Court-house made over for occupation on 1st January 1878. Progress was also made in connection with jail buildings. At Gurgaon, drainage works in the vicinity of the Jail to protect the buildings from floods were completed. In the Dharmsála Jail, several of the barracks were re-roofed and new doors provided. Materials were in course of manufacture and collection for the new Jail at Amritsar. In the Lahore Central Jail three new solitary cells were constructed, the verandah of the Jail Press was re-roofed, and accommodation was provided for prisoners returned as cured from the Lunatic

Asylum. Several of the buildings in the Jhelum Jail were re-roofed; and at Ráwálpindi new solitary cells were finished, and subsidiary buildings for the Female Ward. A number of minor works for the Police Department in various localities were carried out during the year. Further, the large Municipal Police Station at Pahárganj in the suburbs of Delhi was brought to completion; a new shingle roof was provided to the Police Station at Kasauli; at Gurdáspur four Police barracks and set of Inspector's quarters were finished, and others were in hand; quarters were constructed for the City Superintendent of Police at Amritsar; and the Police Station at Garhi Habíbulla in the Hazára District was re-roofed.

296. The new College and Normal School at Lahore was finished, except the upper portions of the central and upper towers, and the clock and bell for the central tower arrived from England. At Kartárpur in the Jullundur District a large school-house was built under the superintendence of a native gentleman of the town interested in education, to replace a building destroyed by excessive rains in 1875. New school buildings were also constructed and enlarged at Badowal in the Ludhiána District, Attari (Amritsar District), Sríhargovindpur (Gurdáspur District) and at Dera Ismaíl Khan, and boarding-houses provided for the schools, at Pálampur, Gurdáspur and Jhelum.

297. Dispensaries were constructed at Gurgaon, Badlada (Karnál District), Fattehgarh (Gurdáspur District), Talagang (Jhelum District), and Miánwáli (Bannu District). Others at Machiwára (Ludhiána District) and Nurmahal (Jullundur District) were in progress; and a building to serve as a Dispensary at Sarai Sidhu near Mooltan was purchased, and improved halls for the meetings of District and Municipal Committees were erected at Jhelum and Abbott-abad. The buildings at Kasauli left over by the Female Normal School (now abolished) were added to and made suitable for rent to officers at the station. Progress was made with the superstructure of the Church at Dalhousie; the vestry and porch were nearly completed, and the apse was in progress. Special repairs were executed to the protection works and fresh water channel in the Khewera gorge below the Salt Mines at Pind Dádan Khan.

298. *Roads.*—The main lines of metalled road maintained in the Province from Provincial Funds were as follows:—

Grand Trunk Road from Delhi to Lahore, and on to Peshávar.
Delhi to Mathra.
" " Gurgaon, viá the Kutab.
" " Sirsa.
Umballa to Kálka.
Ludhiána through Ferozepore to Lahore.
Jullundur to Hoshiárpur.
Kapurthala to Kartárpur.
Amritsar to Patháukot.
Siálkot to Wazírabad.
Ráwalpindi to Murree.

On all of these roads new coats of metal were put down where required, and kankar collected for the metalling of other portions. The consolidation of the second coat of metal on the road from Siálkot to Wazírabad was nearly finished.

299. In the Beas Valley, on the section of the Grand Trunk Road between Ludhiána and Jullundur, the Chattar Singh Nallah, which had been closed at the point where it crosses the road, was re-opened to give additional escape to the floods, and re-supply water for irrigation to land belonging to the State of Kapurthala. Works were constructed for the protection of the down-stream revetment wall of the Ramudi causeway, and a temporary boat-bridge across the East Beyn Nallah was established where the road-bridge had been carried away.

300. The following are the main lines of unmetalled road, some of them partially metalled, which were maintained from Provincial Funds:—

Kalka to Simla.
Hindustan and Tibet road.
Kángra Valley Road (Patháukot to Pálampur).
Patháukot to Dalhousie.
Lahore to Shahpur.
Chíchawatni to Jhang and Dera Ismail Khan.
Roads on the Punjab Frontier in Hazára, Kohát, and the Deraját.

The road from Kálka to Simla is being gradually metalled as funds permit; and on the section of the Jhang and Dera Ismail Khan road in the Dera Ismail Khan District the metalling of 27 miles has been completed.

301. Improvements were effected to most of the roads, which are maintained from District Funds. A number of these are being gradually metalled, bridges and culverts constructed, where necessary; while others are being raised and rendered in all respects more convenient for traffic. One of the more important of these works is the metalling of the Jullundur and Tanda road, which is continued through the Hoshiárpur District to Gurdáspur, and is an important feeder to the Punjab and Delhi Railway. Another is the raising and improvement of the road from Mooltan to Baháwalpur, on which progress was made during the year under review.

302. The boat-bridges in the Punjab are as follows :—

Over the river *Jumna*, at Mamarpur and Chhaunsa in the Dehli District.

" *Sutlej*, at Phillour and Ferozepore.

" *Beas*, at Dera, Kángra District.

" *Ravi*, at Shahdera (Lahore), and at Chíchawatni in the Montgomery District.

" *Chenab*, at Kádirábad (Gujránwála District), at Gujrát, and at Trimu Ghât in the Jhang District.

" *Jhelum*, at Jhelum and at Pind Dádan Khan.

" *Indus*, at Daudzai, Nowshera, Attock, Khushálgarh and Dera Ismail Khan.

The majority of these boat-bridges are dismantled for the flood season, ferries then taking their place, and are re-constructed and opened

for traffic again at the end of the monsoons, chiefly during October. The boat-bridges on the Ravi, however, at Shahdera and Chíchawatni, are maintained throughout the year, and steamers ply as ferries during the flood season at Shershah, the Chenab river near Mooltán and at Dera Ismail Khan. The winter floods in the year under review in most of the rivers were of unusual magnitude, and occasioned great damage to many of the boat-bridges, chiefly to those at Nowshera, Attock, and Jhelum.

303. The only works for accommodation of travellers of any importance in the year under review were the completion of a sarai at Nakhaul in the Siálkot District, and the construction of some wells along roads in the Montgomery District. The charge and maintenance of sarais was this year transferred to the District Fund Committees.

304. *Railways.*—There are four lines of railway within the limits of the Punjab, *viz.*, the Scind, Punjab and Delhi Railway (guaranteed), which has long been open for traffic; the Punjab Northern (State) Railway, under construction, but partly open to traffic; the Indus Valley (State) Railway, under construction; and the Rájputána (State) Railway open for traffic.

305. *Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway.*—The past year has been the most prosperous one that has yet been enjoyed by the Railway. The heavy traffic in grain caused by the famine in Southern India of last autumn was succeeded by a still heavier grain traffic in the spring (though only lasting for a short time) caused by the scarcity in Oudh and Rohilkund.

The passenger traffic has also considerably increased, having been stimulated by several useful improvements which will be found enumerated below.

On the other hand, heavy expenditure has had to be incurred in the provision of additional waterways in the Beas Valley, owing to the alarming floods of 1876, and in heavy renewals of permanent way between Umballa and Delhi.

306. With the approaching completion of the Indus Valley Railway, thus supplying the "missing link" in the chain of direct communication between Lahore and the sea-board, a new era of rapidly increasing

prosperity for the Lahore, Mooltan and Sindh sections of the line may confidently be predicted.

307. The gross receipts for the whole line for the year under review have been as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.	
From Passengers	... 25,89,147	as against	...23,65,059	in previous year.
Do. Goods	... 75,53,895	do.	... 28,08,193	do.
TOTAL	... 101,43,042	do.	... 51,73,252	do.

The working expenses have been Rs. 58,22,588. The net profits were therefore Rs. 43,20,454, being at the rate of nearly Rs. 4·6 per cent. on the capital. It will be seen therefore that the gross earnings of the line have nearly doubled during the year. It must be remembered, however, that this is due chiefly to an abnormal grain traffic, which can only be expected under peculiar circumstances.

The passenger traffic, however, shows a healthy normal development, and the goods traffic, though largely due, as already stated, to famine in other parts of India, was also due in some measure to the export trade in wheat to Europe, which may fairly be expected to revive and consolidate itself.

308. The following improvements have been made during the year for the more effectual encouragement of traffic. The number of stations has increased from 51 to 60, 9 new stations having been added, which have so far proved satisfactory that 7 others will shortly be established. All these are built as small temporary stations at first without any sidings, being gradually made permanent as the traffic developes.

A further step taken to foster the passenger traffic has been the establishment of additional local trains between the large towns on the line. By treating the sections into which a long line is thus divided as virtually separate railways with a convenient morning and evening

train service in each direction, a considerable impetus is given to the local traffic, and experience shows that as a rule the average distance travelled by a native passenger does not exceed 50 miles.

A third improvement has been the provision of waiting sheds at numerous stations along the line, where hitherto the native passengers were utterly without any accommodation of the sort, while the 1st class waiting rooms were simply unoccupied.

A fourth step has been taken in the right direction, by a reduction of 3rd class fares over the whole line, by mixed and local trains from 2½ to 2¼ pies per mile from the 1st December last. Although such reductions generally entail a loss at first, the results of three months' spring working from the 2nd February to 4th May have shown an increase of 1,25,000 in the number carried and of Rs. 12,000 in receipts.

309. Other steps lately taken to facilitate traffic have been the erection of sheds for the shelter of grain and other goods lying at stations, a considerable increase to the number of goods wagons on the line, the improvement of the passenger stations at Lahore, Sahárunpur and Umballa, the provision of punkhas in 1st class carriages, the multiplication of conveniences for issuing tickets and facilitating the rapid egress of passengers at stations.

Other improvements that still remain to be effected are the provision of proper stations at Karáchi, Kotree, Mooltan and a few other places of less importance, the issue of 3rd class return tickets on the occasion of fairs, &c., the provision of out-station agencies at important towns within 50 miles of the line, and the completion and perfecting of some of the arrangements above noted, which are as yet incomplete.

310 It is greatly to be desired that early steps should be taken for the construction of some of the more important branch or feeder lines, such as—

From Ludhiána to Ferozepore.
" Amritsar to Shahpur.
" Jullundur to Hoshiárpur.
" Umballa to Kálka.
" Raiwind to Kasúr.

Statement showing the progress made in construction of works connected with the Railway and the state of their working from 1st April 1877 to 31st March 1878.

Name of Railway.	Mileage opened during the year.	Total Mileage open.	Passengers during the Year. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	Intermediate.	3rd Class.	Total.	Receipts from Passengers.	Receipts from Merchandise and Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Number of European and Eurasian Staff.	No. of Native Staff.	Total capital expended from commencement.	Remarks.
Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway.																
Punjab and Delhi Section,	...	566	15,356½	44,576	17,819	26,01,313½	26,79,065	23,53,302	50,48,592	74,01,894	40,39,810	33,62,084	328	9,285	6,90,57,548	
Scind Section ...	...	110	1,997	4,720	7,227½	1,19,122	1,33,066½	1,46,592	13,55,970	15,02,562	7,79,939	7,22,623	245 (Scind Section and Indus Steam Flotilla together)	2,486 (Scind Section and Indus Steam Flotilla together)	2,01,64,522	
Indus Steam Flotilla ...	...	...	254	212	...	12,147½	12,613½	89,253	11,49,333	12,38,586	10,02,839	2,35,747			49,43,843	
Total ...	...	676	17,607½	49,508	25,046½	27,32,583	28,24,745	25,89,147	57,53,895	1 01,43,042	58,22,588	43,20,454	573	11,771	9,41,83,913	

311. *Punjab Northern (State) Railway.*—The broad gauge line from Lahore to Jhelum was at the end of the year very close on completion. The earth-work is finished, and ninety-five per cent. of the bridge-work. One large bridge over the Chickori Nalla on that part of the line which is common to both wide and narrow gauge must be rebuilt. This work is now in hand. The level crossings are completed throughout, and also the telegraph between Wazírabad and Lahore. The permanent-way material is laid from Lahore to Wazírabad, and the bulk of the ballast is down. The platelaying in station yards is in abeyance till the narrow gauge tracks are removed, but on the main line between Wazírabad and Jhelum, and over the large bridges, the wide gauge line is almost ready. The bridges over the Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum are undergoing slight alterations to adapt them to the broad gauge. The stations and connected buildings are all but complete. There are 9 wide gauge engines and 25 open wagons on this line, and a large quantity of stock is under erection at Calcutta, Adamwáhan and Bombay. Jhelum will be connected with the broad gauge system within the first six months of the new financial year.

312. Work has been started on the extension from Jhelum to Ráwalpindi, south of the Sohan River, but from that point to Ráwalpindi (5 miles) nothing has yet been done in consequence of orders as to the Ráwalpindi Station site not having been received. Earth-work, preparation of materials, culverts, and the houses for the Staff are all in hand. The location of the line from Ráwalpindi to Attock has been made, and a carefully prepared project and report with final plans and estimates submitted to Government. Preliminary surveys have been executed for a line from Attock to Pesháwar, and a report with plans and estimates submitted. Besides this a small party has been specially engaged in carefully examining the Indus with the object of finding a good crossing of the river between Attock and Khushálgarh.

313. Traffic on the open line of the Punjab Northern State Railway continues to increase.

The receipts from coaching traffic, which last year were at the rate of Rs. 53, have this year been at the rate of about Rs. 64 per mile open per week, and the receipts from goods traffic, which last year were at the rate of Rs. 44, have this year been at the rate of about Rs. 77 per mile open per week.

314. Branch Railways from Wazirabad to Siálkot and Jummoo and to the Salt Range would do much to develop traffic, and, now that the broad gauge line has been almost completed to Jhelum, the permanent way and rolling-stock of the metre gauge line should be available.

315. It is evident from the number of passengers carried (*viz.*, an average of 170 per mile open per week) that the low fares on this railway are appreciated, and that 3rd class passengers can be carried with a profit at so low a fare as 1·72 pies per mile in spite of the high cost of fuel and maintenance on this railway, which, in this respect, is worse off than most other railways in India.

316. *Indus Valley* (*State*) *Railway.*—The general state of the works on this line at the beginning of the year is described in paragraphs 278-282 of the last report.

The heavy rains of September 1877 were very disastrous to the line in the Shujabad Division, where the bank was seriously breached in 23 places. This part of the work is now being renewed, and bridge openings sufficient to carry off the flood waters are being provided.

317. During the past year, the 40 miles of desert-diversion in the Baháwalpur and Khanpur Divisions were brought to completion, and the stations and station machinery on that length were erected.

In the Reti and Ghotki Divisions the earthwork and bridging has been completed; and the platelaying throughout the whole northern section, a distance of 274 miles, is now finished.

318. It was expected that the line from Mooltan to Rohri would have been available for traffic by 1st January 1878; but the difficulties of crossing the Sutlej, and the want of rolling-stock, made it appear advisable to defer any such opening till the permanent bridge over the Sutlej should be completed, by which time it was expected more carriage stock would be available.

319. The 4 remaining piers of the great bridge at Adamwáhan have been sunk to their full depth, and all the pier superstructures completed ready for the girders. The iron work for the girders began to arrive in November 1877, and by the end of the year 14 of the 16 spans had been erected, and the whole was expected to be finished by the end of May 1878.

320. Beyond a revision of the estimate, nothing was done during the past year in connection with the bridging of the Indus between Rohri and Sukkur.

321. In the southern section extending from Sukkur to Kotri, a distance of 226 miles, the platelaying was finished, with the exception of a gap of 10 miles on the Larkana division, although considerable delay was occasioned by difficulties in obtaining regular supplies of rails and sleepers.

322. But the chief obstacle to the completion of the southern section has been the rock cutting, known as the Laki Pass.

This work has turned out much more difficult and tedious than was expected; and its completion has been further delayed by the necessity for making extensive additions to the drainage works of the cuttings, and to their defences against the consequence of heavy rain-fall such as occurred in September last, when great damage was done to the works by a heavy storm.

It is expected that this part of the line will be finished sufficiently for the opening to the public by the middle of July 1878.

323. *Rájputana Railway.*—There is only a small section of this railway within the Punjab Province connecting Delhi with Rewári, a distance of 51 miles, and a branch of 7 miles to the Faruknagar salt works, the whole of which has been open for some time. A brief notice of it therefore is only necessary in the Punjab Report, but it may be remarked that the chief articles of traffic on this section are salt, sugar, grain and pulses, and the passenger traffic to and from the Punjab stations is considerable. The statement of earnings will more properly belong to the report which treats of the working of the whole line.

324. *Canals.*—The irrigating Canals in operation in this Province under the control of the Irrigation Department are the Bári Doáb Canal, the Western Jumna Canal, the Inundation Canals of the Lower Bári Doáb from the river Sutlej, of the Mooltan District from the Sutlej and Chenab rivers, and of the Dera Gházi Khan District from the river Indus. There are in course of construction the Sirhind Canal, the remodelling of the Western Jumna Canal, and a re-commencement was made of the works of the new Swát Canal.

325. *Bári Doáb Canal.*—The damage to the head works at Mádhopure was not so serious as during the rains of the previous year; the rain-fall was less; the floods were less heavy. Ordinary repairs were effected, and the supply was maintained until the middle of January 1878, when it became possible to close for the clearance of silt. This was unusually heavy, as no clearances had been possible for some years previous, and the deposit was so great as to make the supply precarious. A considerable clearance was made, and advantage of the closure was taken to strengthen the works in the upper part of the Canal, so as to enable them to carry a larger supply with safety.

The mills at Dhariwal were completed, and a supply channel and outlet for the Punjab Sugar Works Company were commenced. This is the first instance of an application for the use of water-power from the Canal by a European Company. To encourage the enterprise, easy terms have been granted for the first three years, and it is hoped that if this venture succeed, the value of water power, now to a great extent running to waste, may be more widely appreciated and become in greater demand.

326. *Western Jumna Canal.*—Fair progress is reported on the new lines of Canal which form part of the remodelling scheme. These works were useful in attracting large numbers of labourers who would otherwise in a season of such scarcity have been in great distress. Attempts were made in communication with the local Civil Officers to bring people who were suffering from want from some little distance to those works, but with indifferent success. Those who could come daily from their villages and return at night gladly availed themselves of the work; but those whose homes were too distant for this evinced a remarkable dislike to leave their villages, even though excellent shelter for them was provided near their work.

327. On the existing Canal the head works were nearly completed. The main feature of the year's experience was the abnormal demand for canal water. The rains failed, the heat and dryness of the air were excessive, and from twice to four times the usual quantity of water was required to bring the crops to maturity.

This entailed great exertion on the part of the Canal Officers, and responsibility, in so far that a volume of water was sent down which might at any moment have breached the canal and done serious

damage, besides causing an interruption in the supply which would have been fatal to the crops. By unremitting care and attention, Captain Ottley, R.E., Executive Engineer of the Kárnal Division, maintained this supply, raising the banks where the water would have over-topped them, and causing them to be patrolled night and day. The Executive Engineers of the Lower Division were constantly employed in supervising the distribution of the water thus sent down. The results have been satisfactory.

328. *Inundation Canals.*—These Canals were maintained in working order at a less cost on the whole, because the rivers were lower and clearer than usual and less silt deposited.

The winter floods on the Indus were higher than usual, and the erosion on the Dera Gházi Khan side was considerable. The Deputy Commissioner of Muzaffargarh had again the advice and assistance of an Executive Engineer, in respect to the management of the Canals in his district.

329. *Sirhind Canal.*—The general progress is satisfactory; the quarries in the Nalagarh State were worked vigorously, and large blasting charges of from 30 to 40 maunds of gunpowder were used with good effect.

The requirements of a work of this magnitude are, however, so great that the means of getting and carrying are taxed to the utmost.

The average number of convict labourers actually employed on the works showed an increase of 167 a day over that of the previous year,—a matter of great importance in whichever way the increase is considered. For, from the canal point of view, the additional men are of importance as labour is scarce, and, from the view of the Jail Department, the relief afforded to district prisons is advantageous. As in the case of the new works for the Western Jumna Canal remodelling, the excavation of the branches of the Sirhind Canal afforded employment to many who were somewhat distressed by the prevailing scarcity and high prices of food.

330. *Swat River Canal.*—The state of the border in the immediate neighbourhood of this Canal prevented satisfactory progress. The workmen were guarded by four military detachments supplemented by civil levies; no attacks occurred, though there were frequent alarms and

rumours. The fortified enclosures were pushed on as fast as circumstances would permit, and now that the neighbourhood of the Canal is reported more tranquil increased progress may be anticipated.

331. The following remarks refer to the canals managed by District Officers.

In the Ferozepore District there were no other irrigation works carried out during the past year than the lengthening of the Suchetwáli Canal for a distance of 7 miles, and the construction of numerous distributing channels. Silt clearance and repairs of dams and embankments were effected during the latter part of the cold season, and by the end of March all the canals were in good working order. Rupees 20,738-4-6 were spent in clearances and repairs. Of this sum, Rs. 10,172-13-7 were paid in cash, and the remainder (Rs. 10,565-6-11) was contributed in labour performed or supplied by the zamindárs whose lands were irrigated. This total cost was distributed in proportion to the land irrigated during the previous season, and fell at the rate of 8½ annas per acre on the irrigated area of 40,390 acres.

332. There were no floods in the Sutlej or Guggur rivers to supply the inundation canals of the Sirsa District owing to the failure of the autumn rains.

333. In the Shahpur District the canal system was still further extended at a cost during the year of Rs. 19,000, and an area of about 10,000 acres was irrigated. The expenditure on maintenance amounted to about Rs. 13,000, but the sum of Rs. 23,600 was realized from water rates, thus yielding a surplus of over Rs. 10,000 towards the cost of the new works in hand.

334. *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—The detailed drawings were in hand connected with the project for the improvement of the drainage of the City of Delhi, which work is in the hands of the Municipal Engineer under the direction of the Municipal Committee. The Delhi water-supply project, to the details of which much care and attention have been given, awaits a decision regarding the point in the river's course from which the water is to be drawn. It is to be pumped from wells in the river bed, and the analysis which had been made having caused doubts regarding the fitness of the place first selected and tried (which doubts have been confirmed by new analysis and the locality condemned), it has been necessary to cause further examination to be made.

335. A fresh start was made with the trial boring at Bhewani in the Hissar District under the directions of the Deputy Commissioner and Municipality. At a depth of 431 feet the water was still brackish, and it was resolved to continue the boring.

336. A number of works and improvements of great usefulness were in progress at Simla, to which Municipality the Government of India has sanctioned a grant of five lakhs of rupees and a further sum of seven lakhs as a loan. The works for which the Government of India has given this money are water-supply, central markets, conservancy, bazár improvements and new roads. The water-supply project is in the hands of the officers of the Simla Imperial Circle. The remainder of the work is being carried on by the Municipal Engineer.

337. Parts of the general project for the drainage of the Jullundar station and environs, and the protection of the city and station from inundation, were taken in hand and completed so far as the funds at the disposal of the District Committee permitted. At Kartárpur, in the Jullundar District, a number of embankments were constructed by the Municipality for the protection of the town from floods and for the improvement of the conservancy. The large main drain in the town of Hoshiárpur was finished this year.

338. The Government of India having sanctioned the loan to the Lahore Municipality for the water-supply works for the city, and an out-fall sewer, which is part of both the water-supply and sewerage projects, tenders for the execution of the works were invited, and that of Mr. Dadabhoy Nassarwanji, of Bombay, was accepted, and arrangements were commenced by him for starting the work.

339. Considerable progress was made with the re-construction of the bridge over the Leh river at the city of Ráwalpindi on the road towards Peshávar. Two spans of the bridge were nearly completed, and materials collected for the third span.

340. An aqueduct over the Budni stream at Khitkarrian near Peshávar was completed; and further progress was made with the improvement of the city drainage.

341. Numerous improvements of a minor character in towns in the Punjab were carried out by Municipalities. Part of the parapet wall of

the masonry embankment along the river bank near the town and station of Jhelum was completed. At Siálkot an embankment was constructed from District Funds along the Aik nallah, to keep the overflow of the nallah from the civil station and police lines, &c.

342. TELEGRAPH.—The Government Telegraph Department, under an agreement entered into with the Board of Directors of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, assumed charge of the railway telegraph line from the 1st June 1877, by which an addition has been made to the lines under their control of 535 miles, carrying 1,432 miles of wire. Another wire was also added during the year to the line along the Indus Valley Railway, from Rohri to Mooltan, a distance of 281 miles.

343. Owing to the complications on the Kohát border, the line of telegraph between Gumbat and Khushálgarh on the Ráwalpindi and Kohát Road was dismantled by the local authorities, and a temporary office was maintained at Khushálgarh from September to January, and another at Gumbat from November until military operations against the Jowákís were at an end, when the permanent line was restored. During the time military operations were in progress, a line of field telegraph was established between Gumbat and Turkeh, a distance of 8 miles, which was subsequently extended 6 miles further up to Shindi, a temporary office being maintained there until the line was dismantled in March last. Another field line was erected from the Pesháwar side to Fort Mackeson, 18 miles, and was worked with a temporary office by the Royal Engineers, who extended the line to and opened a second office at Shergashah, which was maintained up to the 7th February last.

344. Operations were commenced on the 8th August last for establishing telegraphic communication between Srinagar (Kashmir) and Gilgit, on the northern border of His Highness the Mahárája's territory, and work was carried on as far as the Dhorikon Pass, a distance of 94 miles, by the 14th October, when the Passes were closed by snow and work was stopped. A line from Srinagar to Jummoo was also commenced in November, and completed as far as the Bunihal Pass, on the Srinagar side, by the middle of December, when operations were stopped by the closing of the Pass by snow.

345. The number of permanent telegraph offices in the Province was the same as last year, 27, besides one in Baháwalpur, which has since been

closed. In the number of messages there was again a large increase as shown in the following table :—

1873-74	47,196
1874-75	45,670
1875-76	63,228
1876-77	80,516
1877-78	91,264

The numbers at the most important offices being :—

	1876-77	1877-78
Simla	12,682	16,960
Lahore	7,138	7,563
Ráwalpindi	4,812	5,363
Umballa	4,497	5,373
Mooltan	4,119	6,026
Peshâwar	4,114	4,596

346. POST OFFICE.—The following statement shows the number of post offices, letter boxes, rural messengers, and letter-box peons of the Imperial Postal Establishment of the Punjab during the past two years :—

	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Rural Messengers.	Letter-box Peons.
Opened or entertained in 1876-77 ...	16	30	9	...
Existing at close of do. ...	514	419	310	20
Opened or entertained in 1877-78 ...	8	12	34	...
Closed or discontinued in do. ...	3	17	1	...
Existing at close of do. ...	519	414	343	20

347. The increase in the number of post offices and rural messengers is said to be due to the transfer to the Imperial Establishment of self-supporting district dák offices and rural messengers attached to them, and the decrease in the number of letter-boxes is attributed to the withdrawal of many from unimportant villages where the correspondence posted was not sufficient to warrant their retention.

348. The total number of covers carried by the imperial post during the past year was 14,658,904 against 13,695,240 in the previous year, being an increase of 0·70 per cent. The number of covers received

back undelivered was 452,660, or 3·08 per cent. of the number posted, which is very nearly the same proportion as last year.

349. In addition to the above there were 23 post offices connected with the district post against 26 last year, 3 having been transferred to the imperial establishment. There are also 46 letter boxes, and 371 rural messengers, all maintained at a cost during the year of Rs. 90,746 against Rs. 93,561 in the previous year. This is exclusive of the subsidy of Rs. 18,468, paid to the cart line between Chíchawatni and Dera Ismail Khan, *viá* Jhang and Bhakkar.

350. The following table shows the operations of the District Post during 1877-78 :—

	Number of Covers.		
	By District Post Offices.	By Rural Messengers.	Total.
Sent from Imperial establishment for delivery ...	51,811	405,264	457,075
Received back undelivered ...	1,816	22,166	23,982
Percentage undelivered ...	3·5	5·4	5·2
Collected for transmission by Imperial Post ...	62,602	119,321	181,923

The total number of covers carried by the district post office was therefore 638,998 against 592,995 in the previous year, and the number returned out of those sent out for delivery was at the rate of 5·2 against 6·1 in 1876-77.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.—The general statement prepared by the Accountant-General will be found in Appendix No. 53. Under the instructions of the Government, and with reference to the further decentralization, both Imperial and Provincial Services receipts and charges are included in this statement. In the paragraphs immediately following are noticed only such of the services as are under the control of the Local Government.

352. *Land Revenue.*—The following are the receipts and charges for the two years :—

	1877-78.	1876-77.	Difference.
Receipts	1,99,31,735	2,00,58,138	−1,26,403
Charges	24,98,214	24,70,513	+27,701

The decrease in receipts is due chiefly to suspensions in the Gurgaon District.

The increase in charges is on account of advances for parcha fees.

353. *Excise.*—The realizations under this head for the past two years were as follows, according to the returns prepared in the Financial Commissioner's Office :—

	1876-77.	1877-78.
License fees for vend of spirits ...	3,12,032	3,01,425
Still head duty ...	2,55,596	2,54,603
Acreage duty on poppy cultivation ...	35,636	40,185
Monopoly of vend of intoxicating drugs, including opium ...	4,35,539	4,43,978
Miscellaneous ...	9,969	6,155
Total ...	10,48,772	10,46,346

The figures given by the Accountant-General differ from the above :—

	1876-77.	1877-78.
Receipts ...	10,38,683	10,43,765
Charges ...	57,722	57,627

354. The decrease as compared with the previous year is less than might have been expected in a season of scarcity and high price of food. It occurs entirely under the head of spirits,—there having been a considerable increase under the head of drugs, the income under which is not materially affected by agricultural distress, because apparently the consumers of drugs are less able to abstain from their accustomed stimulant than consumers of spirits.

The net receipts for the two years were as follows :—

	1876-77.	1877-78.
Spirits ...	5,11,464	5,00,262
Drugs ...	4,73,747	4,86,259

The area under cultivation of poppy paying acreage duty was 13,669 acres, or 1,176 acres in excess of 1876-77, and is chiefly due to increased cultivation of opium for domestic consumption.

The expenditure is shown as Rs. 57,627, or about 5·5 per cent.

355. *Stamps.*— During the year there was an increase in income of Rs. 2,85,341, *viz.*, from Rs. 24,55,521 in 1876-77 to Rs. 27,40,862. Taking refunds into calculation, the net increase was Rs. 2,57,609, as follows :—

	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Receipts	24,55,521	27,40,862
Discount on Sales and other Stamps	50,371	57,946
Refunds	1,64,266	1,84,423
Total Charges	2,14,637	2,42,369
Net Receipts	22,40,884	24,98,493

356. The gross income is believed to be higher than that of any preceding year since the present Stamp Law has been in force. The increase is general, every item of Stamp revenue contributing towards it, as will be seen from the following table:—

		1876-77.	1877-78.
		Rs.	Rs.
Sale of General Stamps	Bills of Exchange	35,363	39,083
	General	5,31,202	6,73,712
	Adhesive	58,363	66,771
Sale of Court Fee Stamps		18,14,430	19,41,262
Duty on Impressing Documents		4,289	7,138
Fines and Penalties		7,124	7,855
Miscellaneous		4,750	5,041
	Total ...	24,55,521	27,40,862

357. The income from sale of adhesive stamps increased from Rs. 58,363 in 1876-77 to Rs. 66,771 in 1877-78. It is, however, worthy of remark that although the year was one of considerable commercial activity, the income from receipt stamps fell off both at Delhi and Lahore.

358. The sale of court-fees stamps reached the unprecedented amount of Rs. 19,41,262, or Rs. 1,26,832 in excess of 1876-77; and this is the more remarkable, seeing that over a very large part of the Province the latter half of the year was a season of agricultural distress, and it might have been supposed that litigation would be on this account, to some extent, suspended.

359. The sale of non-judicial stamps reached during the year the high figure of Rs. 6,73,712, or Rs. 1,42,510 more than in 1876-77.

360. The work of double-punching adhesive court-fee labels in old files, which last year was reported as complete in all districts save Peshá-war, has also been brought to completion in this district.

361. During the course of the year the stamp offices attached to 11 district and 19 tahsíl treasuries were inspected by the Superintendent

of Stamps; and in addition that officer inspected the stamped documents in files of such Small Cause, Munsiffs' and Honorary Judicial Officers' Courts as came in his line of march.

362. *Administration and Public Departments.*—The increase of Rs. 21,803 during the year is chiefly due to tour charges.

Minor Departments.—The increase of Rs. 68,804 during the year is under Bull and Stallion charges; the Department of Horse-breeding Operations having been transferred from the Military to the Civil Department.

Law and Justice.—The decrease of Rs. 1,03,960 in receipts is chiefly under fines and sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated estates. Under this head are included :—

Jails.—The income during the year was Rs. 3,35,443, against Rs. 4,57,728 in 1876-77. The decrease is in receipts of the Central Jail Typographic Press, owing to departments having to supply their own paper which was heretofore supplied by the Press, and owing to the failure of the ice pits. The expenditure increased from Rs. 9,62,306 in 1876-77 to Rs. 9,98,760 in 1877-78, and is attributed to increased cost of food grains, and to increase in number of prisoners owing to scarcity.

Registration.—The income increased from Rs. 1,81,429 in 1876-77 to Rs. 1,86,398 in 1877-78, and is attributed to the scarcity which prevailed during the latter half of 1877.

Medical.—The decrease of Rs. 25,715 in expenditure is due to changes in personnel.

Political Agencies.—There was a decrease in expenditure under this head during the year compared with the previous year, in which some extraordinary charges were incurred on account of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi and the Khelát Mission.

363. The following remarks apply to services which are under control of the Government of India :—

CANAL REVENUE.—The usual comparative statement of Income and Expenditure on reproductive works, prepared in the Public Works Office of Accounts, will be found in Appendix No. 54. This statement, as

in former years, includes as well works under construction as those in full or partial operation. Excluding from consideration for the present works under construction, and regarding only the canals and other works actually irrigating, the comparative earnings for the past two years were as shown below :—

		Western Jumna Canal.	Bári Doáb Canal.	Inundation Canals and other minor Irrigation Works.	TOTAL.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—CAPITAL OUTLAY to end of year ...	1876-77	25,68,942	1,26,21,753	14,03,735	1,65,94,430
	1877-78	48,83,805	1,46,97,271	20,18,953	2,16,00,029
II.—INCOME realized during the year :—					
Direct, viz., water-rent and miscellaneous receipts	1876-77	8,78,133	5,92,696	2,27,938	16,98,767
	1877-78	9,92,106	5,69,037	1,53,893	17,15,036
Indirect, viz., land revenue due to irrigation works (including water-advantage revenue) ...	1876-77	3,85,925	1,07,302	4,76,362	9,69,589
	1877-78	3,73,757	1,19,028	4,22,706	9,15,491
Total direct and indirect ...	1876-77	12,64,058	6,99,998	7,04,300	26,68,356
	1877-78	13,65,863	6,88,065	5,76,599	26,30,527

		Western Jumna Canal.	Bári Doáb Canal.	Inundation Canals and other minor Irrigation Works.	TOTAL.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—CHARGES of the year:—					
Maintenance, including establishments ...	1876-77	3,89,373	5,53,652	4,66,041	14,09,066
	1877-78	4,18,725	5,23,987	5,21,480	14,64,192
Interest on capital outlay ...	1876-77	1,15,602	5,67,979	63,167	7,46,748
	1877-78	1,16,020	5,72,092	90,853	7,78,965
Total ...	1876-77	5,04,975	11,21,631	5,29,208	21,55,814
	1877-78	5,34,745	10,96,079	6,12,333	22,43,157
IV.—NET PROFIT OR LOSS—					
(a.) *Including* interest on capital ...	1876-77	+7,59,083	−4,21,633	+1,75,092	+5,12,542
	1877-78	+8,31,118	−4,08,014	−35,734	+3,87,370
(b.) *Excluding* interest on capital. On *direct* income only: Amount ...	1876-77	+4,88,760	+39,044	−2,38,103	+2,89,701
	1877-78	+5,73,381	+45,050	−3,67,587	+2,50,844
Percentage on capital outlay ...	1876-77	+18·1	+0·3	−16·8	+1·6
	1877-78	+11·7	+0·3	−18·2	+1·1
On total income, both direct and indirect ... Amount ...	1876-77	+8,74,685	+1,46,346	+2,38,259	+12,59,290
	1877-78	+9,47,138	+1,64,078	+55,119	+11,66,335
Percentage on capital outlay ...	1876-77	+34·0	+1·1	+16·9	+7·5
	1877-78	+19·3	+1·1	+ 2·7	+5·4

364. The aggregate expenditure on all works was Rs. 32,39,965, of which Rs. 8,77,728 were contributed by Native States on account of the Sirhind Canal; Rs. 10,13,761 were spent on canals returning revenue and Rs. 22,26,204 on those under construction.

The total capital invested to the end of the year has been :—

	Rs.
On canals in operation	2,20,70,379
Ditto under construction	1,70,78,068
Mádhopur Workshop	5,43,411
Total ...	3,96,91,858
Deduct contribution from Native States ...	60,88,524
Capital invested by Government ...	3,36,03,334

In the above is included a sum of Rs. 2,91,398, of which Rs. 40,531 is debitable to Native States for the Sirhind Canals on account of capitalized value of abatement of land revenue, which has for the first time been added to the capital account.

365. The total income of canals under operation was Rs. 16,11,767 excluding, and Rs. 25,27,258 including, land revenue. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 13,60,923, so that the net revenue amounted to Rs. 2,50,844 excluding, and Rs. 9,15,491 including, the land revenue.

366. The percentage of profit on the capital was ·94 per cent. excluding, and 4·28 including, land revenue, resulting from or dependent on the works. The percentage of the previous year was 0·86 and 4·20 respectively. A more material increase in the percentage of profit would have resulted if the expenditure on repairs had not been abnormally heavy.

367. The canals which do not pay the interest on their capital are the Bári Doáb Canal and Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals, neither of which is yet completed.

368. *Forests.*—The working of the Forest Department during the year under report has been reviewed in a previous chapter (*vide* para-

graphs 272—280), and it will suffice in this place to show the general results :—

	Income.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1876-77 ...	5,98,754	5,24,857	+73,897
1877-78 ...	6,83,710	5,19,857	+1,63,853
Difference ...	+84,956	+5,000	+89,956

These figures represent the actual transactions of the year.

The increase in receipts arises from the cash results of large sales in 1876-77 not having been brought to account till 1877-78, owing to delay in concluding the sales.

369. *Customs and Salt.*—The increase under this head during the year was as follows :—

Year.			Salt.	Sugar.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mines ...	Kohát ...	1876-77	88,629	...	...	88,629
		1877-78	80,894	...	...	80,894
	Salt Range ...	1876-77	39,19,997	...	...	39,19,997
		1877-78	42,59,724	...	...	42,59,724
	Mandi ...	1876-77	55,222	...	...	55,222
		1877-78	62,018	...	...	62,108
Lines ...	Punjab North ...	1876-77	...	2,02,018	...	2,02,018
		1877-78	...	2,48,738	...	2,48,738
	Punjab South ...	1876-77	41,58,454	6,72,261	57,474	48,88,189
		1877-78	41,09,599	4,48,759	69,684	46,28,042
Total ...		1876-77	82,22,302	8,74,279	57,474	91,54,055
		1877-78	85,12,325	6,97,497	69,684	92,79,506
Difference ...		...	—2,90,023	—1,76,782	—12,210	—1,25,451

370. The following changes in the nomenclature of the Divisions of the Line were made during the year :—What was formerly the Mooltan Division is now the Punjab North Division, and the Hissar and Delhi Divisions have been amalgamated and called the Punjab South

Division. The increase of revenue is again chiefly due to salt. The duty on sugar shows a large decrease in the South Division, and a very small increase in the North Division.

371. The sales at the Kohát Mines show a small decrease, which is attributed to the disturbances on the Kohát and Pesháwar Frontier in the winter having interfered with the export trade. The trade of the Mayo Mines experienced considerable fluctuations. In the first half of the year it was unusually brisk, owing to the check the trade of the last quarter of 1876-77 sustained because of the want of carriage, as mentioned in last year's report. The rise in the river Jhelum, whereby the bridge-of-boats at Pind Dádan Khan was for the time being rendered impassable, and heavy rain near the mines checked the trade so greatly that, notwithstanding the large increase at the end of the year, the receipts of the first nine months, taken as a whole, fell considerably below those of the corresponding period in the previous year. During the last quarter of the year trade, however, revived, owing partly to the reduction in the rate of duty by 4 annas a maund, and partly to a sudden rush to replenish stocks which had apparently run short owing to the difficulty of obtaining supplies during the third quarter.

372. It is understood that the scheme for connecting the mines with the Northern State Railway by a branch railway from Lála Músa or other suitable point has received the sanction of the Government of India. The wire tramway, which was constructed at considerable cost, has been given up, and the Northern State Railway authorities are now devising a more simple and an easier method of conveying salt from the mines' mouth across the river Jhelum.

373. The increase in the receipts of the South Division is attributed to the greater development of the Sambhar Lake trade, owing partly to reduced prices at the Lake and the facilities the through booking system offers to importers, and partly to the closing of the Balumbha Salt manufacture in the Native State of Bhartpur.

374. The large decrease in sugar duties in the South Division is sufficiently accounted for owing to the failure of the monsoon rain of 1877, the mortality amongst cattle, the impoverishment of the people, and high prices in the manufacturing districts. The increase in the North Division is ascribed to the demand that was created in Sindh for sugar grown in the Punjab owing to diminished importation of

sugar into Sindh from Bombay, whence ordinarily the Province is supplied.

375. General Local Fund.—The following is a comparative abstract of income and expenditure for the two years of the principal sources of income of the *General Local Fund*, omitting the rates and cesses which, for convenience of account and for administrative reasons, are usually classed with it :—

	1877-78.		1876-77.	
	Income.	Expenditure.	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tolls at ferries and boat-bridges, &c. ...	4,60,852	2,81,463	5,21,476	2,12,999
Rents, &c., of staging bungalows, sarais and encamping grounds ...	68,786	81,556	70,963	87,417
Nazúl properties, &c. ...	37,876	13,296	41,487	23,676
Cattle pounds ...	1,03,679	33,689	1,04,476	35,091
Total ...	6,71,193	4,10,004	7,38,402	3,59,183

376. The decrease of income from ferries was owing to many of the ferries being fordable during the cold season, and owing also to traffic being dull on account of scarcity and to some of the boat-bridges having been broken by heavy floods.

377. The increase of expenditure under this head is owing to some more ferries having been taken under direct management, and to heavy charges having been incurred in repairs and improving approaches, and the heavy floods rendering it necessary to increase the length of some of the boat-bridges.

378. There is a slight decrease in the income, and a small increase in the expenditure, on staging bungalows and sarais. The staging bungalows were occupied by 24,645 persons, or about the same as in the preceding year; but 40 of the buildings supplied with servants and furniture were scarcely used by travellers. The sarais and encamping grounds yielded on an average Rs. 55 a year, against Rs. 75 in the

previous year. The management of sarais has now been transferred to District Committees.

379. The decrease in income and expenditure under nazúl properties is owing to most of the gardens having been transferred to District Committees. The sale proceeds, amounting to over Rs. 11,000, against a lakh in the previous year, were invested in Government securities during the year, the total investment up to date being about Rs. 5,60,000.

380. There was a slight increase of income and decrease of expenditure under cattle pounds, the net result for the year being a surplus of Rs. 69,990, against Rs. 69,385 in the previous year.

381. DISTRICT COMMITTEES.—The receipts from the local rates and cesses for the two years were as follows:—

	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.
Local rates ...	14,25,640	14,18,993
Road cess ...	2,25,254	2,25,078
Educational cess ...	2,23,687	2,31,761
District dâk cess ...	58,776	61,716
Miscellaneous ...	...	21,953

The amount allotted to District Committees as the district fund was Rs. 15,32,689, being about Rs. 2,58,538 less than the aggregate of the assignments for 1876-77.

382. The following is an abstract of the expenditure for both years:—

	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.
Education ...	3,38,903	3,46,068
Medical ...	1,14,488	1,17,643
Arboriculture ...	34,592	44,295
General management ...	59,530	64,303
District Dâk ...	1,998	805
Miscellaneous ...	21,137	38,198
Public works ...	9,84,118	8,04,442
Total ...	15,54,766	14,15,754

383. Of the expenditure on Education, Rs. 3,968 were incurred in high schools; Rs. 39,802 in middle schools; Rs. 2,01,440 in primary schools; Rs. 6,800 in female schools, and Rs. 94,058 in grants-in-aid, maintaining boarding houses, prizes, &c., and 1,175 schools appear to have been maintained wholly and 211 partly at the cost of the district fund. The Medical expenditure includes Rs. 75,150 on dispensaries, Rs. 1,414 on district hakíms, Rs. 4,698 on vaccination, and Rs. 20,973 for other purposes. The district funds are shown to have maintained wholly 38 and partly 97 dispensaries and 3 leper asylums.

384. The expenditure on Arboriculture includes Rs. 44,295 for planting and maintaining trees, Rs. 4,177 for subscription to Agri-Horticultural Society for seeds and plants. The results are again unsatisfactory: of 170,000 trees planted, over 50,000 are reported to have died. This is in some districts attributed to drought and to unusually severe frosts.

385. Under Public Works, the total expenditure on roads was Rs. 5,62,091, against Rs. 6,58,957 in the previous year; 36¼ miles of metalled and 281⅜ miles unmetalled roads were completed, and 93 miles of road were in progress, 12,228 miles were repaired, and 251 bridges and culverts were built or in progress, besides 66 metalled gaps and 3,593 other works. The trees planted on road sides amounted to 425,466, against 432,211 in the preceding year.

386. The expenditure on tanks, wells, schools, and dispensaries was Rs. 170,096, against Rs. 2,46,529 in 1876-77, and 52 schools and 9 dispensaries were completed besides others in progress; and 38 other buildings, 58 tanks, 58 wells and 72 other works were completed or improved: 987 buildings and 341 tanks and wells were repaired.

The District Committees continue to be favourably reported on, the members taking increased interest in their duties.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

SANITATION.—It was shown in the last report that the year 1876 was remarkable for its exceptionally high death-rate, due to excessive dampness of air and soil in the several localities affected by flood and swamp; while the past year, 1877, is shown by the returns to have been an unusually healthy one, notwithstanding a heavier rain-fall than that of the previous year. On this point the Sanitary Commissioner remarks:—

"The most notable feature in the circumstances of the climate of the Punjab during the year 1877 is the unusually plentiful fall of rain in the aggregate for the twelve months. This is quite contrary to the popular belief, which accounts the year as one of the most arid and rainless that the province has experienced for several years. The explanation lies in the fact that the principal rain-fall occurred out of season and thus escaped the general observation, while the rain-fall of the usual monsoon season was below the ordinary fall to a very extraordinary degree, and consequently attracted a more general notice."

388. The figures which exhibit the results of the observations taken in the Meteorological Department seem to support the Sanitary Commissioner's view, and thus the heavier rain-fall, which would, under ordinary circumstances, have prolonged the conditions conducive to the production of malarious fever, is shown to have been distributed over months which are usually dry or have a scanty rain-fall; and the result, as given in the tables of mortality, is a reduction in the death-rate from the exceptionally high figure of 28 per 1,000 in 1876 to 20 in 1877.

389. How far these figures are affected by the prevalence of fever in the province has been shown in the reports for previous years; comparative freedom during the past season from the autumnal fevers

which usually follow the monsoons has shown most favorably in the returns of mortality for 1877, as will be seen from the following table which gives the number of deaths and the death-rate per 1,000 for the last 10 years :—

YEAR.	TOTAL.	Death-rate per 1,000.
1868	267,785	15
1869	453,821	26
1870	418,926	24
1871	363,378	21
1872	430,608	25
1873	357,153	20
1874	316,713	18
1875	447,208	26
1876	496,844	28
1877	350,932	20

From the above it will be seen that, while the number of deaths in 1876 had reached a figure in excess of that of any other year included in the table, the number in 1877 was the lowest, with the single exception of that of 1874, of the last 9 years of the series.

390. During the year under review there was at no period any conspicuous rise or fall in the monthly mortality after the severe epidemic of fever in the previous autumn had once subsided and the high death-rate then reached had declined. The changed condition of the Province which led to this favourable result is thus remarked upon by the Sanitary Commissioner :—

" From a comparison of the experience of the year under review with that of the preceding year, it appears without much room

for doubt that the prime factor in the circumstances which have operated to produce so marked a decline in the mortality from fevers in 1877, as against the enormously high rate which prevailed during the preceding autumn, is the very greatly diminished rain-fall of the monsoons, and the consequent very dry condition of the soil and atmosphere during that season, coupled with the absence of the usual river floods and rain-water lodgements on the surface of certain extensive tracts of country."

391. Although the satisfactory results recorded during the past year are thus shown to be due to the favorable character of the season, and cannot be credited as the outcome of improvements effected by the authorities responsible for the sanitary condition of the several divisions of the Province; yet the Sanitary Commissioner in his recent report affords favorable testimony to the efforts which are being made to correct the faults and defects which contribute so largely to the diseases which are so common in almost every town and village. In the course of his tour of inspection, he found everywhere in the municipal towns that very considerable improvements had been effected in their sanitary circumstances, as the results of an annually progressive effort to meet their requirements on this score; and he observes that, taken as a whole, the Municipal towns may be considered to be now for the most part free from the very glaring sanitary defects under which they all laboured to a greater or less extent a few years ago. Much still remains to be done in the bye-ways of these towns, in the dwellings of the citizens, and in villages, but improvement here, as in the diet, dress, dwelling and habits of life of the people, must necessarily be a work of time.

392. A wide area was inspected by the Sanitary Commissioner during the past year, and at the close of his tour he submitted a few simple rules for the improvement of village conservancy, which have been circulated to District Officers, who will use their influence to have them brought gradually into operation by the communities for whose benefit they are intended.

393. In some of the larger towns important works are in progress, and those for an improved water-supply for Lahore, Pesháwar and Simla may be mentioned, as also the works preliminary to the maturing of a scheme for a similar supply at Delhi.

394. Vital Statistics.—The statistics of births and deaths are given in the Appendices 55 and 56, and, although it may still be said of them that they are but figures compiled from returns obtained under a system of registration which is still very defective, there are many indications of improvement, and the Sanitary Commissioner is able to report that in fifty of the principal towns, with a population aggregating a little over one million and a quarter, registration may be considered very fairly accurate in regard both to births and deaths. Some doubt may still exist as to the correctness of registration even here, when it is observed that the percentage of births still falls short of that of deaths, but this is accounted for by the excessive and unprecedented mortality which occurred during the previous years 1875 and 1876, the decrease in the birth-rate being very marked in some of the towns which had suffered most severely during the fever epidemics of those two years. Details under both heads are given below.

395. *Births.*—There are in this Province 181 municipalities, towns and cantonments, with a population of 1,922,680, in which the registration bye-laws are in force. In 35 of these the birth-rate during the past year did not exceed 25 per *mille*, a recorded rate which must be considered as indicative of defective registration, save in 22 of those towns which suffered from the severe fevers of the previous year; in 70 the birth-rate ranged from 26 to 34; in 24 it ranged from 35 to 39, while in 56 of these towns it varied from 40 to 58 per *mille*.

396. Birth returns were received from towns and circles with a population aggregating 3,022,071, among whom the registered births numbered 96,286, of which 50,809 were males and 45,477 females; this gives a percentage of over 111 male to the female births against 109 in the previous year, the total birth rate per *mille* of population being 31·86. It is hoped that it may be possible soon to extend the system of birth registration to the whole Province.

397. *Deaths.*—It has already been shown that the number of deaths during the past year had fallen far below the average of previous years included in the table given under the head of "Sanitation." The decrease is very marked under each of the diseases which are most fatal to life in this Province, with the exception of Small-pox, as will be seen from the following statement of mortality from different causes

in the past 11 years, during which there has been a regular system of mortuary registration in the Punjab:—

YEAR.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	All other causes.	TOTAL.
1866 ...	1,051	30,615	122,368	not recorded	46,657	200,691
1867 ...	43,146	20,483	173,681		75,398	312,708
1868 ...	532	24,222	151,337	17,823	73,871	267,785
1869 ...	9,258	53,169	272,946	30,953	87,495	453,821
1870 ...	469	27,163	275,093	27,249	88,952	418,926
1871 ...	369	25,534	213,548	21,678	102 249	363,378
1872 ...	8,727	23,728	264,711	23,345	110,097	430,608
1873 ...	148	25,699	219,909	19,640	91,757	357,153
1874 ...	78	12,026	190,631	16,407	97,571	316,713
1875 ...	6,246	13,594	279,841	27,550	119,977	447,208
1876 ...	5,736	10,254	351,286	27,271	102,297	496,844
1877 ...	29	12,296	219,281	17,664	101,662	350,932

The total deaths recorded for the first two years of this period are evidently understated. These were the early days of registration, and it is probable that none of the numbers are even approximately correct, save those shewing the deaths from Cholera, which has always attracted attention, and the number of deaths from which would be more likely to be over than under-estimated.

398. The Province, it will be observed, was almost free from cholera during the year under report, but in some of the districts there was epidemic small-pox, which raised the mortality from that cause to a total amounting to Rs. 2,042 in excess of that of the previous year, although the results of vaccination are still clearly apparent in the decreased mortality from small-pox, as compared with years previous to 1874. In the cases of bowel complaints, as in fevers, the number of deaths registered shows a considerable decrease compared with the two previous years, and this decline, as might be expected, is in both cases attributed to the very limited rain-fall during the monsoon, and the consequent dryness of the soil and atmosphere. The deaths from injuries were very numerous, amounting to 5,076. The mortality among children under one year of age was also very high. The average ratio per thousand living, of both sexes, was 4·28, and amongst those of one year and under six years of age the ratio was 3·58. The excess of male over female deaths under

the two above mentioned ages was 6,051 and 4,268, or in proportion of 116 male to 100 female deaths.

399. Medical Relief.—At the close of the year 1877, there were (exclusive of lunatic and leper asylums) 166 institutions of various kinds in the Province for affording medical relief, chiefly gratuitous, to the public, which is at the rate of 1 such institution to 632 square miles of country and to 106,051 persons. One of these was the Mayo General Hospital at Lahore, which is chiefly supported by Government, though assisted to some extent by local and private contributions, and of which more particular mention will be made further on; 27 were dispensaries of the first class, which are under the special charge of Assistant Surgeons, and possessing accommodation and appliances of a regular hospital for both in and out-door patients; 28 were of the second class under selected Hospital Assistants, and affording accommodation for a small number of in-door in addition to the means of treating out-door patients; the remainder are merely for out-door patients, but they can, as a rule, receive one or two special cases as in-door patients. Those of the second and third classes are supervised by the Civil Surgeons of the respective districts.

400. Previous to 1867 the whole cost of the medical institutions of the Province fell upon the Imperial Revenues. Since that year contributions, which are annually growing in amount and proportion, have been obtained from local taxation, with the following result:—

Year.		Number of Dispensaries.	Number of patients treated.	Income			
				From Government.	From Municipal and District Funds.	From other sources.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1867	...	82	439,785	64,425	62,720	21,024	1,48,169
1875	...	150	1,032,073	1,32,461	1,60,989	28,609	3,22,059
1876	...	163	1,205,462	1,07,034	1,87,374	26,743	3,21,151
1877	...	166	1,146,047	92,658	1,88,270	21,515	3,02,443
Difference, 1877 compared with	1867	+84	+706,262	+28,233	+1,25,550	+491	−1,54,274
	1876	+3	−59,415	−14,376	+896	−5,228	−18,708

401. From this table it will seen that since 1867, a period of 10 years, the number of institutions has more than doubled, and the number of persons obtaining relief has nearly trebled ; while the total cost has not nearly increased in the same ratio, and of that total cost the proportion borne by the Imperial and later the Provincial Revenue has fallen from 43 to 30 per cent.

402. Compared with the previous year, it will be seen that there is an increase of 3 institutions ; but the attendance has fallen from 1,205,462 in 1876 to 1,146,047 in 1877, which is easily accounted for, as the year was an exceptionally healthy one, but the fact that the number of in-door patients exceeded that of the previous year justifies the conclusion to which the returns of former years had led, that these institutions are appreciated and readily resorted to by the people of the Province.

403. The following table shows the total number of patients, in-door and out-door, treated in all classes of these institutions during the past three years :—

YEAR.	IN-DOOR.	OUT-DOOR.	Total.
1875 ...	28,615	1,003,458	1,032,073
1876 ...	30,428	1,175,034	1,205,462
1877 ...	31,627	1,114,420	1,146,047

Of these who came under treatment during the past year, 746,798 were male and 220,622 female adults and 178,627 were children. Of out-door patients the daily average attendance was 7,439, and of in-door patients 1,031 men, 166 women, and 68 children, making a total of 1,265. The death-rate among the in-door patients was 5·93 per cent., against 7·5 per cent. in 1876 and 6·8 in 1875. There were 3,407 major and 90,144 minor operations performed during the year.

404. *Leper Asylums.*—There are 7 leper asylums in the Province, the largest and best provided of which is at Tarn Táran, in the Amritsar District, in which there were 136 patients at the close of the year. It is supported by funds contributed by the Amritsar Municipality and by other districts paying for the support of their lepers sent to this institution. The remaining institutions are supported chiefly from Local Funds, with the exception of one at Umballa, which is under the

charge of, and supported by, the American Missionaries. The total number of patients in all these institutions at the close of the year was 408.

405. *The Mayo Hospital.*—During the past year Lahore in common with the rest of the Province has been very healthy and singularly free from epidemics; the usual autumnal fever was greatly diminished, owing to the failure of the rains in August and September, as already explained in the foregoing remarks under "Sanitation:" consequently the number of patients who applied at the hospital for treatment was very much less than in the previous year. The out-patients numbered 26,902 against 31,023 in the previous year, and in-patients 1,632 against 1,901, or a total of 28,534 against 32,924 in 1876.

406. The daily average attendance during the year was as follows:—

			Out-patients.	*In-patients.*
Adults	Males	...	120	75
	Females	...	44	15
	Children	...	27	3
	Total	...	191	93

As a consequence of the smaller number of in-patients, the deaths during the past year were fewer than in 1876, the numbers being 152 against 178 of those admitted into hospital, the rate of mortality being therefore about the same in both years.

407. In this, as in former years, a large proportion of the mortality was due to the following diseases,—pneumonia, dysentery, diarrhœa and phthisis, which were the causes of precisely one-half the fatal cases during 1877.

408. There were 237 major operations performed during the year, with only 9 deaths. Of these operations, 1 was an amputation of the shoulder joint for a compound fracture of the humerus; 2 were amputations of the arm and 1 of the leg, all of which were successful. There were 29 operations for stone, of which 3 were fatal, and 73 cases of cataract, 40 of which succeeded completely, 3 partially, and 30 were failures.

409. The cost of the institution for the year was Rs. 12,502-5-6, of which Rs. 9,629-14-7 were contributed by Government, and the balance was made up from Municipal and private contributions.

410. *Amritsar Lying-in Hospital.*—This institution is reported to have done well again during the year; but the number of patients who were treated at the Hospital fell from 35 in the past year to 32 in 1877, while the numbers attended in their own homes were 113 in the last against 144 in the previous year. In 4 of the cases treated operative interference had to be resorted to.

411. The Midwifery School attached to the Hospital continues to work well. At the commencement of the year there were 8 pupils at the school, and 3 more were admitted during the year; 4 passed the prescribed examination and obtained certificates of qualification, and 1 was dismissed, so that 6 remained at the close of the year. Of the passed students 2 were Europeans, who are now practising.

412. *Lunatic Asylums.*—There are two such institutions in the Province,—one at Lahore and the other at Delhi. A padded room has also been provided in the Mayo Hospital at Lahore for the temporary accommodation of European lunatics and for the confinement of violent patients; and separate rooms are attached to the Asylum buildings at Delhi for the accommodation of Europeans.

413. In the larger institution at Lahore there is accommodation for 242 males and 48 females, or a total of 290 patients; the maximum number confined in any one night attained that limit during the past year, and the inmates of the asylum reached a daily average of 280, which was in excess of that of any previous year. The average has been increasing annually for the last five years, as the following statement shows:—

	Present on 1st January.	Admissions during year.	Total.	Discharges and deaths.	Remaining at close of year.	Daily average.
1873 ...	229	104	333	103	230	237
1874 ...	230	143	373	118	255	249
1875 ...	255	120	375	139	236	252
1876 ...	236	128	364	89	275	260
1877 ...	275	101	376	108	268	280

414. Of the number admitted during the past year, 34 were Hindus, 61 Muhammadans, 1 Christian, and 5 of other castes, making, with those who were present at the beginning of the year a total of 376 patients under treatment or observation, 309 being males and 67 females. Of these 43 were discharged cured, 26 were made over to their friends, and 39 died, leaving 268 inmates at the close of the year, of whom 31 were criminal lunatics. The death-rate for the year was 13·9 per cent. of the daily average, against 17·6 and 20·5 for the years 1876 and 1875 respectively; 2 only of the deaths were due to fever, 9 to diarrhœa and dysentry and 5 to pneumonia. The health of the patients was on the whole good.

415. The types of insanity under treatment during the past year were as follows:—

Acute mania	...	206
Chronic mania	...	79
Melancholia	...	26
Acute dementia	...	14
Chronic ditto	...	18
Other types	...	33

In 115 cases the cause of insanity is said to have been the excessive use of intoxicating drugs and spirits, chiefly ganja.

416. The total cost of the institution during the year was Rs. 26,755, being at the rate of Rs. 95-7-0 for each patient calculated on the daily average strength, against Rs. 95-9-5 in 1876 and Rs. 90-9-1 in 1875. There was an income of Rs. 120-8-5 from the sale of garden produce and manure, Rs. 100 profit from manufactures, and Rs. 20 from paying patients. Increased attention has been given to the employment of lunatics on manufactures and on work connected with the Asylum.

417. The admissions into the smaller Asylum at *Delhi* greatly exceeded those of any previous year, owing partly to the crowded state of the Lahore Asylum rendering it necessary to send to Delhi many patients who would otherwise have found admission into the larger institution.

The number of patients treated in the Asylum at Delhi during the past 5 years was as follows :—

	Present on 1st January.	Admissions during year.	Total.	Discharges and deaths.	Remaining at close of year.	Daily average.
1873 ...	40	39	79	30	49	45
1874 ...	49	38	87	25	62	58
1875 ...	62	42	104	24	80	70
1876 ...	80	30	110	35	75	73
1877 ...	75	65	140	50	90	84

418. Of the number admitted, 39 were Hindus, 21 Muhammadans, 1 Christian, and 4 of other castes, giving a total under treatment or observation, including those present on the 1st January, of 140 patients, consisting of 121 males and 19 females. There were 28 discharged cured during the year, 18 made over to friends or otherwise disposed of, and 4 died, leaving 90 patients in the Asylum at the close of the year, of whom 14 were criminal lunatics. The death-rate for the year was very low, *viz.*, 4·75 per cent. on the daily average, 1 death being from fever, 2 from pneumonia, and 1 patient was drowned. The health of the inmates was very good, owing probably, in a great measure, to the healthy character of the year, and doubtless to some extent to the attention to everything bearing on the health of the lunatics, including their regular occupation and amusement.

419. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 7,635, which, on the daily average of patients, would give the cost per head Rs. 90-5-5 against Rs. 88-15 in the previous year and Rs. 101-9-7 in 1875.

The types of insanity were—

Acute mania	...	40
Chronic mania	...	51
Melancholia	...	4
Acute dementia	...	11
Chronic ditto	...	24
Other types	...	10

Of these 34 are said to be due to the excessive use of liquor and intoxicating drugs.

420. *Lock Hospitals.*—The Contagious Diseases Act XIV. of 1868 has not yet been extended to the Punjab, but rules made under the Cantonment Act XXII. of 1864, to provide for the inspection and control of houses of ill-fame and for preventing the spread of venereal

disorders, are in force in nearly all the cantonments occupied by British troops, and their operation for the past four years will be seen from the following table :—

Cantonments.	Year	Average number of prostitutes. On the Register.	Average number of prostitutes. Attending medical examination.	Average number of prostitutes. In Hospital.	Receipts from fees and fines.	Expenditure.	European troops. Average strength.	European troops. Ratio of admissions per 1,000 from venereal diseases.
					Rs.	Rs.		
Delhi ...	1874	194.4	170.6	8.6	44	2,985	517	95
	1875	191.1	170.5	8.3	39	2,941	506	152
	1876	196.4	153.7	15.2	97	3,316	505	144
	1877	171.71	139.16	8.47	101	2,982	425	37
Umballa ...	1874	103.0	101.3	5.9	79	2,069	1,607	151
	1875	111.8	56.4	5.9	169	2,066	1,293	125
	1876	100.9	49.6	19.4	51	2,337	1,219	147
	1877	99.87	48.13	9.17	79	2,653	1,255	135
Kasauli ...	1874	11.5	11.5	1.3	...	866	373	102
	1875	11.5	11.3	0.3	...	570	314	60
	1876	12.1	12.1	0.2	...	448	360	61
	1877	13.07	13.07	0.31	...	455	379	33
Subáthu ...	1874	15.0	15.0	1.4	...	867	748	59
	1875	14.5	14.5	1.4	...	654	431	188
	1876	16.7	16.7	3.1	...	710	763	294
	1877	17.50	17.50	2.77	...	669	779	79
Dagshai ...	1874	14.8	12.8	4.7	...	595	Not given.	
	1875	16.6	16.6	3.2	...	669		
	1876	17.7	17.7	1.8	...	642		
	1877	21.0	21.0	1.1	...	651		
Jullundur ...	1874	62.8	54.5	2.6	50	2,809	810	144
	1875	66.2	61.4	3.3	55	2,867	992	95
	1876	84.0	77.0	5.7	36	3,149	835	92
	1877	50.6	50.2	2.98	38	2,429	1,547	251
Dalhousie ...	1874	9.6	9.6	1.0	...	934	269	190
	1875	15.9	15.4	0.6	...	661	262	168
	1876	13.3	13.3	1.6	...	565	274	179
	1877	9.60	9.70	0.94	...	502	319	150
Siálkot ...	1874	103.7	80.4	Not given.	14	2,601	1,092	48
	1875	100.2	79.5	12.1	36	2,716	912	95
	1876	104.7	84.4	10.3	78	3,022	1,067	103
	1877	86.0	81.31	13.47	110	3,171	1,055	122
Lahore and Meean Meer ...	1874	176.8	152.2	9.8	99	2,831	733	116
	1875	176.8	148.5	9.7	368	4,642	1,053	89
	1876	176.5	151.0	11.0	221	4,561	865	125
	1877	175.04	148.58	11.53	244	4,452	1,006	165
Ferozepore ...	1874	87.8	81.7	2.4	8	1,710	Not given.	130
	1875	96.4	88.4	2.3	6	1,757		147
	1876	96.5	89.7	2.6	12	1,755		107
	1877	84.6	77.5	4.2	...	1,8.8		107
Mooltan ...	1874	143.0	102.0	4.8	251	1,631	827	54
	1875	144.0	104.0	7.9	88	2,342	828	165
	1876	145.0	119.0	6.5	30	2,053	710	136
	1877	168.6	137.6	6.4	111	2,015	786	148
Ráwalpindi ...	1874	89.9	77.3	11.6	94	2,300	1,561	60
	1875	92.5	80.6	13.3	122	2,473	1,606	80
	1876	97.2	89.77	13.2	425	2,611	1,550	87
	1877	102.6	96.8	14.7	156	2,863	1,787	59
Attock ...	1874	9.3	9.3	1.0	7	870	110	28
	1875	8.8	8.8	1.9	...	889	107	392
	1876	10.7	10.7	0.4	...	788	196	107
	1877	10.50	10.50	1.2	...	892	Not given.	
Nowshera ...	1874	49.4	33.1	1.2	...	1,085	585	4
	1875	32.9	31.1	0.2	...	1,032	425	25
	1876	25.7	23.2	0.1	...	960	345	11
	1877	41.16	40.40	0.27	...	1,074	638	8
Peshâwar ...	1874	42.9	40.3	7.4	3	2,342	1,674	5
	1875	48.3	43.6	7.0	43	3,33[illegible]	1,494	12
	1876	56.3	54.0	2.0	11	2,175	1,472	12
	1877	191.56	176.7	10.8	25	2,444	1,060	18

421. The number of cases of disease among the British troops in the Punjab during the past year is below the average of previous years; and in some cantonments less than the numbers of any previous year. Disease is also stated to be of a milder type generally, and this result, it is believed, may be fairly attributed to the regular examination and treatment of the women brought under the operation of the rules.

422. Proposals for the more efficient working of the system of Lock Hospitals, and for the prevention of illicit prostitution in the neighbourhood of military cantonments, which is the cause of so large a proportion of the disease still prevailing among the troops, have again been under consideration; but it is felt that little can be done beyond adopting such measures as the military authorities may find practicable for keeping women, who are suspected of practising illicit prostitution, from entering cantonments and preventing soldiers from having access to them. By constant efforts in this direction the evil which has already to some extent been successfully dealt with may be still further lessened.

423. VACCINATION.—The Punjab Vaccine establishment remained during the past year at very nearly its former strength, and consisted of 1 Superintendent-General, 1 European and 30 Native Superintendents, and 121 Vaccinators, in addition to which there were 100 Vaccinators employed by Municipal and District Committees, and vaccine operations were also carried on, chiefly under the conduct of Civil Surgeons, by 10 Hospital Assistants, 35 Vaccinators, and 6 Hakíms; while there were 4 Vaccinators employed exclusively on vaccine operations in the Baháwalpur State. This State, in former years, employed a staff of Hakíms on this duty, but they do not appear to have been at work during the past year, and to this change is probably due, as sugested by the Superintendent,-General, the increase in the percentage of successful operations to 80·14 in the past from 69·65 in the previous year.

424. The total number of operations performed during the year and the percentage of success are given in the following statement :—

	TOTAL NUMBER OF OPERATIONS.		PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL CASES.	
	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.
By Punjab Vaccine establishments ...	371,821	1,756	98·81	50·03
By Dispensary, Municipal and other establishments ...	116,670	4,144	88·33	72·31
Total ...	488,491	5,900	...	...

425. This shows an increase over the figures of 1876-77, but the total has on one occasion been exceeded during the past five years, as shown below—

		Total Operations.		
		Primary.	Re-vaccinations.	Total.
1873-74	...	466,905	7,030	473,935
1874-75	...	506,274	5,151	511,425
1875-76	...	427,971	8,244	436,215
1876-77	...	398,167	7,783	405,950
1877-78	...	488,491	5,900	494,391

426. The cost of the establishment during the past year amounted to—

	Rs.
Punjab Vaccine establishment	... 59,902
Dispensary vaccinators	... 3,738
Other vaccinators	... 5,642
Total	... 69,282

which gives an average of about 2½ annas for each successful operation

427. The number of deaths from small-pox registered during the past year was 12,296, against 10,254 in 1876; but the following figures are reproduced from the last Report in order to show the benefits of the operations of the Vaccine Department :—

Average number of deaths during the 5 years 1871—1875...20,116
Ditto ditto 70 „ 1866—1875...25,623
Ditto ditto during the first-half of decade 1866—1875 ...31,130

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATION.—*Financial Statistics.*—A total assignment of Rs. 11,06,898 was made for expenditure on education in the Punjab during the year 1877-78, which was provided from the following sources :—

		Rs.
Provincial Services	...	6,88,400
General Local Fund	...	49,498
District Fund	...	3,69,000

The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,46,442.

429. *Educational Institutions.*—The number of Government and Aided institutions, exclusive of the Punjab University College, during 1877-78, as compared with 1876-77, was as follows :—

		1876-77.	1877-78.
Government institutions	...	1,601	1,564
Aided ditto	...	470	464

These institutions comprised—

1 Government College at Lahore, attended by students who have passed the University Entrance Examination. As reported last year, the Delhi* College was closed from the 1st April 1877.

* It is, however, shown in the returns in consequence of the expenditure incurred in March having been adjusted during the current official year.

8* Government schools of the higher class teaching up to the Matriculation examination.

9 Aided schools of the higher class, as in the previous year.

176 Government schools of the middle class, comprising 27 middle departments of District schools, including the Anglo-Arabic School at Delhi, and 25 Anglo-Vernacular and 124 Vernacular middle schools under Deputy Commissioners.

36 Aided schools of the middle class, against 35 in the previous year. Of these 33 are Anglo-Vernacular, and 1 Vernacular, and 2 are schools for children of European extraction.

1,222 Government lower and primary schools—a decrease of 32. The decrease is principally in the Amritsar District, where the District Committee were obliged to reduce expenditure under this head.

177 Aided lower and primary schools—a decrease of 12.

122 Government female schools—a decrease of 12.

236 Aided female schools—an increase of 6.

3 Government normal schools, the same as in the previous year.

6 Aided normal schools—a decrease of 1.

School of Art, *viz.*, the Mayo School of Industrial Art at Lahore.

29 Jail Schools, against 28 in the previous year.

430. The average daily attendance of scholars during 1877-78 in Government institutions was 72,181, a decrease of 1,364, which may be ascribed to the reduction of primary schools in the Amritsar District in the early part of the year. Notwithstanding this reduction, the number of pupils in Government schools rose during the year from 87,725 to 88,692. In Aided institutions the average attendance was 21,603—an

* 9 are shown in the returns, as the charge incurred in March on account of the Upper Department, Dera Gházi Khan, transferred to Jhang on 1st April 1877, was adjusted against the budget provision of 1877-78.

increase of 1,704. The average daily attendance in different institutions was as shown below :—

In the Government College	...	99
In Government high schools	...	336
In Aided ditto	...	1,808
In Government middle schools	...	19,565
In Aided ditto	...	3,947
In Government lower schools	...	47,387
In Aided ditto	...	10,116
In Government female schools	...	2,498
In Aided ditto	...	5,507
In Government normal schools	...	214
In Aided ditto	...	225
In Jail schools	...	2,046
In the School of Art	...	36

431. The following two statements show—*the first*, the annual cost of educating a scholar in the several Government and Aided institutions; and *the second*, the expenditure on each class of educational institutions, during the year under report. It must be remembered that in Government schools of the higher class those boys only who have passed the middle school examination are included, whereas Aided schools include boys in every stage. Any comparison between the two is therefore impossible :—

I.

	Total Cost.			Cost to Government.		
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Colleges ...	603	0	6	529	9	10
Higher Class Schools ...	231	6	4	214	0	0
Middle Class Schools ...	10	10	9	4	2	6
Lower Class Schools ...	3	15	6	0	1	3
Female Schools ...	3	10	1	0	1	1
Normal Schools ...	141	8	9	85	9	10
Jail Schools ...	2	15	6	2	13	0
School of Art ...	294	7	4	291	11	6
AIDED INSTITUTIONS.						
Higher Class Schools ...	37	0	0	13	0	0
Middle Class Schools ...	20	7	9	9	2	3
Lower Class Schools ...	6	10	8	2	5	3
Female Schools ...	12	9	10	3	12	7
Normal Schools ...	103	7	3	63	6	6

II.

	From Provincial Services and General Local and District Funds.			From other fees and Sources.			Total Expenditure.		
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Colleges ...	61,525	5	0	8,425	13	0	69,951	2	0
Higher Class Schools ...	76,612	8	0	2,293	13	0	78,906	5	0
Middle Class Schools ...	2,23,909	13	0	34,265	1	0	2,58,174	14	0
Lower Class Schools ...	2,21,899	12	0	10,213	10	0	2,32,113	6	0
Female Schools ...	11,211	14	0	3,369	15	0	14,581	13	0
Normal Schools ...	27,035	8	0	...	...	...	27,035	8	0
Jail Schools ...	6,199	10	0	336	7	0	6,536	1	0
School of Art ...	13,710	14	0	128	10	0	13,839	8	0
AIDED INSTITUTIONS.									
Higher Class Schools ...	31,089	0	0	57,332	10	0	88,421	10	0
Middle Class Schools ...	48,334	12	0	58,996	4	0	1,07,331	0	0
Lower Class Schools ...	28,492	12	0	48,122	6	0	76,615	2	0
Female Schools ...	29,974	5	0	62,703	5	0	92,677	10	0
Normal Schools ...	16,042	15	0	10,131	9	0	26,174	8	0

432. *Calcutta University Examination.*—For the Master of Arts Examination there was 1 candidate, who passed; for the Bachelor of Arts Examination there were 4 candidates, 2 of whom passed; for the First Arts Examination, 20, of whom 13 passed; and for the Entrance Examination 98, of whom 58 passed.

433. *Punjab University College.*—The endowment fund of this institution amounted on the 31st October 1877 to Rs. 3,55,300; up to the same date the income, including a balance of Rs. 14,104, amounted to Rs. 57,974, and the expenditure to Rs. 50,799.

At the Entrance Examination 211 candidates were successful; at the Proficiency in Arts examination 27 candidates, and at the High Proficiency in Arts 8 passed, and Honors in Arts, 2 passed.

At the Oriental examination in Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian 130 candidates were successful,—2 in the higher, 6 in the middle, and 11 in the lower examination in Sanskrit; 4 in the higher, 6 in the middle, and 16 in the lower in Arabic; and 4 in the higher, 11 in the middle, and 70 in the lower in Persian.

In the First Examination in Engineering 2 out of 9 candidates were successful.

Six out of 10 candidates passed the Junior Examination in Medicine, and 11 out of 12 the Senior Examination in Medicine.

There were 74 candidates for the first examination in Law, of whom 28 passed, and for the final examination there were 32 candidates, of whom only 1 has passed.

The Oriental College, in connection with the Punjab University College, is presided over by Dr. Leitner, who is also Registrar of the latter institution and Principal of the Lahore Government College.

434. *Government College.*—The Lahore College contained 116 students on the rolls at the close of the year. The average daily attendance was 99, against 60 in 1876-77.

The Delhi College was closed on the 1st April 1877. It is, however, shown in the returns, as the expenditure incurred in March on account of this institution was adjusted in April, and charged against the budget provision of 1877-78.

435. The Lahore College sent up 1 candidate for the M. A. examination of the Calcutta University, who passed in the 2nd Division; and four candidates went up for the B. A. examination, 2 of whom passed in the 3rd Division. For the First Arts examination 20 candidates appeared, of whom 13 passed—6 in the 2nd and 7 in the 3rd Division.

From the Lahore College, 2 candidates presented themselves for the Honor in Arts Examination; both were successful; 16 candidates went up for the High Proficiency in Arts Examination, of whom 8 were successful; 41 candidates went up for the Proficiency in Arts Examination, of whom 25 were successful.

436. Sixty-one students left the College, of whom 20 obtained employment on salaries varying from Rs. 15 to Rs. 90; 7 are studying Law; 3 joined the Thomason College at Roorkee; 1 is studying for the Munsiffs' Examination; 8 are practising as Mukhtárs; 2 have joined the Medical School at Lahore; 2 are apprentices in Government offices; 4 are preparing for the Roorkee examination; 1 is a trader; and particulars as to the rest are not known.

437. *Government Schools of the Higher Class.*—There were at the close of the year 8* Government schools of the Higher Class—6 Anglo-Vernacular, and 2 Vernacular. The Anglo-Vernacular Schools are located at Delhi, Hoshiárpur, Amritsar, Lahore, Gujrát and Jhang; and the Vernacular Schools at Ludhiána and Gurgaon.

438. The Delhi School sent up 11 candidates to the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, of whom 3 passed in the 1st Division, 3 in the 2nd, and 2 in the 3rd. From the Lahore School 20 candidates went up for this examination, of whom 12 passed,—10 in the 2nd Division, and 2 in the 3rd. The Hoshiárpur school sent up 2 candidates, both of whom passed,—1 in the 2nd and 1 in the 3rd Division. The Amritsar school sent up 12 candidates, of whom 10 were successful,—1 passed in the 1st Division, 7 in the 2nd, and 2 in the 3rd. From the Gujrát school 8 candidates appeared, of whom 2 passed—1 in the 2nd Division, and the other in the 3rd.

439. *Government Schools of the Middle Class.*—These are of two classes—(1) District Schools under the management of the Educational Department, and (2) Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools under Deputy Commissioners. The number of the former, including the middle department of the High Vernacular School at Ludhiána and the Anglo-Arabic School at Delhi, is 27, with an attendance of 3,209, against 3,374 in the previous year.

The number of successful candidates from District Schools for the Middle School Examination was 91, of whom 49 passed.

The number of Government Schools, Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular, under the management of Deputy Commissioners, is 149, against 144 at the close of the previous year.

There were 97 candidates for the Middle School Examination from Government Anglo-Vernacular schools under Deputy Commissioners, of whom 43 passed; and 830 from Vernacular schools, of whom 290 passed.

440. *The Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanáwar.*—The Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanáwar, near Kasauli, contained 410 children, of whom 234 were boys, and 176 girls.

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* 9 are shown in the returns, as the charge incurred in March on account of the Upper Department, Dera Ghází Khan, transferred to Jhang on 1st April 1877, was adjusted against the budget provision of 1877-78.

Fifty-one boys and thirty-seven girls left the institution during the year. Of the former 11 were sent to situations, 6 enlisted, 23 went to England, and 11 were removed by friends; of the girls 4 entered service, 15 went to England with friends, 17 were removed by friends, and 1 married.

The progress of the institution has been satisfactory.

441. *Government Schools of the Lower Class.*—At the close of the year under report there were 1,222 Government schools of the Lower Class, containing 58,435 pupils; the average attendance was 47,387. Amongst these are included all Primary Schools under Deputy Commissioners and the lower departments of the Anglo-Arabic School at Delhi, of the Ludhiána High Vernacular School, and of the Abbott-abad and Ferozepore District Schools.

The number of Primary Schools has decreased from 1,247 to 1,222, but the number of pupils on the rolls has risen from 57,977 to 58,435. The decrease has occurred principally in the Amritsar District, owing to the retrenchment of expenditure at the beginning of the year by the District Committee. This was due to a reduction in the assignment placed by Government at the disposal of the Committee.

9,105 pupils passed the Lower School Examination, against 4,995 in the previous year, and 1,940 the Primary School Examination, against 1,602 in the preceding year.

442. *Schools for children of European descent.*—There are 11 Aided Schools in the Punjab maintained especially for children of European descent, besides the European Training School at Delhi, which will be noticed under the head of Normal Schools. They contained at the close of the year 720 pupils, being 42 more than in the preceding year.

The Roman Catholic Orphanage at Simla contained 157 girls, being 5 more than in the preceding year. This is a school recognized by the Military Department as one to which the orphan children of soldiers may be sent. A similar institution was established last year at Murree, but as yet receives no grant-in-aid. This institution has been favorably noticed by the Inspector of Schools.

The Lawrence Memorial Asylum at Murree contains the children of soldiers only. It is a boarding school supported by the proceeds

of endowments, subscriptions, fees paid by sergeants and soldiers drawing Rs. 60 per month and upwards, and a Government grant-in-aid. The school contained at the close of the year 151 children, *viz.*, 86 boys and 65 girls. The Inspector reports that the school has made very satisfactory progress during the year.

443. Of the remaining schools 3 are in Simla, 4 at Lahore, 1 at Delhi and 1 at Gujránwála.

The Bishop Cotton School at Simla provides education for the higher class of European boys who attend schools in India. It contained 117 pupils, being 17 more than at the close of the preceding year. Eight out of 10 candidates who appeared at the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University were successful. Seven boys went up for admission to Roorkee, and of these 2 passed; and amongst 15 boys who were sent up for the Lower Standard in Hindustani there was one failure only.

The Auckland House Girls' School at Simla contained 36 pupils at the close of the year, or 5 less than at its commencement. The progress of the pupils is reported by the Inspector to be fairly satisfactory.

The Mayo Industrial School, also at Simla, is a mixed institution for boys and girls. There were 31 children on the rolls, being 4 less than at the close of the previous year. The school when examined by the Inspector appeared to him to be in a very satisfactory condition. The education given is of a very elementary character, but is said to be thorough as far as it goes. The girls devote a great deal of their time to household duties.

444. The European schools in Lahore are—

(1.)—The High School, with 52 boys, or 10 more than at the beginning of the year.

(2.)—The Anárkali Girls' School, containing 22 girls,—an increase of 1.

(3.)—The St. James's Orphanage, comprising a male and a female school. It contains 44 boys and 33 girls, being an increase of 9. This institution is intended for the children of very poor parents.

(4.)—The Naulakha and Donald Town Girls' School, commonly called the Railway School from the large number of children of Railway employés who attend it. The number of pupils has fallen from 39 to 25, which is ascribed to the opening of a School at Mussoorie by the Railway Company for the children of its employés. The fees, however, have risen from Rs. 345 to Rs. 399. The education given in this School is purely elementary.

The Gujranwála Girls' School gives a fair elementary education to the children of the poorer clerks and Christian residents in the station. The number of pupils has fallen from 17 to 15.

445. *Aided Schools for Natives.*—There are 8 Schools of the higher class,—1 at Delhi, maintained by the Society for the Propogation of the Gospel, 1 at Ludhiána, 1 at Jullundur, 1 at Lahore, and 1 at Ráwalpindi supported by the American Presbyterian Mission; 1 at Amritsar and 1 at Pesháwar, maintained by the Church Mission; and 1 at Siálkot, maintained by the Scotch Mission. They contained at the close of the year 2,273 pupils, with an average attendance of 1,692 pupils. These schools sent up 36 candidates for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, of whom 21 passed,—6 in the 1st Division, 9 in the 2nd, and 6 in the 3rd Division.

446. *Aided Schools of the Middle Class.*—There were 34 schools of this class,—33 Anglo-Vernacular and 1 Vernacular. Nineteen of these were Mission Schools, 6 were Branches of the Riwári, Hoshiárpur, Amritsar, Batála, Lahore and Gujránwála District Schools, 3 were under the management of Cantonment Magistrates, 2 were Anglo-Vernacular Schools and 1 Vernacular School under Deputy Commissioners, 2 were Regimental Schools, and one the Anglo-Sanskrit School at Delhi. They contained at the close of the year 5,036 pupils, with an average attendance of 3,765, against 33 schools, with 4,465 pupils and an average attendance of 3,410, in the preceding year. These schools sent up 205 candidates for the Middle School examination, which was held in April last, of whom 74 were successful.

447. *Aided Schools of the Lower Class.*—There are 176 Aided Schools of the lower class. They include the lower departments and branches of the majority of District Schools, branches of Mission Schools, 31 Primary Mission Schools, and a few others.

The number of boys attending the branches and lower departments of District Schools, maintained on the grant-in-aid system, has increased from 6,447, with an average attendance of 5,779 in the previous year to 6,799 with an average attendance of 5,795.

The number of boys in the branches of Mission Schools has risen from 3,131 in the previous year to 3,443 at the close of 1877-78.

448. *Female Schools.*—There were 122 Government Female Schools, containing 3,147 pupils. At the end of the previous year, there were 134 such schools with 3,269 girls. There are 229 Aided Female Schools for natives containing 7,022 girls, being an increase of 6 Schools since the close of the previous year; whilst the number of girls has risen from 6,576 to 7,022. Of the Aided Schools 73, including 26 Lady Lawrence Girls' Schools in Amritsar, are under the management of Missionaries; 9 Schools at Lahore (1 of which is for Native Christians) are under the Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society; and there are 3 sets of Zanána classes,—2 at Delhi and 1 at Karnál; 23 Schools are under Deputy Commissioners; 44 under Bedi Khem Singh, and 77 under native committees or committees consisting principally of natives.

449. *Normal Schools.*—There were at the close of the year 3 Government Normal Schools at Delhi, Lahore and Ráwalpindi. They contained 191 scholars, of whom 51 were pupils of the Model School attached to the Normal School at Delhi. The number of men actually under training for teacherships was 140. Seventy-eight students were successful in the Normal School Examination, against fifty in the previous year.

The number of Aided Normal Schools was six—1 for men and 5 for females. The Normal School for men is maintained at Amritsar by the Christian Vernacular Education Society. It contained 33 scholars at the close of the year, and the average attendance was 30.

The Female Normal Schools contained 220 pupils, with an average attendance of 195. Amongst these is included the European Training School for the Delhi Zanána Mission. The other 4 are Native Schools in the Lahore Circle.

450. *Mayo School of Industrial Art, Lahore.*—This School contained at the close of the year 47 pupils, of whom 3 were Christians, 16 were Muhammadans, 15 Hindús and 13 Sikhs.

The progress of the School has been on the whole satisfactory.

Scholarships were awarded to 15 of the students, of whom 2 receive Rs. 10, 2 Rs. 7, and the remainder Rs. 5 per mensem.

451. *Jail Schools.*—There were 29 Schools in the Province at the close of the year. The number of men attending them was 2,201, and the average attendance 2,046. There has been an increase of 1 School, but the number of men has decreased by 919.

452. *Indigenous Schools.*—According to the returns furnished by District Officers, there were, at the close of the year, 5,381* Indigenous Schools, containing 61,818 boys. This shows an increase of 5,176 pupils as compared with the previous year. The increase is due especially to the District of Gujrát, where the number of Schools has increased from 899 to 1,373. Considerably more than half the boys attending these Schools are returned as learning Arabic, that is certain portions of the Kurán by rote; and of those returned as learning Arabic, about two-thirds are in the Ráwalpindi circle; 212 are shown as learning English, 2,402 Urdu, 9,593 Persian, 1,275 Sanskrit, 3,516 Hindi in the Nágri character, and 7,139 Banya's accounts, &c.

453. *Lahore Medical School.*—This institution, as described in previous reports, consists of two departments, in one of which the students are instructed through the medium of the English language, in a course of study extending over a period of five years, up to a standard qualifying for a diploma as Licentiate in Medicine, and for employment as Assistant Surgeons; in the other the students are taught in the Urdu language up to the standard of Hospital Assistant or Native Doctor in a course of study extending over three years. Students are received into both departments from the North-Western Provinces as well as the Punjab.

454. In the *Upper Department or English Class* there were 46 students at the beginning of the year who belonged to this class, and 1 belonging to the Lower Department, who had been permitted to join the higher class for a course of study. Of the 4 students of the 5th year who went up for the final examination in April, 3 passed out as Assistant Surgeons and entered the Government service; the fourth failed in one subject, but he was permitted subsequently to pass a

* Includes 10 Aided Indiguous Schools in the Peshâwar District,

separate examination, at which he was successful, and he obtained an appointment under the Kashmír Medical Mission. One of the Punjab students forfeited his scholarship, which was given to a free student of the same province, and a free student of the North-Western Provinces also succeeded to a scholarship lost by a Government student from that Province.

455. During the year there were admitted from the North-Western Provinces 7 Government and 8 free students; but 1 of the former left the school, his place being given to a free student, and 4 of the latter abandoned their studies; 1 Government, 1 Local, 1 University and 2 Free students belonging to the Punjab joined the school; but 1 of the free students left; so that the number in this class at the close of the year was as follows:—

North-Western Provinces—Government Students ...	18
Free ditto ...	5
Punjab—Government Students ...	22
Local ditto ...	6
University ditto ...	1
Free ditto ...	3
Total ...	55

The number of students of this school who have obtained the rank of Assistant Surgeons since its establishment in 1870 is now 65.

456. The *Lower or Hindustani Department* consists of several classes of scholars, the most numerous being the Military Pupils, who are elected for the service of Government to act as Hospital Assistants with regiments or in civil dispensaries. There are also Local Fund students, who pass through the same course of instruction as Government medical pupils, but who are supported by the local funds of their districts, to which they return for employment on completion of their education. Besides these there is the Government Hakím Class attended by the relatives of

Hakíms or Baids, taught at the expense of Government, and to whom stipends are given while studying at the school, but who do not receive appointments when they have passed their final examination. There is also the Local Fund Hakím Class, attended by relatives of Hakíms, who are supported by the local funds of their own districts. There are mission students, consisting of Native Christians who are supported either by the Punjab Medical Mission Society or by their own mission funds, and are taught a knowledge of medicine so as to be of use when accompanying Missionaries on their itinerations; finally, there are free students whose object is to be admitted as Local or Hakím students, but who in the meantime attend the school at their own expense, and are admitted into the paid class only if they show great industry and intelligence.

457. At the commencement of the year, there were 84 Government Medical, Hakím, and Local students attached to this class, of whom 13 Government, 1 Hakim and 2 Local students passed their final examination in April and left the school; 11 were dismissed and 3 died; but there were 45 admissions during the year, at the close of which the number of pupils in this department was as follows:—

Government Medical Pupils	72
Government Hakíms	9
Local Students	16
Mission Students	2
Total ...	99

458. The total number of students in this Department admitted into the service as Hospital Assistants or Native Doctors since the establishment of the school is now 256, besides the Hakíms who have received certificates of proficiency.

459. There is also attached to the school a midwife class, consisting this year of 17 women who practise midwifery in Lahore. They attend weekly lectures given by medical officers attached to the school, and

their services are freely sought in cases affecting both women and children.

460. The total expenditure on account of the Medical School during the past year was Rs. 77,046, of which the Government contributed Rs. 64,679, the balance being made up from local sources.

461. LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.—During the year there were published in the Province 1 English and 27 Vernacular newspapers.

462. The English newspapers were—

The Civil and Military Gazette (daily), published at Lahore with a daily bulletin issued at Simla.

Three Commercial Advertisers were also published at Simla.

463. The following is a list of the Vernacular newspapers :—

NAME OF PAPER.	Where published.	Language.	Weekly or otherwise.
Ashraf-ul-Akhbár ...	Delhi.	Urdu.	Tri-monthly.
Akmal-ul-Akhbár ...	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly.
Khair Khwah-i-Hind ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Khair Khwah-i-Alam ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Saiad-ul-Akhbár ...	Ditto	Urdu-Hindi.	Tri-monthly.
Mehr-i-Darakhshán ...	Ditto	Urdu.	Ditto
Mufid-i-Hind ...	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly.
Nizám-ul-Akhbár ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Safir-i-Hind ...	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly.
Lytton Gazette ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Nusrat-ul-Akhbár ...	Ditto	Ditto	Tri-monthly.
Nusrat-ul-Islám ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Urdu Akhbár ...	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly.
Nur Afshán ...	Ludhiána.	Ditto	Ditto
Vakíl-i-Hindustán ...	Amritsar.	Ditto	Ditto
Safir-i-Hindustán ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Rafa-i-Am ...	Siálkot.	Ditto	Bi-monthly.
Anjuman-i-Punjab ...	Lahore.	Ditto	Weekly.
Aftáb-i-Punjáb ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Koh-i-Nur ...	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-weekly.
Rahbar-i-Hind ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Punjabi Akhbár ...	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly.
Mitra Bilás ...	Ditto	Hindi.	Ditto
Akhbar-i-Am ...	Ditto	Urdu.	Ditto
Nasir-ul-Imán ...	Ditto	Ditto	Monthly.
Shafa-us-Sadur ...	Ditto	Arabic.	Bi-monthly.
Khair Khwah-i-Punjab ...	Gujránwála.	Urdu.	Ditto

Besides the above, the following were published in foreign territory :—

Tohfa-i-Kashmir, Jummoo, weekly.
Patiála Akhbár, Patiála do.
Sadik-ul-Akhbár, Báháwalpur do.

464. The total number of books registered in the Punjab during the calendar year 1877, under the provisions of Act XXV. of 1867, was 815, or 77 less than in the previous year. Of these 37 were in English, 594 in the Vernacular languages of the province, 112 in oriental classical languages, and 72 in more than one language; 329 were original works, and the remainder translations and republications. Of the works in English 15 were on law, 1 on natural science, and the remainder on various subjects : the most noteworthy are—

1. "The Language and Races of Dárdistan," by Doctor G. W. Leitner, noticed in the Report for 1873. The edition published during the year is an illustrated one.

2. "The Elements of Jurisprudence," being the substance of lectures based on Austin's Jurisprudence delivered to the law class, the Punjab University College, by Bábu Shoshi Bhushan Mukerji, M. A., B. L., Assistant Professor, Government College, Lahore.

3. "Digest of Indian Law Report for 1876," by Mr. S. Clifford, Deputy Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab.

4. "The Punjab Municipal Manual," by Mr. Nicholl, Secretary, Municepal Committee, Amritsar. This book contains all the rules and orders issued by authority on matters relating to Municipal Administration in the Punjab.

5. "A Native Church for the Natives of India."

6. "The Indian Christian Intelligencer," conducted by the Reverend T. P. Hughes, of Peshâwar.

7. "Southern Stellar Objects for small Telescopes" by Mr. Gore, Assistant Engineer, containing selections from Sir John Herschell's work, Results of Astronomical Observations at the Cape of Good Hope, and an account of observations made in the Punjab.

465. The following table shows the classification of the Vernacular publications according to subject and language :—

SUBJECT.		Urdu.	Hindi.	Punjabi.	Pashtu.	Kashmiri.	Multáni.	Sindhi.	Total.
Drama	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Fiction	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	8
History	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Language	...	32	12	3	...	...	...	...	47
Law	...	84	...	...	...	—	...	...	84
Medicine	...	22	3	3	...	...	...	...	28
Miscellaneous	...	50	8	4	1	...	...	...	63
Poetry	...	30	50	73	7	1	...	...	161
Religion	...	85	16	31	12	...	1	1	146
Science (Mathematical)	...	37	4	...	...	...	...	...	41
Science (Natural and others)	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	360	97	114	20	1	1	1	594

466. The dramatic works are the six editions of a play named Indar Sabha noticed in the report for the previous year, and a dramatic story of the Loves of Laila and Majnún, both acted by Parsi TheatricalCompanies. Amongst historical works may be mentioned the "Tarikh-i-Punjab" (history of the Punjab), by Rai Kanhaya Lál, Bahádur, Executive Engineer, Lahore. It is a paraphrase into Urdu prose of the Zafar Náma-i-Ranjít Singh, by the same author, published in 1876.

467. The "Tamhid-i-Tawarikh-i-Hind" is a translation of Mr. Lethbridge's "Easy Introduction to the History of India." The "Tarikh-i-Kaisari" purports to be a history of the Imperial Assemblage held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877. The work has been very badly executed, and the author, Mirza Muhammad Akbar Ali Khan, does not possess the knowledge essential for the task he undertook. The "Sanin Islam," Part II., by Dr. G. W. Leitner, contains a brief sketch of the history and literature of the Muhammadans in Spain, Egypt, Turkey, Persia and India, with maps and a few illustrations.

468. Among republications in history, which are all educational books, may be noticed the second edition of the translation of Mr. Lethbridge's large work on the "History of India." The poetical works are numerousbut the following republications need only be mentioned in this place :—

An edition of the "Diwán-i-Abdur Rahmán," or poems of Abdur Rahman, the national poet of the Afgháns, edited by the Reverend

T. P. Hughes, of Pesháwar, and carefully collated with existing manuscripts by Maulvi Ahmad of Tangi, Hashtnagar.

The "Diwán-i-Zafar," or poems by Zafar (*nom de plume* of the last titular King of Delhi.)

The "Diwán-i-Názir," poems by Názir, a poet of Agra.

469. ARTS AND SCIENCES.—*Lahore Central Museum.*—Among the additions made during the past year to the collections in the Museum were some further Buddhist sculptures sent by the Assistant Commissioner from Hoti Mardán. The interesting collection of photographs and objects from Iceland and the Faroe Islands lent in the previous year has been withdrawn. Further progress has been made in arranging, classifying, and labelling the articles in English and vernacular, and the management of the institution has altogether been satisfactory. The number of visitors during the past year was largely in excess of that of any previous year as shown by the following figures, which afford satisfactory evidence of the increasing popularity of the Museum:—

Years.	*No. of Visitors.*
1872-73	... 49,903
1873-74	... 62,654
1874-75	... 51,316
1875-76	... 90,006
1876-77	... 129,892
1877-78	... 161,216

470. The work of moulding the Yusafzai sculptures by the moulder and pupils of the School of Art, Lahore, has been carried on with success during the year, and the work of photographing these sculptures has also been taken in hand for the purpose of instructing these pupils in the art of photography. The expenditure incurred on the Museum in 1877-78 was Rs. 2,095.

471. *Government Book Depôt.*—At the beginning of the year 1877-78, the assets of the Book Depôt and Educational Press amounted to Rs. 1,17,742, and the liabilities, after allowing for the cost of the registration of books and translation for the Vernacular Gazette, to Rs. 29,533. In the assets are included cash in hand, the outstandings of the Depôt, and the value of the stock of books, tools, plant, &c. The liabilities include

sums due by the Depôt and the amount by which receipts from Government in past years exceed the money paid into the treasury on account of the sales that have been effected. These liabilities are in the course of reduction, and will be paid off in about six years.

472. During the year under review the sum of Rs. 43,846 was received from Government, and printing paper of the estimated value of Rs. 13,856 was received from England through the Superintendent of Stationery, Calcutta. The sum of Rs. 461 was received in advance for books which were supplied during the year; and books and printing paper of the value of Rs. 2,456 were purchased on credit, so that the liabilities incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 60,618-6-0.

473. From this should be deducted Rs. 2,300 on account of paper for the Vernacular Gazette, the cost of which in former years was paid by Government, Rs. 2,100 the approximate cost of translating matter for the same, and Rs. 1,200 allowed by Government for the registration of books under Act XXV. of 1867, or Rs. 5,600; thus reducing the liabilities incurred during the year to Rs. 55,018-6-0. If we add to this amount the sum of Rs. 34,311-9-8, the value of books received for sale from the office of Secretary to Government, Punjab, and now brought on to the stock of the Depôt for the first time, agreeably to Government letter No. 3448, dated 5th December 1876, to Accountant-General, Punjab, we obtain a total of Rs. 89,329-15-8. The sum of Rs. 51,178-4-5 was paid into the treasury, Rs. 7,472-8-8 were credited to the Book Depôt and the Educational Press in the books of the Accountant-General by transfer entries, Rs. 495-9-3 have been advanced for books, and Rs. 152-5-6 were applied to the payment of a debt, making a total of Rs. 59,298-11-10. Hence it will be seen that, leaving out of consideration the item of Rs. 34,311-9-8, the value of official books, the payments made during the year exceeded the liabilities incurred by Rs. 4,280-5-10, and the liabilities still existing at the end of the year were thus reduced to Rs. 25,252-8-7. The assets at the close of the year, leaving out of consideration as before the value of books received from the Secretariat, amounted to Rs. 1,19,813-1-7, and were more by Rs. 2,070-10-2 than at the beginning. This, together with Rs. 4,280-5-10, the amount by which the liabilities have been reduced during the year, represents approximately the profit of the Depôt.

474. Official books paid for from the Imperial revenue are brought on to a separate stock book. The value of these received during the year

amounted to Rs. 59, and the value of such as were sold during the year to Rs. 109-12-0; Rs. 272-10-9 were paid into the treasury to the credit of the Imperial revenue on their account.

475. The value of old and obsolete official books, as also that of spare copies of books received from different Government offices sold during the year, was Re. 1-8-0, and the amount paid into treasury was Rs. 2.

476. The following are the names of new books issued from the Educational Press or published for the department during the year:—

1.—Translation of the Primer on Physics in Roman-Urdu.

2.—How to Speak and Write English, Part II.

3.—Selections from Urdu Poetry for the Honor Examination of Officers of the Educational Department.

4.—Insha-i-Urdu for Lower Standard.

5.—Ten Commandments in Pashtu.

6.—Translation of Lethbridge's Easy Introduction to the History of India.

477. Of the reprints issued during the year, the following are the most important:—

1.—Fársi-ki-Pahli Kitáb	...	22,800	copies.
2.—Urdu-ki-Pahli Kitáb	...	17,700	"
3.—Urdu-ki-Dusri Kitáb	...	12,800	"
4.—Zubdat-ul-Hisab, Part I.	...	12,800	"
5.—Safwat-ul-Masádir	...	12,800	"
6.—Urdu-ki-Tisri Kitáb	...	8,400	"
7.—Kuwaid-i-Urdu	...	8,400	"
8.—Fársi-ki-Dusri Kitáb	...	7,800	"
9.—Masdar-i-Faiyúz	...	7,800	"
10.—Jughrafiya-i-Hind, Part I.	...	7,000	"
11.—Gulistán (expurgated)	...	5,600	"
12.—Tahrir-i-Uklaidas, Books I., II., III., IV.		5,600	"
13.—Insha-i-Urdu bá Khat-i-Shikasta	...	5,600	"
14.—Kisas-i-Hind, Part I.	...	5,000	"
15.—Zubdat-ul-Hisáb, Part II.	...	4,200	"

16.—Miftah-ul-Arz	...	4,200 copies.
17.—Misbah-ul-Masáhat, Part I.	...	4,200 „
18.—Rusúm-i-Hind	...	2,800 „
19.—Kisas-i-Hind, Part II.	...	2,800 „
20.—Rukúat-i-Alamgíri	...	2,800 „
21.—Anwár-i-Suhaili	...	2,800 „
22.—Jabro Muqábila, Part I.	...	1,400 „
23.—Karim-ul-Lughát	...	700 „
24.—Miftáh-ul-Adab	...	700 „

478. The aggregate value calculated on the retail selling price, which is subject to discount at the rate of 20 per cent. of books delivered by the Press to the Depôt, was Rs. 41,650-1-4, and the value of work done by the Press for the offices of the Secretary to Government, the Financial Commissioner, and the Director of Public Instruction, and other persons, was Rs. 2,521-0-3.

479. The translating staff of the Book Depôt have translated 1,720 pages of original matter during the year, of which a little more than one-sixth belonged to Educational Books. Besides translating matter for the Gazette and for Educational Books, they revised 400 pages of matter for the Press, prepared an Urdu map of the Hemispheres, and a catalogue in duplicate of the Director's office library, corrected proofs of 1,834 pages of the *Urdu Gazette*, and reported on several books.

480. The following books are now in course of preparation, or actually in the Press :—

1.—Translation of Civil Codes (in Press. Has been delayed on account of the alterations and additions which have taken place during the year.)

2.—Translation of Blanford's Physical Geography (in Press. Will be published before the close of the year.)

3.—Translation of Jail Manual (published).

4.—Translation of the History of the Imperial Assemblage (will be published before the close of the year).

5.—Translation of Science Primers on Chemistry, Geology, Botany, Astronomy and Logic (under preparation).

It is also proposed to undertake the translation of some of the primers on history. For these and for the translation of several of the Science Primers it is evident that the demand for several years will be small.

481. The statement given below shows the value of English and Vernacular books brought on stock and issued during the year :—

Books.	In stock at the close of 1876-77.			Brought on stock during the year.			Total.			Issued during the year.			Balance at the close of the year.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
English ...	52,887	10	8	45,048	13	11	97,936	8	7	16,389	15	11	81,546	8	8
Vernacular ...	33,665	7	11	52,012	1	3	85,677	9	2	47,320	11	4	38,356	13	10
Total ...	86,553	2	7	97,060	15	2	1,83,614	1	9	63,710	11	3	1,19,903	6	6

482. The sum of Rs. 97,060-15-2 under the head Books brought on Stock is made up as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Books received from England through the Secretary of State for India ...	2,142	8	1
English books purchased in India ...	7,066	7	6
Official books brought on stock on 1st April 1877 ...	32,555	6	6
Official books received during the year ...	1,756	3	2
Vernacular books delivered by the Press ...	26,396	3	2
Ditto purchased ...	7,860	8	3
English books received back ...	112	10	6
Vernacular ditto ...	273	4	3
Enhancement made to prices of English books ...	1,847	4	2
Ditto ditto Vernacular books ...	14,607	13	4
Discount allowed on English books by booksellers ...	168	6	0
Ditto Vernacular ditto ...	2,274	4	3
Total ...	97,060	15	2

483. The following is the detail of books issued :—

	Rs. A. P.
Sold to Deputy Commissioners ...	17,823 6 5
Supplied to colleges and school libraries ...	1,228 13 0
Supplied for prizes ...	3,970 13 0
Supplied to Director's Office Library ...	161 0 0
Supplied to Inspectors of Schools for prizes and libraries	2,384 11 4
Sold to Headmasters of District and Normal Schools ...	8,278 0 4
Sold to Superintendents of Regimental Schools ...	846 13 7
Cash sales ...	28,724 1 2
Sold to Superintendents of Jails ...	293 0 5
Total	63,710 11 3

APPENDICES.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

No. 1.—Area Cultivated and Uncultivated

District.	Total Area in Square Miles.			
	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total.
Delhi ...	832	201	244	1,277
Gurgoan ...	1,512	181	287	1,980
Karnál ...	1,050	872	430	2,352
Hissar ...	2,200	1,141	199	3,540
Rohtak ...	1,415	256	140	1,811
Sirsa ...	1,487	1,319	315	3,121
Umballa ...	1,500	418	703	2,621
Ludhiána ...	1,118	147	103	1,368
Simla ...	15	3	...	18
Jullundur ...	1,042	140	144	1,326
Hoshiárpur ...	1,200	132	754	2,086
Kángra ...	942	153	7,893	8,988
Amritsar ...	1,198	173	191	1,562
Gurdáspur ...	1,337	139	342	1,818
Siálkot ...	1,334	321	300	1,955
Lahore ...	1,688	1,352	619	3,659
Gujránwála ...	865	1,235	463	2,563
Ferozepore ...	1,943	590	206	2,739
Ráwalpindi ...	1,515	311	4,392	6,218
Jhelum ...	1,255	955	1,700	3,910
Gujrát ...	1,167	517	345	2,029
Shahpur ...	657	3,266	777	4,700
Mooltan ...	976	1,370	3,581	5,927
Jhang ...	413	3,855	1,434	5,702
Montgomery ...	658	4,720	195	5,573
Muzaffargarh ...	627	848	1,479	2,954
Dera Ismail Khan ...	809	2,685	3,602	7,096
Dera Ghází Khan ...	1,605	2,066	1,069	4,740
Bannu ...	725	739	1,707	3,171
Peshávar ...	1,441	417	639	2,497
Hazára ...	596	290	1,949	2,835
Kohát ...	255	169	2,415	2,839
Total ...	35,377	30,981	38,617	104,975

AND COMMUNICATIONS—1877-78.

Unappropriated Culturable Waste in Acres, the property of Government.	Communications. Mileage of—			
	Water (Navigable Rivers).	Metalled Roads.	Unmetalled Roads.	Railways.
1,359	72	116	293	12
...	15	45	741	48
527	73	59	453	...
...	...	30	545	...
...	...	60	565	...
...	20	6	445	...
2,124	41	150	454	42
...	...	104	160	31
1,715	...	...	262	...
1,142	84	88	218	49
...	60	14	684	...
6,278	74	...	1,482	...
3,587	41	76	359	61
...	38	54	507	45
3,540	30	9	1,178	...
205,002	104	97	566	79
152,682	...	58	1,119	...
...	128	80	475	...
520,380	92	133	1,209	...
561	127	65	975	...
...	72	55	650	...
801,687	112	...	877	...
1,879,906	150	69	1,444	81
2,308,480	180	...	954	...
2,292,737	205	...	1,007	82
379,669	162	6	555	...
376,811	120	...	1,538	...
219,828	235	...	1,565	...
22,940	168	...	797	...
...	67	49	735	...
...	...	...	676	...
1,358	...	...	242	...
9,182,313	2,470	1,423	23,730	530

No. 2.—Climate of the

Places at which Observations taken.	Rain-Fall in Inches.				Temperature in		
					May.		
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.
Delhi ...	5·1	5·1	7·7	17·9	112·4	89·2	64·7
Gurgaon ...	5·8	8·1	5·9	19·8			
Karnál ...	10·6	10·8	5·6	27·0			
Hissar ...	7·9	6·4	2·1	16·4			
Rohtak ...	4·6	6·3	4·4	15·3			
Sirsa ...	3·6	6·4	3·9	13·9	112·4	87·6	64·3
Umballa ...	8·5	8·8	6·4	23·7			
Ludhiána ...	8·4	20·6	8·5	37·5	110·8	84·5	64·3
Simla ...	31·3	28·5	5·4	65·2	84·0	62·2	44·0
Jullundur ...	12·6	17·9	9·1	39·6			
Hoshiárpur ...	12·5	26·7	8·6	47·8			
Dharmsála ...	33·1	41·8	21·4	96·3			
Amritsar ...	15·1	8·8	8·6	32·5			
Siálkot ...	17·4	5·9	9·1	32·4	107·5	83·9	60·3
Gurdáspur ...	13·5	29·2	11·4	54·1			
Lahore ...	8·9	3·5	4·2	16·6	111·3	85·1	61·0
Gujránwála ...	11·1	3·3	9·5	23·9			
Ferozepore ...	5·6	5·2	4·4	15·2			
Ráwalpindi ...	17·4	8·6	13·8	39·8	105·0	78·5	59·2
Jhelum ...	17·6	5·8	12·8	36·2			
Gujrát ...	13·9	5·8	11·0	30·7			
Shahpur ...	7·7	2·3	5·4	15·4			
Mooltan ...	2·8	9·7	1·1	13·6	109·9	87·3	65·1
Jhang ...	7·8	5·7	2·5	16·0			
Montgomery ...	14·6	4·1	2·3	21·0			
Muzaffargarh ...	3·9	6·5	1·2	11·6			
Dera Ismail Khan ...	7·0	0·8	3·9	11·7	107·5	84·5	62·8
Dera Ghází Khan ...	2·7	1·5	1·5	5·7			
Bannu ...	9·3	4·3	5·1	18·7			
Peshávar ...	13·0	...	12·5	25·5	103·3	80·3	62·1
Kohát ...	10·2	5·9	19·0	35·1			
Abbott-abad ...	28·3	14·8	26·2	69·3			
Murree ...	13·3	9·5	25·1	47·9	83·4	64·9	47·0
Leh (Ladákh) ...	0·4	0·6	...	1·0	75·7	53·2	31·5

PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1877.

THE SHADE (IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT).						PREVAILING WINDS.		
July.			*December.*					
Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
109·6	93·2	75·2	77·9	59·9	44·0	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.
109·4	93·8	69·2	79·7	57·6	38·2	N. W.	W.	W.
108·8	92·1	73·3	73·7	56·3	39·6	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.
86·5	66·4	44·0	62·3	46·5	21·0	Not registered.		
109·7	91·8	70·3	70·7	55·9	40·4	N. W.	S. E.	W.
112·5	94·4	73·5	73·7	55·8	40·1	N. & E.	W.	N. W
110·0	89·5	67·2	68·1	51·5	36·4	N. W.	S. E.	W.
109·0	93·2	76·2	77·9	59·3	39·0	N. E.	N. E.	N. E. & N.
110·5	93·2	73·8	74·7	55·0	37·9	N. W. & N. E.	S. E.	N. E.
112·9	91·2	72·2	69·9	53·2	35·0	E.	E.	E. & S. W.
89·6	74·1	50·8	55·8	42·0	25·5	S. E.	S. W.	S. E.
87·3	65·0	40·0	45·9	28 2	1·3	S. W. & S.	W.	S. W.

No. 3.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH

Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab and its

NAMES OF COMMISSIONERSHIPS.	Names of Executive Districts.	No. of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population according to Census of 1868.	Towns containing 10,000 inhabitants or more.
Delhi ...	Delhi ...	3	1,277	608,850	Delhi, 160,553; Sonepat, 13,637.
	Gurgaon ...	5	1,980	689,653	Rewári, 25,190; Palwal, 13,553; Farukhnagar, 10,594; Firozpur 10,530.
	Karnál ...	3	2,352	610,927	Pánipat, 24,500; Karnál, 24,015; Kaithal, 15,790.
Hissar ...	Hissar ...	5	3,540	484,681	Bhiwáni, 33,220; Hissar, 14,162; Hánsi, 12,210.
	Rohtak ...	4	1,811	536,959	Rohtak, 14,994; Jhajjar, 12,456.
	Sirsa ...	3	3,121	210,795	Sirsa, 12,807.
Umballa ...	Umballa ...	6	2,621	1,035,488	Umballa, 26,258; Jagádhri, 12,522; Shahabad, 11,660; Sadhaura, 11,167; Rúpar, 10,261.
	Ludhiána ...	3	1,368	583,245	Ludhiána, 36,955.
	Simla ...	3	18	33,995	*Nil.*
Jullundur	Jullundur ...	4	1,326	794,764	Jullundur, 50,924; Rahon, 12,914; Kartárpur, 11,053.
	Hoshiárpur	4	2,086	938,890	Hoshiárpur, 21,316; Urmar-*cum*-Tánda, 13,971.
	Kángra ...	5	8,988	743,832	*Nil.*
Amritsar ...	Amritsar ...	3	1,562	832,750	Amritsar, 142,381.
	Gurdáspur,	5	1,818	906,126	Batála, 26,929.
	Siálkot ...	5	1,955	1,005,004	Siálkot, 32,989.
Lahore ...	Lahore ...	4	3,659	789,666	Lahore, 128,441; Kasur, 16,793.
	Gujránwála,	3	2,563	550,576	Gujránwála, 20,362; Wazirabad, 15,346.
	Ferozepore,	4	2,739	549,253	Ferozepore, 15,186.

TERRITORY (PUNJAB), 1877-78.

Dependencies, constituted 1st January 1859.

Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distances, in miles, of villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.	Number of Police.	REVENUE.		REMARKS.
						Land.	Gross.	
						Rs.	Rs.	
794	16	15	24	12	1,161	8,80,170	12,24,115	
1,264	12	10	52	8	510	10,62,969	12,06,590	
913	14	18	70	15	664	6,29,687	7,45,769	
658	12	13	36	26	572	4,24,109	5,00,581	
436	12	11	18	6	464	8,82,696	10,00,875	
654	8	8	40	20	393	1,75,692	2,13,289	
2,324	26	21	28	10	1,196	7,74,088	10,90,360	
880	16	13	54	13	554	7,84,581	9,79,762	
270	7	8	12	2	185	13,592	1,37,392	
1,257	17	13	20	5	571	12,05,701	16,52,271	
2,182	18	14	48	12	486	12,40,433	15,37,871	
731	17	14	34	10	405	6,11,871	8,83,874	
1,574	16	13	27	12	926	7,82,434	11,65,997	
1,880	20	17	21	8	594	10,44,330	13,07,824	
2,314	22	17	25	13	569	10,98,989	13,64,663	
1,455	22	20	30	10	1,366	5,24,337	9,93,026	
1,202	17	16	32	12	508	4,57,748	6,14,568	
312	19	17	44	16	566	5,05,229	6,77,703	

No. 3.—Civil Divisions of British

Names of Commissionerships.	Names of Executive Districts.	No. of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population according to Census of 1868.	Towns containing 10,000 inhabitants or more.
Ráwalpindi	Ráwalpindi	7	6,218	711,256	Ráwalpindi, 20,802.
	Jhelum ...	4	3,910	500,988	Pind Dádan Khan, 15,397.
	Gujrát ...	3	2,029	616,347	Gujrát, 17,401; Jalálpur, 14,014.
	Shahpur ...	3	4,700	368,796	Bhera, 14,710.
Mooltan ...	Mooltan ...	5	5,927	471,563	Mooltan, 50,878.
	Jhang ...	3	5,702	384,027	Maghiána-*cum*-Jhang, 22,227, Chiniot, 11,999.
	Montgomery	4	5,573	359,437	*Nil.*
	Muzaffargarh	3	2,954	295,547	*Nil.*
Deraját ...	D. I. Khan	5	7,096	394,864	Dera Ismail Khan, 19,954.
	D. G. Khan	4	4,740	308,840	Dera Gházi Khan, 19,133.
	Bannu ...	4	3,171	287,547	*N l.*
Pesháwar...	Pesháwar ...	6	2,497	523,152	Pesh áwar, 58,430.
	Hazára ...	3	2,835	367,218	*Nil.*
	Kohát ...	2	2,839	145,419	Kohát, 11,043.
		128	104,975	17,604,505	Total ...

TERRITORY (PUNJAB), 1877-78.—*(Concluded.)*

Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distances, in miles, of villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.	Number of Police.	REVENUE.		REMARKS.
						Land.	Gross.	
						Rs.	Rs.	
1,658	22	19	36	8	1,020	6,85,916	9,30,811	The column of Gross Revenue is exclusive of Canal Collections by the Irrigation Department, which amounted during 1877-78 to Rs. 17,15,036.
966	17	12	35	16	525	5,81,785	7,12,281	
1,428	10	7	28	5	416	5,65,961	6,86,268	
667	10	8	54	19	476	3,79,979	5,13,907	
1,211	17	15	50	16	849	5,18,578	8,31,688	
786	14	8	46	39	508	2,83,072	4,56,350	
2,155	10	8	40	15	509	2,95,800	5,59,894	
552	12	12	45	19	377	4,88,903	6,42,308	
716	17	14	50	15	603	3,02,519	5,49,649	
354	18	20	30	8	480	3,47,368	5,01,950	
625	12	8	32	29	451	3,88,389	4,86,062	
654	18	20	38	9	1,123	6,61,608	8,47,426	
343	11	10	65	16	504	1,90,615	2,37,059	
1,251	8	8	87	20	465	86,015	1,18,447	
34,462	487	427	87	14	19,996	1,88,75,169	2,53,70,030	

No 4.—Statement of Population of the Punjab

District.		Inhabited Houses.			Popu	
		No. of Masonry Dwellings.	No. of all other kinds.	Total.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.
Delhi	...	59,514	108,876	168,390	189,571	172,324
Gurgaon	...	23,171	134,356	157,527	205,196	195,020
Karnál	...	39,701	93,897	133,598	188,257	166,988
Hissar	...	17,577	91,543	109,120	153,787	125,529
Rohtak	...	25,913	111,635	137,548	164,594	140,913
Sirsa	...	1,362	41,769	43,131	67,525	52,504
Umballa	...	29,830	213,472	243,302	331,046	281,163
Ludhiána	...	13,744	138,190	151,934	183,698	154,756
Simla	...	7,830	50	7,880	16,025	7,773
Jullundur	...	25,883	216,694	242,577	252,082	213,071
Hoshiárpur	...	17,630	192,139	209,169	284,567	253,406
Kángra	...	442	146,992	147,434	225,067	214,651
Amritsar	...	58,534	152,766	211,300	272,889	220,650
Gurdáspur	...	15,604	192,652	208,256	290,741	238,074
Siálkot	...	11,240	186,245	197,485	311,637	267,142
Lahore	...	51,326	135,515	186,841	260,892	206,405
Gujránwála	...	26,624	131,646	158,270	181,572	144,629
Ferozepore	...	8,526	113,303	121,829	170,785	136,432
Ráwalpindi	...	4,253	169,755	174,008	212,002	184,801
Jhelum	...	2,647	110,363	113,010	141,811	135,246
Gujrát	...	14,588	141,607	156,195	187,184	163,149
Shahpur	...	13,579	73,802	87,381	111,329	100,347
Mooltan	...	18,255	93,539	111,794	157,275	129,875
Jhang	...	2,828	72,158	74,986	110,046	90,211
Montgomery	...	7,255	65,021	72,276	116,666	91,306
Muzaffargarh	...	5,578	59,557	65,135	93,459	81,568
Dera Ismail Khan	...	2,282	83,842	86,124	124,782	112,272
Dera Ghâzi Khan	...	2,746	59,690	62,436	99,554	85,554
Bannu	...	10	60,627	60,637	85,834	77,739
Peshávar	...	2,453	96,519	98,972	166,090	143,779
Hazára	...	300	75,000	75,300	96,162	92,567
Kohát	...	...	28,639	28,639	45,299	39,012
Total	...	510,625	3,591,859	4,102,484	5,497,424	4,718,856

BASED ON THE CENSUS OF JANUARY 1868.

LATION.						Classification of Population.		
		Children under 12 Years.				Christians.		
Youths.	Young Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. per Square Mile.	Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed Classes.	Natives.
27,001	17,322	109,734	92,898	608,850	496	648	120	1,475
28,706	17,052	132,636	111,043	689,653	348	18	...	1
29,294	18,961	113,212	94,215	610,927	264	223	6	26
20,007	13,531	93,053	78,774	484,681	137	51	62	9
28,355	20,924	99,440	82,733	536,959	295	29	9	10
8,398	5,417	41,129	35,822	210,795	68	12	33	...
45,245	26,080	191,639	160,315	1,035,488	394	1,195	111	80
26,935	17,820	108,709	91,327	583,245	429	81	34	127
1,447	936	4,147	3,667	33,995	1,888	2,312	283	87
35,998	21,274	148,609	123,730	794,764	596	631	14	101
38,759	24,213	181,067	156,878	938,890	450	40	18	4
37,940	21,236	130,564	114,424	743,882	87	248	3	26
31,028	15,418	161,157	131,608	832,750	535	358	37	129
51,218	16,112	179,288	150,693	906,126	496	109	...	10
33,508	18,784	201,014	172,919	1,005,004	510	1,535	62	214
28,012	16,519	149,431	128,407	789,666	218	2,292	598	98
24,982	15,465	99,742	84,186	550,576	207	19	25	57
23,756	15,255	108,948	94,077	549,253	204	900	10	24
27,938	17,994	144,346	124,175	711,256	114	2,072	64	61
19,591	12,477	103,288	88,575	500,988	128	42	16	3
20,367	14,823	124,368	106,456	616,347	324	25	21	3
13,028	9,423	71,466	63,203	368,796	78	14	1	1
14,519	7,705	89,609	72,580	471,563	80	910	252	72
12,598	6,532	70,980	57,660	348,027	61	13	5	...
11,319	6,770	72,031	61,345	359,437	64	48	4	3
10,370	5,139	58,293	46,718	295,547	98	24	6	...
12,822	7,855	75,130	62,003	394,864	56	169	31	33
9,612	5,050	61,086	47,984	308,840	118	54	10	2
9,625	6,209	58,602	49,538	287,547	91	27	11	4
18,962	10,527	100,954	82,840	523,152	271	3,366	20	26
17,955	20,498	77,306	62,730	367,218	122	49	5	...
5,844	3,141	28,180	23,943	145,419	52	53	7	...
705,139	436,462	3,389,158	2,857,466	17,604,505	173	17,567	1,878	2,686

No. 4.—Statement of Population of the Punjab

District.	Classification of Population—(*Concluded.*)				
	Sikhs.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Total.
Delhi ...	580	438,886	130,645	36,496	608,850
Gurgaon ...	128	476,552	212,934	20	689,653
Karnál ...	9,295	356,305	151,723	93,349	610,927
Hissar ...	1,812	376,833	102,928	2,986	484,681
Rohtak ...	257	456,229	71,118	9,307	536,959
Sirsa ...	21,525	77,980	82,120	29,125	210,795
Umballa ...	56,440	689,333	286,874	1,455	1,035,488
Ludhiána ...	95,413	219,371	206,603	61,616	583,245
Simla ...	410	24,444	5,525	934	33,995
Jullundur ...	117,167	318,401	358,427	23	794,764
Hoshiárpur ...	79,413	415,471	317,967	125,977	938,890
Kángra ...	1,314	693,643	48,613	35	743,882
Amritsar ...	223,219	138,027	377,135	93,845	832,750
Gurdáspur ...	79,387	303,107	422,196	101,317	906,126
Siálkot ...	50,279	218,771	601,959	132,184	1,005,004
Lahore ...	119,268	116,287	470,216	80,907	789,666
Gujránwála ...	38,911	104,156	357,550	49,858	550,576
Ferozepore ...	160,487	68,406	245,659	73,767	549,253
Ráwalpindi ...	24,355	60,720	621,169	2,815	711,256
Jhelum ...	13,865	49,111	434,157	3,794	500,988
Gujrát ...	20,653	53,174	537,696	4,775	616,347
Shahpur ...	3,122	53,590	305,507	6,561	368,796
Mooltan ...	909	87,009	360,188	22,223	471,563
Jhang ...	2,994	57,297	270,819	16,899	348,027
Montgomery ...	12,286	69,805	277,294	...	359,437
Muzaffargarh ...	2,571	36,748	249,865	6,333	295,547
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1,587	48,756	338,387	5,901	394,864
Dera Gházi Khan ...	1,124	38,467	264,527	4,656	308,840
Bannu ...	493	26,222	260,550	240	287,547
Peshávar ...	2,014	27,408	481,447	8,871	523,152
Hazára ...	973	18,563	346,112	1,516	367,218
Kohát ...	1,837	6,544	136,565	413	145,419
Total ...	1,144,088	6,125,616	9,334,472	978,198	17,604,505

BASED ON THE CENSUS OF JANUARY 1878.—(*Concluded.*)

Occupation.		Prevailing Languages.
Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.	
270,285	338,565	Urdu and Hindi.
406,596	283,057	Ditto.
305,974	304,953	Ditto.
351,395	133,286	Urdu, Punjabi, Jatu and Bagri.
312,424	224,535	Urdu and Hindi.
149,469	61,326	Urdu, Punjabi, Bagri and Bhatti.
501,056	534,432	Urdu, Hindi and Punjabi.
320,633	262,612	Urdu and Punjabi.
13,466	20,529	Urdu and Pahári.
407,970	386,794	Punjabi and Urdu.
565,983	372,907	Ditto.
530,732	213,150	Pahári, Urdu and Lahuli.
327,664	505,086	Punjabi and Urdu.
486,280	419,846	Ditto.
423,312	581,692	Ditto.
354,012	435,654	Ditto.
294,140	256,436	Ditto.
378,534	170,719	Ditto.
475,976	235,280	Ditto.
302,874	198,114	Ditto.
359,394	256,953	Ditto.
179,396	189,400	Ditto.
196,389	275,174	Urdu, Multani and Punjabi.
164,649	183,378	Punjabi and Urdu.
172,514	186,923	Urdu and Punjabi.
206,499	89,048	Multani, Urdu and Punjabi.
215,933	178,931	Punjabi, Pashtu and Urdu.
173,318	135,522	Punjabi, Biluchi and Urdu.
204,411	83,136	Punjabi, Pashtu and Urdu.
270,681	252,471	Urdu and Pashtu.
267,434	99,784	Pashtu, Punjabi and Urdu.
100,257	45,162	Pashtu, Urdu and Punjabi.
9,689,650	7,914,855	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF NATIVE STATES IN FEUDAL

NAME OF STATE.	Tribute in Men or Money.	Estimated Population.	Supposed Gross Revenue.
			Rs.
1.—Jummoo and Kashmir ...	1 Horse, 12 shawl goats, and 3 pairs of shawls.	1,534,972	55,00,000
2.—Patiála ...	100 Horsemen.	1,586,000	45,66,815
3.—Baháwalpur ...	...	456,653	16,00,000
4.—Jínd ...	25 Horsemen.	190,475	4,04,280
5.—Nábha ...	...	226,155	6,50,000
6.—Kapurthala ...	Rs. 1,31,000	258,372	9,50,000
7.—Mandi ...	„ 1,00,000	145,939	3,69,900
8.—Sirmúr (Náhan) ...	...	90,000	2,10,000
9.—Kahlúr (Bilúspur) ...	Rs. 8,000	60,000	1,00,000
10.—Bashahr ...	„ 3,945	90,000	50,000
11.—Hindúr (Nálagarh) ...	„ 5,000	70,000	90,000
12.—Keonthal ...	...	50,000	60,000
13.—Maler Kotla ...	25 Horsemen.	91,650	2,58,933
14.—Farídkot ...	...	68,000	3,00,000
15.—Chamba ...	Rs. 5,000	130,000	2,15,000
16.—Suket ...	„ 11,000	41,126	68,300
17.—Kalsia ...	...	68,910	1,55,993
18.—Pataudi ...	...	20,990	80,000
19.—Lohárn ...	...	19,800	57,000
20.—Dujána ...	...	27,000	65,000
21.—Bághal ...	Rs. 2,000	22,000	60,000
22.—Baghát ...	„ 3,600	10,000	8,000
23.—Jubbal ...	„ 2,520	40,000	30,000
24.—Kumhársain ...	„ 2,000	10,000	10,000
25.—Bhajji ...	„ 1,440	19,000	23,000
26.—Mailog ...	„ 1,450	9,000	10,000
27.—Balsan ...	„ 1,080	6,000	7,000
28.—Dhami ...	„ 360	5,500	8,000
29.—Kuthár ...	„ 1,080	4,000	5,000
30.—Kunbiár ...	„ 180	2,500	4,000
31.—Mangal ...	„ 72	800	700
32.—Bíja ...	„ 180	800	1,000
33.—Darkuti ...	...	700	600
34.—Tároch ...	„ 280	10,000	6,000
35.—Sangri ...	...	700	1,000

SUBORDINATION TO THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT, 1877-78.

Estimated Military Force, including Police.	Transit Duties or not.	Principal Articles of Production, including Manufactures and Mines.
27,498	None.	Timber, shawls, *papier-mâché* work, saffron, borax, iron, cereals.
8,761	"	Slate quarry near Simla, lead mine near Subáthu, marble stone and copper mines in Nárnaul ; cereals.
1,466	"	Lungís, sufi, silk goods, indigo, cotton and cereals.
2,028	"	Sugar, indigo and cereals.
2,114	"	Sugar, cotton and cereals.
1,373	"	Sugar, cereals, cotton, tobacco.
1,725	"	Iron and salt mines, timber and grains.
633	"	Opium and grains.
860	"	Ditto.
100	"	Opium, grains and woollen manufactures.
500	"	Opium and grains.
108	"	Ditto.
640	"	Cotton, sugar, opium, aniseed, tobacco, garlic and grains.
400	"	Grains.
180	"	Indian-corn, rice, wool, goats and sheep, timber and ghí.
405	"	Cereals.
271	"	Wheat, cotton, Indian-corn, sugar and saffron.
117	"	Grains, cotton, sugar and spices.*
203	"	Grains.
130	"	Ditto.
200	"	Opium and grains.
37	"	Ditto.
80	"	Ditto.
65	"	Ditto.
100	"	Ditto.
45	"	Ditto.
50	"	Ditto.
100	"	Ditto.
50	"	Ditto.
20	"	Ditto.
25	"	Ditto.
20	"	Opium, grains and ginger.
15	"	Opium and grains.
80	"	Ditto.
10	"	Ditto.

No. 6.—Native Chiefs and Principal Male Members of their Families at the close of 1877-78.

Name of Individual, and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present Position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How Educated.	How Employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
1.—Ranbír Singh, of Jummoo and Kashmír, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Counsellor of the Empress.	Mahárája	Rájput.	47	Can read and write Sanskrit, Persian, and Dogra.	Administers his State.	Has.	Primogeniture.	Has.	The eldest son, Mián Partáb Singh, is the heir-apparent; Moti Singh, first cousin of the Maháraja.
2.—Rajindar Singh, of Patiála.	Do.	Sidhu Jat, *alias* Phulkián.	6	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	The State is managed by a Council of Regency.
3.—Sádik Muhammad Khan, of Baháwalpur.	Nawáb.	Dáúdputra,	16	Can read and write English and Persian.	Under instruction by an English tutor.	No.	No.	...	
4.—Raghbír Singh, of Jínd, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Counsellor of the Empress.	Rája.	Sidhu Jat, *alias* Phulkián.	44	The Rája reads Gurmukhi, and is a well-informed and able Ruler.	Administers his State.	Has.	Primogeniture.	Has.	
5.—Hira Singh, of Nábha.	Do.	Do.	35	Can read and write Gurmukhi.	Do.	Do.	Do.	None.	
6.—Jagatjit Singh, of Kapurthala.	Do.	Ahluwália.	5	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	The estate is managed by an European Superintendent during the Rája's infancy.

7.—Bije Sain, of Mandi. ...	Do.	Rájput.	31	Educated in Sanskrit and English.	Administers his State.	Do.	Do.	No.	Has illegitimate brothers.
8.—Shamsher Prakash, K.C.S.I., of Sirmúr (Náhan).	Do.	Do.	35	Knows Sanskrit and a little English and Persian, and is well informed.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
9.—Híra Chand, of Kahlúr (Biláspur).	Do.	Chandeli Rájput.	43	Knows Sanskrit, and is well informed.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Hari Chand, heir-apparent. This Chief's sister is married to the Mahárája of Jummoo and Kashmir.
10.—Shamsher Singh, of Bashahr	Do.	Rájput.	40	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
11.—Ishri Singh, of Hindúr (Nálagarh).	Do.	Do.	46	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
12.—Mohindar Seir, of Keonthal.	Do.	Do.	52	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
13.—Muhammad Ibrahím Ali Khan, of Maler Kotla.	Nawáb.	Pathán.	21	Knows English and Persian.	...	Do.	Do.	...	
14.—Bikrama Singh, of Farídkot	Rája.	Sidhu Jat, *alias* Barar Bans.	36	Knows English and Gurmukhi.	Administers his State.	Do.	Do.	Has.	

No. 6—NATIVE CHIEFS AND PRINCIPAL MALE MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES AT THE CLOSE OF 1877-78.—(*Concluded.*)

NAME OF INDIVIDUAL, AND STATE AND FAMILY TO WHICH HE BELONGS.	Present Position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How Educated.	How Employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	REMARKS.
15.—Shám Singh, of Chamba ...	Rája.	Rájput.	11	...	...	Has.	Primogeniture.	...	State administered by a European Superintendent.
16.—Ari Mardán Sein, of Suket	Do.	Do.	16	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	During the minority of the Chief, the State is being managed by his two uncles.
17.—Bishn Singh, of Kalsia ...	Sardár.	Jat.	25	...	Administers his State.	Do.	Do.		
18.—Muhammad Mukhtár Hussain Ali Khan, Bahádur, of Pataudi.	Nawáb.	Afghán.	22	Knows Persian ...	...	Do.	Do.	Has.	Died on the 30th March 1878, leaving a son (Mumtáz Hosein Khan) three years old, whose succession has been recognised by the British Government. The State is administered by the Prime Minister.
19.—Allah-ud-dín Ahmad Khan, of Lohárú.	Do.	Do.	45	An accomplished Persian scholar.	Administers his State.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
20.—Muhammad Saádat Ali Khan, of Dujána.	Do.	Do.	38	Knows Persian ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
21.—Dhián Singh, of Bághal ...	Rája.	Rájput.	36	...	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	
22.—Dalip Singh, of Baghát ...	Rána.	Do.	19	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	

23.—Padam Chand, of Jubbal ...	Do.	Do.	16	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	Is assisted in the administration by a Council of 4 of the old officials of the State.
24.—Hira Singh, of Kumhársain	Do.	Do.	28	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
25.—Durga Singh, of Bhajji ...	Do.	Do.	36	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
26.—Dalíp Chand, of Mailog ...	Thákur.	Do.	48	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
27.—Bhúp Singh, of Balsan ...	Rána.	Do.	57	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
28.—Fateh Singh, of Dhami ...	Do.	Do.	25	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	No.	
29.—Jai Chand, of Kuthár ...	Do.	Do.	32	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
30.—Tegh Singh, of Kunhiár ...	Thákur.	Do.	43	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
31.—Jit Singh, of Mangal ...	Rana.	Do.	47	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
32.—Ude Chand, of Bíja ...	Thákur.	Do.	51	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
33.—Rám Singh, of Darkuti ...	Rána.	Do.	61	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rám Karn Singh, heir-apparent, aged 33.
34.—Kidár Singh, of Tároch ...	Thákur.	Do.	12	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	State is administered by a Council.
35.—Hira Singh, of Sangri ...	Mián.	Do.	27	...	Administers his State.	Do.	Do.	...	

No. 7.—The Survey and

SURVEY.

Nature of Survey.	Area previously surveyed in Square Miles.		Cost per Square Mile.		Surveyed during the Year, with cost per Square Mile.
	Topographically.	Revenue, by Villages.	Topographical.	Revenue.	Revenue (approximate).
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Jhelum and Ráwalpindi Topographical Survey, 1851-59 ...	10,555	...	20 5 1	...	...
Military Reconnaissance of Hazára, 1847-49 ...	7,500	...	2 7 0	...	...
Revenue and Cantonment Surveys ...	23,602	116,007	12 4 4	28 6 3	3,032 square miles, at Rs. 49-1-7 per square mile.

SETTLEMENT, PUNJAB, 1877-78.

SETTLEMENT.

Nature of Settlement.	Area in Miles.	Annual Revenue assessed.	Remarks.
		Rs.	
Settled in perpetuity ...	1,642	23,753	The column "Date of Expiry of Settlement" cannot be accurately filled up, seeing that such date is variable in each district, and often in different parts of the same district.
Settled for 30 years and upwards	18,867	66,33,430	
Settled for 10 years and under 30	45,582	91,55,876	
Settled for under 10 years ...	...	...	
Settlements in progress ...	38,445	65,89,339	
TOTAL ...	1,04,380	2,23,94,398	
Settlements previously made including full record of right ...	24,839	78,32,105	
Ditto without such record ...	10,540	47,56,501	

No. 8.—Statement of Surveyed and Assessed Area

District.	Cultivated.				Unculti	
	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.	Total.	Grazing Lands.	Culturable.
	By Government works.	By private individuals.				
Delhi ...	118,615	94,577	319,682	532,874	14,450	114,404
Gurgaon ...	2,573	135,462	829,405	967,440	...	115,874
Karnál ...	103,227	140,724	427,945	671,896	6,375	551,418
Hissar ...	56,744	38,434	1,312,640	1,407,818	44,547	686,016
Rohtak ...	99,209	35,179	771,451	905,839	16,358	147,650
Sirsa ...	...	57,609	894,536	951,945	...	844,092
Umballa ...	6,040	172,858	780,808	959,708	99,194	168,493
Ludhiána ..	...	119,322	596,160	715,482	38,376	55,587
Simla ...	...	640	8,960	9,600	1,409	511
Jullundur ...	...	221,961	445,123	667,084	1,142	81,427
Hoshiárpur ...	...	18,746	749,318	768,064	1,820	82,721
Kángra ...	...	164,398	438,167	602,565	...	98,162
Amritsar ...	114,963	156,665	495,092	766,720	12,124	98,596
Gurdáspur ...	33,314	107,325	715,036	855,675	...	89,138
Siálkot ...	...	421,147	432,595	853,742	90,071	115,399
Lahore ...	117,227	221,376	741,938	1,080,541	...	865,069
Gujránwála ...	...	389,443	164,039	553,482	387,755	402,448
Ferozepore ...	...	136,450	1,107,058	1,243,508	..	377,722
Ráwalpindi ...	...	18,070	951,834	969,904	...	198,877
Jhelum ...	...	71,580	731,620	803,200	358,755	252,800
Gujrát ...	...	234,560	512,320	764,880	6,970	261,120
Shahpur ...	8,124	313,950	98,287	420,361	801,667	1,288,489
Mooltan ...	192,733	347,924	83,983	624,640	100,000	777,081
Jhang ...	...	190,078	74,288	264,366	1,505,672	961,490
Montgomery ...	101,837	227,078	92,042	420,957	1,130	3,020,247
Muzaffargarh ...	243,500	143,700	14,080	401,280	342,000	200,720
Dera Ismail Khan	...	422,526	95,337	517,863	364,864	1,353,846
Dera Ghází Khan	340,799	67,505	618,794	1,027,098	64,177	1,258,038
Bannu ...	79,947	119,198	264,855	464,000	414,607	58,240
Peshâwar ...	...	135,308	786,932	922,240	...	267,244
Hazára ...	...	36,380	344,727	381,107	150,579	35,399
Kohát ...	...	40,308	122,707	163,015	74,500	33,540
Total ...	1,618,854	5,000,481	16,021,559	22,640,894	4,961,352	14,868,858

Note.—These statistics were collected for the Report of

(IN ACRES) OF THE PUNJAB FOR 1877-78.

VATED.			ASSESSMENT.										
Uncultur-able waste.	Total.	Total area assessed.	Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cultivation.			Rate per acre on culturable lands.			Rate per acre on total area of Settlement.			
			Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
156,091	284,945	817,819	940,234	1	12	3	1	6	9	1	2	4	
184,021	299,895	1,267,335	1,102,383	1	2	3	1	0	3	0	13	11	
275,482	833,275	1,505,171	873,916	1	4	9	0	11	4	0	9	3	
127,047	857,610	2,265,428	427,825	0	4	9	0	3	3	0	3	0	
89,141	253,149	1,158,988	898,206	0	15	10	0	13	5	0	12	4	
201,290	1,045,382	1,997,327	184,932	0	3	1	0	1	7	0	1	6	
449,942	717,629	1,677,337	1,347,84?	1	6	5	1	1	6	1	12	10	
66,316	160,279	875,761	956,127	1	5	3	1	2	10	1	1	5	
...	1,920	11,520	15,328	1	9	6	1	5	3	1	5	3	
92,172	181,741	848,825	1,304,438	1	15	3	1	11	7	1	8	6	
482,918	567,459	1,335,523	1,374,129	1	12	7	1	9	9	1	0	5	
882,683	980,845	1,583,410	800,609	1	5	3	1	2	3	0	8	1	
122,240	232,960	999,680	1,010,483	1	5	1	1	2	5	1	0	2	
218,776	307,914	1,163,589	1,269,356	1	7	9	1	5	6	1	1	5	
192,339	397,809	1,251,551	1,218,622	1	6	10	1	2	5	0	15	7	
395,829	1,260,898	2,341,439	648,766	0	9	7	0	5	4	0	4	5	
296,538	1,086,741	1,640,223	598,084	1	1	3	0	7	1	0	5	10	
132,020	509,742	1,753,250	639,023	0	8	3	0	6	3	0	5	9	
2,810,916	3,009,793	3,979,697	728,668	0	12	0	0	9	10	0	2	11	
1,087,645	1,609,200	2,502,400	614,183	0	12	2	0	6	11	0	3	11	
220,800	551,680	1,298,560	617,300	0	13	2	0	9	2	0	7	7	
497,070	2,587,246	3,000,607	418,173	0	15	10	0	2	8	0	2	2	
2,291,559	3,168,640	3,793,280	551,760	0	13	10	0	5	9	0	2	3	
918,023	3,385,185	3,649,551	294,590	1	1	9	0	1	8	0	1	3	
124,594	3,145,971	35,66,928	320,761	0	12	2	0	1	6	6	1	6	
946,560	1,489,280	1,890,560	531,437	1	5	2	0	8	10	0	4	6	
2,305,227	4,023,937	4,541,800	417,367	0	12	10	0	2	11	0	1	5	
683,999	2,006,214	3,033,312	831,532	0	5	2	0	2	3	0	1	9	
1,092,593	1,565,440	2,029,440	441,219	0	15	3	0	7	6	0	3	5	
408,930	676,174	1,598,414	804,246	0	13	11	0	10	8	0	8	0	
1,247,444	1,433,422	1,814,529	311,188	0	13	0	0	8	9	0	2	9	
1,545,545	1,653,585	1,816,600	105,475	0	10	4	0	4	3	0	0	11	
20,545,750	40,375,960	63,016,854	22,088,201	0	15	7	0	8	3	0	5	7	

1873-74. They are prepared quinquennially.

No. 9.—Statement of Transfers in the Punjab during the Year 1877-78.

Nature of Tenure Transferred.	Number of Transfers recorded. By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	Average Area in Acres of each Holding Transferred. By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.
Great zamindárís complete ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shares in ditto ...	3	...	1	49	...	33
Large zamindárís ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shares in ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	3,500
Small zamindárís ...	35	43	142	82	1	58
Shares in ditto ...	18	...	143	178	...	58
Villages owned by cultivating communities ...	523	64	1,997	18	15	13
Shares in ditto ...	1,159	29	7,965	6	160	9
Holdings of proprietary cultivators ...	6,717	295	33,930	31	33	15
Intermediate holdings of a transferable character ...	2,147	30	9,939	11	28	8
Holdings of ryots at fixed rates	2	...	884	16	...	17
Holdings of ryots with rights of occupancy ...	363	155	11,270	12	4	6
Revenue-free tenures ...	17	1	1,430	6	7	15
Total ...	10,984	617	67,702	13	11	16

No. 10.—Land Revenue of the Punjab, 1877-78.

Description of Revenue.	1876-77. Assessed.	1876-77. Realized.	1877-78. Assessed.	1877-78. Realized.	1877-78. Realizations of Balances of previous years.	1877-78. Total realized.	Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding Balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of Estates sold.
Assessed Land on the Revenue Roll.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Revenue as in past year ...	1,92,06,400	1,89,70,957	1,93,27,081	1,88,34,040	41,129	1,88,75,169	...	...	5,47,019		
Added to roll during the year ...	25,000										
Tributes ...	2,80,465	2,80,465	2,80,465	2,80,465	...	2,80,465	...	...	...	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in above ...	...	9,67,598	...	9,86,507	14,937	10,01,444	...	...	34,998		
Total ...	...	2,02,19,020	...	2,01,01,012	56,066	2,01,57,078	9,69,835	1,91,87,243	5,82,017		

No. 11.—Statement showing the Regular Organised Police of all kinds (Imperial, Municipal, Cantonment, Canal, Ferry, Pound, and Watch and Ward) maintained in the Punjab during 1877.

Total of all Grades during the Year.						Detail of number at end of Year.				Arms provided.			Average Annual Pay of				Total Annual Cost, including Contingencies.		
						Officers.		*Men.*					*Officers.*		*Men.*				
Remaining on 1st January 1877, from last year.	Recruited in 1877.	Total for 1877.	Died.	Discharged, dismissed and deserted.	Remaining on 31st December 1877.	European District Superintendents, Assistant Supdts., Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Native Assistant Supdts., Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Mounted.	Foot.	Fire-arms.	Swords only, or swords and batons.	Batons only.	Each European.	Each Native.	Each mounted man.	Each footman.	Paid from Imperial Revenues.	Paid from Local Funds and other sources.	Total cost.
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20,261	1,719	22,951	308	1,382	20,174	72	534	905	18,663	9,197	10,400	567	5,218	736	107	92	25,55,292	4,90,910	30,46,202

No. 12.—Statement showing Religion, Races, &c., of the Organized Police of the Punjab on the 31st December 1877.

Classification.	Number of all grades.	Remarks.	
Religions and Castes.		*Percentage of Religions, &c.*	
Christians ...	78	Christians ...	0·38
Muhammadans ...	10,822	Muhammadans ...	53·64
Brahmins ...	1,671	Brahmins ...	8·28
Rájpúts ...	1,538	Rájpúts ...	7·62
Sikhs ...	3,058	Sikhs ...	15·15
Gurkhas ...	18	Gurkhas ...	0·09
Kúkas ...	21	Kúkas (nearly) ...	0·10
Mazbís ...	133	Mazbís ...	0·65
Hindús of all other castes ...	2,826	Other denominations ...	14·05
Other religions ...	9		
Total ...	20,174		
Races.		*Percentage of Races.*	
Europeans ...	59	Europeans ...	0·29
Eurasians ...	13	Eurasians ...	0·06
Natives ...	20,102	Natives ...	99·64
Total ...	20,174		

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1877.

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Cases.							Persons.					
					Investigated.					Number arrested.					
												Within the year.			
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in the previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu.*	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested, columns 10 to 13.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.
1 A.	115, 117 to 119	Substantive abetments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*														
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...

2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes ...	123	2	117		8	...	81	73	8	...	130	7	145	...
3	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	16	...	15	...		1	8	7	2	...	26	5	33	...
4	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	125	5	125		3	1	99	96	9	5	151	28	193	2
5	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	409	7	385		30	1	350	339	116	...	3,890	143	4,149	2
6	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	20	...	19		1	...	15	15	...	...	25	...	25	...
		TOTAL ...	694	14	661		43	3	554	531	135	5	4,223	183	4,546	4
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*															
7	302, 303, 396	(a). Murder by thugs ...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8		(b). Ditto dakaits ...	12	...	12	...		...	...	...	10	...	19	...	29	...
9		(c). Ditto robbers ...	39	4	43	...		...	20	17	17	...	73	2	92	1
10		(d). Ditto poison ...	26	...	26	...		...	12	6	8	...	36	...	44	...
11		Other murders ...	208	16	220	...		...	125	104	122	6	410	8	546	9
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	47	1	48	...		...	23	19	9	...	61	...	70	...
13	304, 304A, 308	Culpable homicide ...	167	9	173		3	...	129	126	37	...	376	6	419	1
14	376 ...	Rape ...	90	3	87		4	2	48	36	...	...	90	8	98	...
15	377 ...	Unnatural offences ...	86	1	85		2	...	58	47	5	...	99	2	106	...
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	46	2	40		7	1	27	25	3	...	44	9	56	...
17	305, 306, 309...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	172	2	174	...		...	118	113	3	...	174	...	177	3
18	329, 331, 333...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ...	3	...	3	...		...	1	1	1	...	6	...	7	...
19	325, 326, 335...	Grievous hurt ...	554	14	554		9	3	419	388	42	1	856	28	927	7
20	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	35	...	35	...		...	14	9	1	1	45	1	48	1
21	327, 330, 332...	Hurt for purposes of extorting property or confession	10	...	7		3	...	4	3	7	...	13	1	21	...

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1877.—(*Continued.*)

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—(*Continued.*)

1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Persons.										Property.			
					Acquitted.				Number pending at end of Year.				Cases.		Value.	
									Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
IA.	115, 117 to 119	Substantive abetments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*															
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	1	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes ...	47	95	10	2	83	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
3	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	11	18	1	...	17	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	30	150	3	...	147	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
5	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	698	3,189	215	...	2,974	...	11	16	233	...	...	...	...	...
6	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	3	21	...	...	21	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...
		TOTAL ...	789	3,474	229	2	3,243	...	11	21	247	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*															
7	302, 303, 396	(*a*). Murder by thugs ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8		(*b*). Ditto dakaits ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	7	3	2,286	956
9		(*c*). Ditto robbers ..	19	43	1	16	26	...	1	...	17	11	24	12	1,208	394
10		(*d*). Ditto poison ...	6	27	4	9	14	...	...	...	5	6	...	...	...	...
11		Other murders ...	163	272	21	41	210	...	3	3	49	47	1	1	70	36
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	37	26	4	1	21	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
13	304, 304A, 308	Culpable homicide ...	82	308	9	28	271	...	1	2	14	11	...	...	...	...
14	376 ...	Rape ...	42	54	12	2	40	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
15	377 ...	Unnatural offences ..	44	59	9	2	48	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	18	37	4	3	30	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	50	119	5	...	114	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
18	329, 331, 333...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ...	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	325, 326, 335...	Grievous hurt ...	192	697	76	...	621	...	2	4	25	...	...	...	...	...
20	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	21	25	10	3	12	...	...	...	...	1	5	2	247	2
21	327, 330, 332...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	1	12	1	...	11	...	8	...	..	...	1	...	62	...

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1877.—(*Continued.*)

Part. I.—Cognizable Crime.—(*Continued.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Cases.							Persons.					
					Investigated.					Number arrested.					
												Within the year.			
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in the previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested, columns 10 to 13.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.
22	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	87	...	87	...	...	56	51	6	...	111	...	117	...
23	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	143	3	111	32	2	84	79	14	7	266	49	336	15
24	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ...	8	...	5	3	...	5	4	13	...	14	...	27	...
25	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ...	2	...	8	3	1	8	7	...	...	20	2	22	...

26	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	532	3	492	40	3	394	358	36	...	823	38	897	2
28	338 ...	Rash act causing grievous hurt ...	8	...	7	1	...	8	7	...	...	16	...	16	...
		TOTAL ...	2,285	58	2,217	107	12	1,553	1,400	334	15	3,552	154	4,055	39
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*													
29	395, 397, 398,	Dakaiti ...	60	4	63	...	...	18	17	10	...	214	...	224	...
30	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...
31	394, 397, 398.	Robbery with hurt. (a) By poisonous or stupefying drugs	5	...	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	3	...
32		Robbery with hurt. (b) By other means ...	38	3	40	...	...	16	14	2	...	44	...	46	...
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery (a) In dwelling-house ...	14	1	15	...	...	9	9	...	3	21	...	24	...
34		Robbery (b) On the highway, between sun-set and sun-rise ...	78	1	77	1	1	26	25	8	...	94	...	102	...
35		Robbery (c) Other robberies ...	97	6	100	2	1	54	49	9	...	118	3	130	...
36	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	227	3	211	18	1	54	43	13	...	191	23	227	...
37	428, 429 ...	Mischief to animals by killing, poisoning, maiming, &c. ...	459	2	418	42	1	223	180	32	...	420	33	485	...

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1877.—(*Continued.*)

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—(*Continued.*)

1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Persons.										Property.			
					Acquitted.				Number pending at end of Year.				Cases.		Value.	
									Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
22	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	35	80	14	...	66	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction...	131	170	15	1	154	...	2	1	17	...	14	7	279	112
24	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ...	1	26	8	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ...	11	11	3	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

26	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	294	592	53	...	539	...	...	1	8	...	6	1	181	90
28	338 ...	Rash act causing grievous hurt ...	...	16	3	...	13	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,168	2,575	252	106	2,217	...	20	14	158	81	58	26	4,333	1,590
		Class III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*														
29	395, 397, 398,	Dakaiti ...	29	140	4	25	111	...	...	...	51	4	51	27	18,250	8,526
30	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	394, 597, 398.	Robbery with hurt. (a) By poisonous or stupefying drugs	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	241	125
32	394, 597, 398.	Robbery with hurt. (b) By other means ...	6	32	4	1	27	...	...	...	8	...	31	11	1,750	233
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery (a) In dwelling-house ...	4	17	4	...	13	...	...	...	3	...	14	7	577	98
34	392, 393 ...	Robbery (b) On the highway, between sun-set and sun-rise ...	25	70	3	...	67	...	...	...	7	...	74	29	5,477	1,428
35	392, 393 ...	Robbery (c) Other robberies ...	16	104	10	...	94	...	...	3	7	...	93	48	6,880	2,771
36	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	62	159	42	1	116	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
37	428, 429 ...	Mischief to animals by killing, poisoning, maiming, &c. ...	173	295	44	...	251	...	..	5	12	...	2	...	33	...

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1877.—(*Continued.*)

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—(*Continued.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Cases.							Persons.					
					Investigated.					Number arrested.					
												Within the year.			
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in the previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested, columns 10 to 13.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.
38	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	9,033	78	8,343	11	4	2,470	2,311	115	10	4,890	34	5,049	14
39	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ...	101	...	97	4	...	72	70	1	...	98	...	99	...

40	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti, or habitually, (Frontier districts only).	1	...	1	...		...	1	1	...	...	3	...	3	...
41	498 ...	Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman ...	260	...	214		46	...	162	140	3	...	227	26	256	...
		Total ...	10,374	98	9,585		124	8	3,106	2,860	193	13	6,329	119	6,654	14
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*														
42	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt...	1,701	19	1,503		192	17	1,295	1,157	58	...	2,367	348	2,773	1
43	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	89	1	68		22	...	68	61	1	..	169	20	130	...
44	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	126	...	76		43	7	67	48	2	...	173	50	225	...
45	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt ...	11	1	11		1	...	9	7	...	...	10	3	13	...
46	374 ...	Compulsory labor ...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,927	21	1,658		258	24	1,439	1,273	61	...	2,659	421	3,141	1
		Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*														
47	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	3,481	5	2,148		3	3	385	368	8	...	591	4	603	...
48	379 to 382 ...	Theft (a) Of cattle ...	3,128	60	3,097		51	15	1,712	1,574	85	12	3,074	37	3,208	17
49		Theft (b) Ordinary ...	9,698	70	9,303		99	19	5,427	5,123	155	7	8,941	145	9,248	31
50	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ..	332	10	308		26	4	203	190	11	3	333	16	363	3
51	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property,	2,587	97	2,648		12	7	1,898	1,756	140	25	3,905	86	4,156	112
52	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass,	441	7	392		49	7	335	297	12	...	501	53	566	...
53	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle,	7	...	7	...		...	2	1	...	..	2	...	2	...
		Total ...	19,674	249	17,903		240	55	9,962	9,309	411	47	17,347	341	18,146	163
		Total of preceding classification I. to V., excluding 1A., substantive abetments	34,954	440	32,024		772	102	16,614	15,373	1,134	80	34,110	1,218	36,542	221

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1877.—(*Continued.*)

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—(*Continued.*)

1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Persons.										Property.			
					Acquitted.				Number pending at end of Year.				Cases.		Value.	
									Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
38	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	1,111	3,690	343	5	3,342	...	20	13	201	...	7,704	3,114	6,89,657	1,94,489
39	499 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ...	15	81	3	...	78	...	...	...	3	...	21	14	483	366

40	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti, or habitually, (Frontier districts only).	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	808	109
41	498 ...	Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent, a married woman ...	117	123	20	...	103	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	1,565	4,716	478	32	4,206	...	20	22	313	4	7,995	3,253	6,24,156	2,08,145
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*															
42	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	589	2,143	254	...	1,889	...	...	14	26	...	...	...	...	...
43	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	12	115	25	...	90	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
44	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	76	149	42	...	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt ...	5	8	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	374 ...	Compulsory labor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	682	2,415	322	...	2,093	...	...	14	29	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*															
47	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	116	458	23	...	435	...	...	...	29	...	5	2	107	33
48	379 to 382 ...	Theft (*a*) Of cattle ...	579	2,472	235	...	2,237	...	6	2	132	...	3,043	2,046	1,23,488	73,241
49		Theft (*b*) Ordinary	1,624	7,323	417	...	6,906	...	33	4	233	...	9,159	6,205	1,96,670	86,805
50	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust...	97	255	25	1	229	...	...	1	7	...	291	176	18,679	6,371
51	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property,	1,036	2,860	295	...	2,565	...	22	22	104	...	1,605	2,199	51,689	73,367
52	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass	126	426	51	...	375	...	...	1	13	...	8	7	99	90
53	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle,	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	33	...
		TOTAL ...	3,578	13,796	1,047	1	12,748	...	61	30	518	...	14,114	10,635	3,90,765	2,39,907
	TOTAL OF PRECEDING CLASSIFICATION I. TO V., EXCLUDING I A., SUBSTANTIVE ABETMENTS		7,782	26,976	2,328	141	24,507	...	112	10[illegible]	1,265	85	22,167	13,914	10,19,254	4,49,642

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1877.—(*Continued.*)

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—(*Continued.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Cases.							Persons.					
					Investigated.					Number arrested.					
												Within the year.			
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in the previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu.*	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested, columns 10 to 13.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*														
54	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers and thieves ...	2	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	5	...
55	Chap. XXXVIII C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad livelihood ...	6,441	58	5,712	772	14	5,687	5,319	128	3	6,202	425	6,758	20
56	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion...	26	...	22	3	1	12	12	...	...	51	3	54	...

57	Act 31 of 1860, Secs. 23 and 33.	Carrying arms for unlawful purpose; refusal to show concealed arms ...	74	...	43		28	3	55	51	1	...	62	38	101	...
58	Act 22 of 1864, Secs. 19, 30, 31.	Cantonment Act ...	1,291	...	1,146		145	...	1,117	999	2	...	1,145	144	1,291	...
59	Act 7 of 1871, Secs. 71, 76.	Indian Emigration Act ...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Act 9 of 1874, Secs. 4, 5, 19, 20, 23.	European Vagrancy ...	9	...	9	...		...	8	8	...	...	9	...	9	...
61	Act 10 of 1871, Secs. 65, 67.	Excise Act ...	160	2	136		24	2	145	140	8	...	181	36	225	...
62	Act 7 of 1865, Sec. 5.	Forest Law ...	155	...	88		67	...	99	86	...	...	159	127	286	...
63	Act 3 of 1867, Sec. 13.	Gambling Act ...	240	3	234		8	1	224	211	47	...	1,144	56	1,247	...
64	Act 15 of 1872, Secs. 68 to 71, 73 to 75.	Indian Christian Marriage Act. ...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Act 12 of 1870 (as amended by Act 12 of 1872), Secs. 7, 23, and 30.	Native Passenger Ships ...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Act 5 of 1871, Sec. 29.	Prisoners' Act ...	1	...	1	...		...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
67	Act 14 of 1866, Sec. 48.	Post Office Act ...	12	...	11		1	...	8	8	1	...	11	...	12	...
68	Act 18 of 1854 (as amended by Acts 13 of 1870 and 25 of 1871), Secs. 25, 29.	Railway Act ...	22	1	20		2		22	22	...	...	25	4	29	...
69	Act 8 of 1871, Secs. 79, 80, and Act III. of 1877, Secs. 81 and 82.	Registration Act ...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1877.—(*Continued.*)

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—(*Continued.*)

1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Persons.										Property.			
					Acquitted.				Number pending at end of Year.				Cases.		Value.	
									Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*															
54	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers and thieves ...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	Chap. XXXVIII C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad livelihood ...	848	5,767	358	...	5,409	...	6	20	97	...	...	...	...	...
56	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion...	23	31	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

57	Act 31 of 1860, Secs. 23 and 33.	Carrying arms for unlawful purpose; refusal to show concealed arms...	23	74	8	...	66	..	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
58	Act 22 of 1864, Secs. 19, 30, 31.	Cantonment Act ...	196	1,094	96	...	998	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
59	Act 7 of 1871, Secs. 71, 76.	Indian Emigration Act...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Act 9 of 1874, Secs. 4, 5, 19, 20, 23.	European Vagrancy ...	1	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Act 10 of 1871, Secs. 65, 67.	Excise Act ...	26	195	15	...	180	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
62	Act 7 of 1865, Sec. 5.	Forest Law ...	50	236	3	...	233	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	50	50
63	Act 3 of 1867, Sec. 13.	Gambling Act ...	160	1,087	126	...	961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Act 15 of 1872, Secs. 68 to 71, 73 to 75.	Indian Christian Marriage Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Act 12 of 1870, (as amended by Act 12 of 1872), Secs. 7, 23, and 30.	Native Passenger Ships,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Act 5 of 1871, Sec. 29.	Prisoners' Act ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Act 14 of 1866, Sec. 48.	Post Office Act ...	4	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	115	...
68	Act 18 of 1854 (as amended by Acts 13 of 1870 and 25 of 1871), Secs. 25, 29.	Railway Act ...	3	26	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	Act 8 of 1871, Secs. 79, 80, and Act III. of 1877, Secs. 81 and 82.	Registration Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1877.—(*Continued.*)

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—(*Continued.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Cases.							Persons.					
					Investigated.					Number arrested.					
												Within the year.			
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in the previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu.*	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to inquire.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested, columns 10 to 13.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.
70	I. P. C., Secs. 269, 277, 279 to 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294; Act 5 of 1861, Sec. 34.	Public and local nuisances ...	9,054	20	8,954	115	5	8,653	8,372	23	...	9,748	123	9,894	...
71	Act 27 of 1871, Secs. 19 and 20.	Criminal Tribes ...	397	1	398	...	...	352	341	4	...	504	...	508	27

72	Act 31 of 1871, Sec. 16.	Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	Act IV. of 1874, Sec. 6.	Foreign recruiting ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Act 8 of 1875, Sec. 11.	Inland Customs Act ...	40	...	38	2	...	35	33	...	...	60	...	60	...
75	Act 4 of 1872, Sec. 47.	Punjab Laws Act ...	73	...	68	5	...	70	68	1	...	82	1	84	...
		TOTAL CLASS VI. ...	17,997	86	16,883	1,172	26	16,488	15,670	215	3	19,391	957	20,566	47
		GRAND TOTAL ...	52,951	526	48,907	1,944	128	33,102	31,043	1,349	83	53,501	2,175	57,108	268

No. 13.—GENERAL STATEMENT OF CRIME, SHOWING THE RESULT OF POLICE OPERATIONS IN THE DETECTION AND PROSECUTION OF CRIME AND RECOVERY OF PROPERTY STOLEN DURING 1877.—(*Continued.*)

PART I.—COGNIZABLE CRIME.—(*Concluded.*)

1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			PERSONS.										PROPERTY.			
					ACQUITTED.				NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.				CASES.		VALUE.	
									Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
70	I. P. C., Secs. 269, 277, 279 to 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294; Act 5 of 1861, Sec. 34.	Public and local nuisances ...	451	9,404	322	...	9,082	...	...	26	13	...	...	...	...	...
71	Act 27 of 1871 Secs. 19 and 20.	Criminal Tribes ...	43	430	13	...	417	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...

72	Act 31 of 1871, Sec. 16.	Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	Act IV. of 1874, Sec. 6.	Foreign recruiting ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Act 8 of 1875, Sec. II.	Inland Customs Act ...	8	52	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Act 4 of 1872, Sec. 47.	Punjab Laws Act ...	5	79	4	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL CLASS VI. ...	1,848	18,492	945	1	17,546	...	9	49	121	...	11	5	165	50
		GRAND TOTAL ...	9,630	45,468	3,273	142	42,053	...	121	150	1386	85	22,178	13,919	10,19,419	4,49,692

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1877.—(*Concluded.*)

Part II.—Non-Cognizable Crime.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Cases.	Persons.			Property.	
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Number in which Police were employed.	Number arrested or summoned.	Number acquitted and discharged.	Number convicted including persons ordered to find security.	Stolen.	Recovered.
1A	115, 117 to 119 ...	Substantive abetments.						
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.*						
1	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State.						
2	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship						
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 288	Offences against public justice ...	567	926	286	634	...	...
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	85	117	34	83	...	...
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424 ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims ...	182	235	97	133	...	...
6	465 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents,	17	30	15	15	...	...
7	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weighing and measuring ...	79	127	58	69	...	...
8	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks ...	2	1	1	...	...	...
9	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	134	762	130	632	..	...
		Total ...	1,066	2,198	621	1,566	...	...

		Class II.—Serious offences against the person.						
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	27	56	26	27	...	...
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	2	2	2	...	...	...
		Total ...	29	58	28	27	...	...
		Class III.—Serious offences against property.						
12	384 to 389	Extortion	71	134	88	46	369	155
		Total ...	71	134	88	46	369	155
		Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.						
13	345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	490	753	333	408	...	...
		Total ...	490	753	333	408	...	...
		Class V.—Minor offences against property.						
15	417 to 420	Cheating	178	211	72	137	1,204	58
16	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	293	436	63	366	3,670	2,910
17	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	24	30	15	15	17,694	15,419
18	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	290	516	141	362	92	41
		Total ...	785	1,193	291	880	22,660	18,428
		Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.						
19	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	246	242	119	121	...	...
20	298	Offences against religion	7	19	3	12	...	...
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	6	5	4	1	...	...
22	500 to 502	Defamation	9	12	7	5	...	...
23	504 to 506, 510	Intimidation and insult	23	26	16	10	...	...
24	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290, 294A.	Public and local nuisances	93	262	63	168	...	...
25	...	Offences under Chapters 37, 39, 40, and 41, Criminal Procedure Code	245	1,061	317	737	...	...
26	...	Special law not cognizable by Police	3,211	3,786	609	3,175	...	...
		Total ...	3,840	5,413	1,138	4,229	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	6,281	9,749	2,499	7,156	23,029	18,583

No. 14.—Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, of the Punjab on the last

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department, from those exercising powers in two or three departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.		Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each District in Square Miles.	Average population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualifications of Judges previous to appointment.
Munsiffs exercising Civil powers only ...	Paid ...	10 Divisions, containing 32 Districts, which are sub-divided into 125 Tahsils, and include 12 Cantonment and District Small Cause Courts, and 74 Munsiffs' Courts.	10,183 square miles.	17,61,150, according to last Census, taken in 1868.	74	1	Civil powers up to Rs. 300 ...	...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of the 3rd Class exercising Criminal powers only.	Paid ...				5	1	Powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class.	...
	Unpaid,				37	1		...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of the 3rd Class exercising Civil and Criminal powers.	Paid ...				64	1	Powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class and Civil powers up to Rs. 50.	...
	Unpaid,				12	1		...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd Class exercising Criminal powers only.	Paid ...				4	1	Powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class.	...
	Unpaid,				15	1		...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd Class exercising Civil and Criminal powers	Paid ...				113	1	Powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class and Civil powers up to Rs. 300, or in the case of Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners and Honorary Judges, up to Rs. 500.	...
	Unpaid,				22	1		...
Small Cause Courts, confined to their proper functions ...					3	1	Powers under Act XI. of 1865 ...	...
Small Cause Courts exercising also Criminal powers ...					10	1	Powers under Act XXII. of 1864, Act XI. of 1865 and Magisterial powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure.	...

ORIGINAL AND APPELLATE, EXISTING IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS DAY OF THE YEAR 1877.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
TOTAL NUMBER OF JUDGES.				AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY OF EACH PAID JUDGE.							NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED DURING THE YEAR.			
European.														
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European.	Native.	Total cost of Tribunals.	Net Receipts from Stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to Judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.
...	...	...	72	Rs. 11,979.	Rs. 2,878.	Rs. 28,98,519.	Rs. 11,33,839.	No executive functions.	The entire year, Sundays and Gazetted Holidays excepted.	14 Barristers, 29 Chief Court and 69 Subordinate Court Pleaders, and 49 Mukhtárs are practising in the Province.	3	1,17,325	602	...
1	1	2	1					Superintendents of Jails, Canal, Customs and Forest Department Officers.			234	409	1,123	...
...	7	16	14					Honorary Magistrates.			861	...	...	...
4	...	...	60					Tahsildárs, Náib Tahsildárs, Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners.			6,709	17,967	9,977	...
...	...	...	12					Honorary Magistrates.			422	3,098	43	...
...	...	...	4					Canal, Customs and Forest Department Officers.			47	288	1	...
—	1	2	12					Honorary Magistrates.			489	406	155	...
3	3	...	107					Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners, Judicial Assistants and Extra Judicial Assistants.			20,430	33,715	104,221	...
...	...	...	22					Honorary Magistrates.			1,638	4,302	52	...
...	...	3	...					...			2	10,364	...	...
1	8	1	...					...			2,920	8,895	...	542

No. 14.—Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, of the Punjab on the last

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each District in square miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualifications of Judges previous to appointment.
Municipal Benches ... Unpaid,	10 Divisions, containing 32 Districts, which are sub-divided into 128 Tahsils, and include 12 Cantonment and District Small Cause Courts, and 74 Munsiffs' Courts.	10,183 square miles.	17,61,150, according to last Census, taken in 1868.	12	*6	Magisterial powers ...	...
Magistrates of 1st Class exercising Criminal powers only ... Unpaid,				14	1	Powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class ...	...
Magistrates of 1st Class exercising Civil and Criminal powers, other than Magistrates of Districts ... Paid ...				131	1	Powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class, and Civil powers up to Rs. 10,000. Judicial Assistants and Extra Judicial Assistants have power to hear original Civil suits of any value, and also to hear Criminal appeals from 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates and Civil appeals from Tahsíldárs and Náib Tahsíldárs and Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners with special and ordinary powers	...
Magistrates of 1st Class exercising Civil and Criminal powers, other than Magistrates of Districts ... Unpaid,				2	1		...
Magistrates of Districts exercising also Civil powers ...				32	1	Powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class and power to hear Criminal appeals from Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd Class, and on the Civil side, power to hear original suits of any value, and appeals from Tahsíldárs and Náib Tahsíldárs and Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners with special and ordinary powers; 30 of these officers also exercise the special powers of Section 36, Criminal Procedure Code.	...
Sessions Courts exercising also Civil powers ...				15	1 aided by 3 Assessors.	Powers of a Sessions Judge. On the Civil side these officers have no Ordinary Original Civil jurisdiction; they hear appeals from Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners with full powers and Deputy Commissioners.	...
Chief Courts ...				1	3 aided by a Jury of 9 men in Original Criminal Trials.	Powers described in Chapter III. of the Punjab Courts Act, 1877.	...
Total ...				566			...

* Average

ORIGINAL AND APPELLATE, EXISTING IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS DAY OF THE YEAR 1877.—*(Concluded.)*

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
TOTAL NUMBER OF JUDGES.				AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY OF EACH PAID JUDGE.							NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED DURING THE YEAR.			
European.														
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European.	Native.	Total cost of Tribunals.	Net Receipts from Stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to Judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.
...	...	...	85	Rs. 11,979.	Rs. 2,878.	Rs. 28,98,510.	Rs. 11,33,839.	City Magistrates.	The entire year, Sunday and Gazetted holidays excepted.	14 Barristers, 29 Chief Court and 69 Subordinate Court Pleaders, and 49 Mukhtárs are practising in the Province.	8,302	1,386	...	...
4	4	...	6					Honorary Magistrates,			907	2,884	191	...
50	32	15	66					Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners, Judicial Assistants and Extra Judicial Assistants.			28,907	42,215	77,503	6,720
...	...	...	2					Honorary Magistrates.			178	601	12	...
10	17	1	2					Deputy Commissioners			3,789	176	2,202	3,943
7	8	...	...					Commissioners and Superintendents of Revenue.			389	...	52	8,994
2	...	...	1					No executive functions.			1		...	2,434
82	81	4[illegible]	40[illegible]	...	...	...	...		...	...	76,228	2,43,982	1,96,134	22,632

number.

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1877.

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	I.—OFFENCES PUNISHABLE UNDER THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.							
	A.—Non-Bailable.							
1	Giving false evidence ...	194 to 196	9	11	1	6	...	4
2	Fabricating false evidence,	"	4	5	4	1	...	...
3	Resistance to lawful apprehension, and rescue ...	225	1	5	...	5	...	...
4	Unlawful return from transportation ...	226	1	1	1	...	...	...
5	Violation of condition of remission of punishment ...	227	1	1	...	1	...	...
6	Counterfeiting coin ...	231 to 236	10	11	5	6	...	...
7	Passing or possessing bad or altered coin ...	239 to 243 & 250 to 254	127	136	59	76	...	1
8	Offences connected with the mint ...	244, 245	1	...	...	...	...	...
9	Diminishing or altering coin	246 to 249	4	2	1	1	...	...
10	Keeping a lottery office ...	294A	1	...	...	...	...	...
11	Murder by Thags ...	302, 303, 396	3	9	...	9	...	...
12	Murder by Dacoits ...	"	12	9	...	9	...	...
13	Murder by Robbers ...	"	19	41	14	19	1	7
14	Murder from other motives,	"	25	20	4	15	...	1
15	Other murders from motives connected with women ...	"	112	207	58	136	3	10
16	Other murders from other motives ...	"	153	209	49	142	2	16
17	Attempt to murder ...	307	58	72	30	38	...	4
18	Culpable homicide ...	304	143	261	32	224	1	4
19	Causing miscarriage ...	313 to 316	3	5	5	...	...	...
20	Grievous hurt by dangerous weapons ...	326	49	71	25	41	1	4
21	Causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort property or confession or to constrain a person ...	327, 329, 331 and 333	9	8	5	3	...	...
22	Administering stupefying drugs ...	328	52	40	21	19	...	...
23	Assault in attempting theft from person ...	356	17	12	3	8	...	1
24	Kidnapping or abduction ...	363, to 365, 367 to 3 9	186	279	139	122	9	...
25	Abducting a woman to compel marriage, or for defilement ...	366	54	173	132	25	...	16

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1877.—(*Continued.*)

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	A.—Non-Bailable.—(*Continued.*)							
26	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purposes of prostitution	372, 373	22	37	24	11	...	2
27	Rape ...	376	135	102	61	40	...	1
28	Unnatural offences ...	377	109	99	41	56	...	2
29	Theft of cattle ...	379 to 381	3,235	2,735	650	2,021	17	47
30	Theft, ordinary ...	"	10,254	9,634	2,220	7,273	26	115
31	Theft after preparation for causing death, or hurt, or restraint of cattle ...	382	4	6	1	5	...	...
32	Theft after preparation for causing death or hurt, or restraint ordinary ...	382	16	13	9	4	...	...
33	Robbery in a dwelling house	392, 393	43	78	47	26	...	5
34	Robbery on the highway ...	"	104	123	21	102	...	...
35	Robbery elsewhere ...	"	79	56	32	24	...	...
36	Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon, by poison or stupefying drugs ...	394, 397, 398	36	42	10	29	2	1
37	Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon, by other means...	"	22	24	4	13	...	7
38	Dacoity ...	395, 398	55	150	24	125	...	1
39	Dacoity with grievous hurt	397	8	20	2	18	...	...
40	Preparation or assembly for dacoity ...	399, 402	1	5	...	5	...	...
41	Belonging to a gang of dacoits ...	400	1	5	...	5	...	..
42	Belonging to a gang of thieves ...	401	4	10	10	...	...	...
43	Criminal breach of trust ...	406 to 409	479	542	248	274	3	17
44	Dishonestly receiving stolen property ...	411 to 414	2,859	4,016	1,336	2,563	68	49
45	Serious mischief by fire ...	436, 438	86	40	29	7	...	4
46	Mischief after preparation made for causing death or hurt ...	440	3	4	3	1	...	...
47	House-trespass, in order to the committing of theft ..	451	95	80	19	59	...	2
48	House-trespass, in order to the committing an offence punishable with death or transportation for life ...	449, 450	1	...	...	...	...	...
49	House-trespass having made preparation for causing hurt ...	452	25	16	12	4	...	...

No. 15.—STATEMENT OF OFFENCES REPORTED, AND OF PERSONS TRIED, COMMITTED AND ACQUITTED FOR EACH OFFENCE IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1877.—(*Continued.*)

Number.	NOMENCLATURE OF OFFENCES.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	A.—NON-BAILABLE.—(*Concluded.*)							
50	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	453, 456	3,158	575	147	422	...	...
51	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the committing of theft...	454, 457	8,421	4,395	1,213	3,080	12	90
52	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the committing of an offence other than theft ...	"	772	143	36	106	...	
53	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, having made preparation for causing hurt ...	455, 458	64	55	14	32	...	
54	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt ...	459, 460	9	7	3	4	...	...
55	Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged documents ...	466 to 468 472 to 477	40	89	60	27	...	2
56	Fraudulent and unlawful marriages ...	493, 495, 496	14	23	13	9	...	1
57	Circulating false rumours to disturb the public peace	505	4	4	3	1	...	...
	B.—BAILABLE.							
58	Concealing a design to commit a bailable offence ...	119, 120	1	1	1	...	...	...
59	Abetment of desertion ...	135 to 137	1	1	...	1	...	...
60	Being a member of, or joining an unlawful assembly,	143 to 145, 151, 158	24	186	57	120	...	9
61	Rioting ...	147 to 149, 152, 153	508	4,216	1,063	3,041	2	110
62	Omission to prevent or give information of a riot ...	154, to 156	2	3	2	1	...	...
63	Affray ...	160	259	1,376	314	1,058	...	4
64	Bribery ...	161 to 165	161	207	149	45	1	12
65	Public servant disobeying a lawful direction with intent to cause injury ...	166	14	23	14	9	...	...
66	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury ...	167	9	12	3	9	...	...

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1877.—*(Continued.)*

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	Bailable.—*(Continued.)*							
67	Public servant unlawfully trading or buying property	168, 169	5	5	3	2	...	...
68	Personating a public servant	170, 171	25	29	6	23	...	...
69	Evading, disobeying or preventing service of summons ...	172 to 174	123	252	62	190	...	...
70	Omitting to produce a document ..	175	3	3	1	2	...	...
71	Omitting to give information ...	176	52	114	25	89	...	...
72	Giving false information ...	177, 182	410	545	196	342	1	6
73	Refusing oath, answer or signature when duly required ...	178 to 180	10	11	1	10	...	...
74	Making false statement on oath ...	181	9	20	6	14	...	...
75	Resistance to the lawful taking or selling of property ...	183, 184	224	446	178	265	...	3
76	Illegally bidding at sale ...	185	1	1	1	...	...	...
77	Obstructing or omitting to assist a public servant ...	186, 187	246	487	204	271	1	11
78	Disobedience to lawful order ...	188	209	522	217	300	...	5
79	Threatening a public servant with injury ...	189	4	9	5	4	...	...
80	Threatening with injury ...	190	4	9	2	1	...	6
81	Giving or using false evidence (simple) ...	193, 196	268	472	212	247	4	9
82	Fabricating false evidence or using fabricated evidence (simple) ...	193, 196	31	60	40	16	...	4
83	Signing or using a false certificate ...	197, 198	3	6	3	3	...	...
84	Making or using a false declaration ...	199, 200	10	12	9	3	...	...
85	Screening an offender by causing disappearance of evidence, &c. ...	201	24	54	20	34	...	...
86	Omitting to give information of an offence ...	202	32	70	18	51	1	...
87	Giving false information respecting an offence ...	203	3	8	3	5	...	...
88	Secreting or destroying documentary evidence ...	204	10	13	13	...	...	...

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1877.—*(Continued.)*

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or trasferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	Bailable.—*(Continued.)*							
89	False personation in judicial proceedings ...	205	22	29	7	22	...	...
90	Fraudulently claiming or removing property to prevent legal seizure ...	206, 207	26	54	32	15	...	7
91	Fraudulently suffering a decree ..	208	3	2	2	...	...	...
92	False claim ...	209	22	29	16	10	1	2
93	Fraudulently obtaining or executing a decree ...	210	16	17	8	7	...	2
94	False charge of an offence ..	211	273	412	239	154	2	17
95	Harbouring an offender ...	212, 216	18	25	10	15	...	...
96	Taking gift to screen an offender ..	213 to 215	28	71	27	41	...	3
97	Public servant fraudulently defeating punishment or forfeiture ...	217, 218	3	5	3	2	...	...
98	Public servant omitting to apprehend or suffering to escape ...	221, 222	9	22	12	10	...	...
99	Public servant negligently suffering an escape ...	223	55	71	12	58	...	1
100	Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue ...	224, 225	137	212	53	152	2	5
101	Insulting a public servant during judicial proceedings ...	228	72	80	4	76	...	...
102	Personating a juror or assessor ...	229	2	4	...	4	...	...
103	Using or preparing for use a stamp known to have been used before ...	261 to 263	13	17	9	8	...	...
104	Using, possessing, making or selling false weights or measures ...	264 to 267	93	166	72	93	...	1
105	Negligently or malignantly endangering human life ..	269, 270, 279 280, 282, 285 286, 289	225	208	64	142	...	2
106	Adulterating or selling adulterated food ...	272, 273	80	123	39	84	...	...
107	Adulterating or selling adulterated drugs ...	274, 275	17	19	3	16	...	...
108	Knowingly selling one drug as another ...	276	1	1	...	1	...	...

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1877.—(*Continued.*)

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	Bailable.—(*Continued.*)							
109	Defiling the water of a public reservoir ...	277	28	72	27	45	...	...
110	Making atmosphere noxious to health ...	278	6	38	7	31	...	...
111	Obstructing a public way...	283	51	311	74	237	...	...
112	Committing nuisance ...	291	166	863	258	603	...	2
113	Selling or possessing obscene books ...	292, 293	3	5	...	5	...	...
114	Obscene songs ...	294	19	42	13	29	...	...
115	Religious insult ...	295, 297	81	214	136	61	...	17
116	Disturbing religious assembly	296	7	22	17	5	...	...
117	Causing death by rash or negligent act ...	304A	53	59	14	41	...	4
118	Attempt to commit culpable homicide ...	308	5	4	2	2	...	...
119	Attempt to commit suicide	309	188	157	48	108	1	...
120	Causing miscarriage (simple) ...	312	21	38	25	13	...	...
121	Exposing and abandoning a child ...	317	17	10	5	5	...	...
122	Concealment of birth ...	318	43	39	13	25	...	1
123	Causing hurt ...	323, 334	2,873	5,874	3,158	2,654	1	61
124	Causing hurt by dangerous weapons ...	324	85	116	61	55	...	...
125	Causing hurt to extort confession, &c. ...	330, 332	15	17	10	5	...	2
126	Grievous hurt ...	325	505	735	219	501	...	15
127	Grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation ...	335	48	89	20	68	...	1
128	Doing any act which endangers human safety ...	336, 337	15	24	15	9	...	...
129	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human safety ...	338	10	18	4	13	...	1
130	Wrongful restraint ...	341	332	808	673	129	...	6
131	Wrongful confinement ...	342 to 344, 346	183	404	297	100	...	7
132	Wrongful confinement to extort property or confession ...	347, 348	21	53	37	16	...	...
133	Assault or use of criminal force ...	352 to 355, 357, 358	17,531	39,864	32,587	6,835	6	436
134	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave ...	370	7	7	7	...	...	...
135	Unlawful compulsory labor	374	3	4	3	1	...	...

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1877.—*(Continued.)*

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	Bailable.—*(Concluded.)*							
136	Extortion ...	384, 385	177	344	262	78	...	4
137	Dishonest misappropriation	403, 404	449	711	252	446	...	13
138	Cheating ...	417 to 420	596	883	586	269	6	22
139	Fraudulent disposition of property ...	421, 422, 424	12	20	11	6	...	3
140	Executing a deed containing false statement of consideration ...	423	7	19	9	1	...	9
141	Mischief, ordinary ...	426, 427, 430 to 433	1,542	3,820	2,440	1,336	1	43
142	Mischief by poisoning or killing cattle ...	428, 429	531	577	301	262	...	14
143	Mischief by destroying land-marks ...	434	42	77	32	44	...	1
144	Mischief by fire ...	435	94	43	30	13	...	...
145	Criminal trespass ...	447	747	1,551	1,109	423	...	19
146	House-trespass (simple) ...	448	432	600	328	269	...	3
147	House-trespass in order to commit an offence (other than theft) punishable with imprisonment ...	451	31	36	6	29	...	1
148	Dishonestly opening a closed receptacle ...	461, 462	13	12	9	2	...	1
149	Forgery (simple) ...	465, 469, 471	78	143	94	45	...	4
150	Making or using false trade or property mark ...	482 to 484	10	28	23	5	...	...
151	Removing or destroying a property mark ...	486 to 488	4	10	6	3	...	...
152	Criminal breaches of contracts of service ...	489	27	41	28	13	...	...
153	Bigamy ...	490 to 492	100	244	209	30	1	4
154	Adultery ...	494	122	148	83	64	...	...
155	Enticing away a married woman ...	497	3,403	4,699	3,872	683	15	129
156	Defamation ...	498	222	410	321	75	...	14
157	Insult ...	500 to 502	424	696	505	186	...	5
158	Criminal intimidation ...	504, 509	56	94	82	12	...	...
159	Being drunk and disorderly	506, 507, 508	9	11	4	7	...	...
		510						

No. 15.—STATEMENT OF OFFENCES REPORTED, AND OF PERSONS TRIED, COMMITTED AND ACQUITTED FOR EACH OFFENCE IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1877.—*(Continued.)*

Number.	NOMENCLATURE OF OFFENCES.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	II.—OFFENCES UNDER THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.							
160	Contempts and disobedience of orders ...	435 C. P. C	94	119	4	115	...	...
161	Frivolous or vexatious complaints ...	209 "	658	716	1	715	...	...
162	Recognizance to keep the peace ...	489 "	768	2,780	809	1,938	...	33
163	Security to keep the peace	490 "	1,737	6,170	1,206	4,956	...	8
164	Lurking without ostensible means of subsistence ...	504 "	404	550	165	382	3	...
165	Bad livelihood ...	505, 506 "	5,189	6,969	1,131	5,815	7	16
166	Local nuisance ...	Chap. XXXIX. C. P. C.	101	674	173	483	...	18
167	Disputes relating to possession of land ..	Chap. XL. C. P. C.	85	275	256	19	...	...
168	Maintenance of wives and children ...	Chap. XLI. C. P. C.	2,660	2,651	2,083	507	1	60
169	Proceedings to compel payment of penalty by accused ...	Section 396 C. P. C.	28	48	6	42	...	...
170	Proceedings to compel payment of penalty by sureties ...	Section 397 C. P. C.	46	54	9	40	...	5
171	Recovery of penalty from principal ...	Section 502 C. P. C.	2	2	...	2	...	...
172	Ditto ditto from sureties	Section 514 C. P. C.	54	76	12	61	1	2
	III.—OFFENCES UNDER SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS.							
173	Breach of laws relating to excise on spirits and drugs	Acts X. of 1871 and XVI. of 1863.	341	853	165	682	...	6
174	Ditto ditto Opium ...	Acts X. of 1871, IV. and XXVI. of 1872	255	433	130	301	1	1
175	Ditto ditto Customs ...	Act VIII. of 1875.	515	870	80	781	2	7
176	Ditto ditto Stamps ...	Act XVIII. of 1869.	272	533	151	378	1	3

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1877.—*(Continued.)*

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	III.—Offences under Special and Local Laws.—*(Continued.)*							
177	Breach of laws relating to Post Office ...	Act XIV. of 1866.	23	30	8	22	...	...
178	Ditto ditto Electric Telegraph ...	Act VIII. of 1860.	3	4	2	2	...	...
179	Ditto ditto Prisons ...	Act XXVI. of 1870.	31	34	6	28	...	...
180	Ditto ditto Forests ...	Act VII. of 1865 and Rules of 1855.	758	2,414	533	1,854	1	26
181	Ditto ditto Ferries ...	...	7	22	8	14	...	...
182	Ditto ditto Canals ...	Act VIII. of 1873.	634	1,729	534	1,195	...	...
183	Ditto ditto Railways ...	Acts XVIII. of 1854, XIII. of 1870 and XXV. of 1871.	136	173	30	140	...	3
184	Ditto ditto Stage Coaches ...	Act XVI. of 1861.	18	25	9	16	...	...
185	Ditto ditto Printing Presses ...	Act XXV. of 1867.	1	1	...	1	...	...
186	Ditto ditto Gaming ...	Act III. of 1867.	282	1,380	364	1,015	1	...
187	Ditto ditto Wandering and Dangerous Lunatics...	Act XXXVI. of 1858.	4	4	4	...	...	...
188	Ditto ditto Cattle Trespass ...	Act I. of 1871.	1,007	2,913	2,126	764	...	23
189	Ditto ditto Arms ...	Acts XXXI. of 1860 and VI. of 1866.	151	190	50	140	...	...
190	Ditto ditto Emigration	Act VII. of 1871.	16	36	6	20	10	...
191	Ditto ditto City Chaukidars ...	Act XX. of 1856.	7	18	9	9	...	...
192	Ditto ditto Cantonments	Act XXII. of 1864.	2,713	4,882	573	4,309	...	...
193	Ditto ditto Nuisances ...	Section 34 of Act V. of 1861	4,362	8,139	735	7,404	...	...
194	Ditto ditto Breach of Police Act by Police Officers ...	Act V. of 1861	34	50	11	39	...	...

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1877.—(*Concluded.*)

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	III.—Offences under Special and Local Laws.—(*Concluded.*)							
195	Breach of law relating to offences punishable under Police Act.	Act V. of 1861	28	36	11	24	1	...
196	Ditto ditto Nuisances under Punjab Munpl. Act.	Act IV. of 1873.	3,156	5,672	1,358	4,307	...	7
197	Ditto ditto other offences under Municipal Act.	Do.	292	414	111	303	...	...
198	Ditto ditto purchasing soldiers' necessaries, stores, &c., and other offences under the Mutiny Act and	Act VII. of 1867.	3	3	...	3	.	...
199	Ditto ditto Breaches of contract by artificers and workman.	Act XIII. of 1859.	165	285	256	27	...	2
200	Ditto ditto Breaches of contract by workmen on Railways and other public works.	Act IX. of 1860.	1	...	...	...	...	...
201	Ditto ditto European Vagrancy.	Act IX. of 1874.	4	4	2	2	...	...
202	Ditto ditto Registration	Act VIII. of 1871.	22	39	14	23	...	2
203	Ditto ditto Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs.	Act XXVII. of 1871.	300	434	55	372	7	...
204	Ditto ditto Village Watchmen.	Act IV. of 1872.	216	345	103	217	...	25
205	Ditto ditto Village Headmen.	Do.	27	56	16	40	...	...
206	Ditto ditto Track law...	Do.	30	49	13	33	3	...
207	Ditto ditto other rules under Punjab Laws' Act.	Do.	192	441	73	307	...	61
208	Ditto ditto Prostitutes	Act XXII. of 1864.	602	1,166	143	1,023	...	...
209	Ditto ditto Indian Merchants Seaman's Act.	Act XIII. of 1876.	1	1	1	...	...	...
210	Ditto ditto Murderous Outrages.	Act XXIII. of 1867.	1	1	...	1	...	...
211	Frontier Regulation I. of 1872, Section 3.	...	8	32	...	32	...	...
212	Ditto ditto Section 4 ...	...	14	18	...	18	...	...
213	Ditto ditto Section 8 ...	...	17	52	16	36	...	...
214	Frontier Regulation IV. of 1873, Section 2.	...	...	1,178	563	584	..	31

No. 16.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULT OF CRIMINAL
OF THE PUNJAB

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.						
		Brought to trial during the year.					
CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	Remaining at end of last year.	Upon arrest by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Received by transfer.	TOTAL.
Unpaid Magistrates ...	40	7,542	849	17,880	793	...	27,104
Paid Magistrates with local jurisdiction ...	576	25,791	2,842	39,274	2,971	8	71,462
Paid first, second, and third class Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district ...	817	23,632	5,018	18,614	1,505	22	49,608
Chief Magistrate of the district ...	136	4,256	334	1,492	128	5	6,351
Deputy Commissioners under Section 36, Act X. of 1872 ...	24	1,116	225	57	8	...	1,430
TOTAL MAGISTRACY ...	1,593	62,337	9,268	77,317	5,405	35	155,955
Sessions Courts ...	103	773	...	...	...	...	876
Chief Court ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,696	63,111	9,268	77,317	5,405	35	156,832

TRIALS IN THE TRIBUNALS OF THE VARIOUS CLASSES IN THE PROVINCE IN THE YEAR 1877.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
PERSONS DISPOSED OF.									
Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	TOTAL.	Remaining at end of the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	No. of witnesses who attended.	REMARKS.
8,460	4,573	13,969	2	6	27,010	94	7	26,716	
25,838	8,607	36,117	93	32	70,687	775	7	78,885	
17,806	5,190	25,054	654	130	48,834	774	10	83,185	
1,137	677	4,248	80	57	6,199	152	6	7,077	
333	103	952	...	5	1,393	37	13	5,592	
53,574	19,150	80,340	829	230	154,123	1,832	8	201,455	
...	218	511	86	2	817	59	55	4,786	
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	28	3	
53,574	19,369	80,851	915	232	154,941	1,891	17	206,244	

No. 17.—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted ... Punjab during

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Persons sen...						
		Transportation.			Imprisonment.		
					Rigorous.		
Class of Criminal Tribunals.	Death.	For life.	For a term.	Penal servitude.	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple.
Unpaid Magistrates ...	...	...	...	...	485	755	101
Paid Magistrates with local jurisdiction ...	...	...	...	...	2,443	3,197	243
Paid first, second, and third class Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district ...	...	...	...	...	4,507	2,592	252
Chief Magistrate of the district ...	...	...	...	...	720	346	33
Deputy Commissioners under Section 36, Act X. of 1872 ...	...	...	6	...	630	189	4
Total Magistracy ...	...	...	6	...	8,785	7,079	633
Sessions Courts ...	86	118	35	...	198	118	10
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	86	118	41	...	8,983	7,197	643

BY THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS IN THE THE YEAR 1877.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
TENCED TO					PERSONS ORDERED TO FIND OR GIVE		
	FINE.		WHIPPING.				
Forfeiture of property.	With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	Surety of the peace.	Recognizance.	Sureties for good behaviour.
...	723	12,180	26	84	4	...	312
...	4,518	25,496	77	1,498	1,252	417	1,027
...	4,898	7,274	241	1,430	2,826	1,825	3,957
...	571	1,281	59	275	257	313	901
...	456	162	44	47	...	...	...
...	11,166	46,393	447	3,334	4,339	2,555	6,197
9	170	24	9	8	35	22	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	11,336	46,417	456	3,342	4,374	2,577	6,227

No. 17.—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted

Punjab during

1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Detail								
	Fine.								
Class of Criminal Tribunals.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500.	Rs. 1,000.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fine.	Amount realized.	Amount paid by way of compensation.
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Unpaid Magistrates ...	12,079	751	67	6	...	...	50,081	38,181	1,816
Paid Magistrates with local jurisdiction ...	26,133	3,750	109	22	...	...	1,88,574	1,34,374	12,288
Paid first, second and third class Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district	7,241	4,394	413	111	13	...	2,27,662	1,10,267	13,628
Chief Magistrate of the district,	893	699	166	91	1	2	58,994	31,096	10,654
Deputy Commissioners under Section 36, Act X. of 1872 ...	151	314	96	54	1	2	40,593	11,450	3,806
Total Magistracy ...	46,497	9,908	851	284	15	4	5,65,904	3,25,368	42,187
Sessions Courts ...	6	122	39	27	...	...	14,102	1,302	321
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	46,503	10,030	890	311	15	4	5,80,006	3,26,670	42,508

BY THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS IN THE THE YEAR 1877.—(*Concluded.*)

OF PUNISHMENTS.

26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
IMPRISONMENT.										WHIPPING.		
One month.		*Six months.*		*Two years.*		*Seven years.*		*Above 7 years.*				
Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Ten stripes and under.	Twenty stripes and under.	Thirty stripes and under.
439	93	586	8	215	...	...	...	...	...	49	42	19
1,850	173	3,363	65	427	5	...	...	...	...	496	728	351
969	140	2,556	96	3,558	16	16	...	...	...	290	761	620
135	18	287	9	639	6	5	...	...	...	56	154	124
18	3	73	1	240	...	488	...	...	...	1	31	59
3,411	427	6,865	179	5,079	27	509	...	...	...	892	1,716	1,173
25	9	40	...	88	1	136	...	27	...	1	1	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,436	436	6,905	179	5,167	28	645	...	27	...	893	1,717	1,188

No. 18.—Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Province of the Punjab during the Year 1877.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tribunals.		Number of persons or appellants applying for revision under Section 297, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of Persons.							Cases referred for revision to Chief Court.
			Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified and enhanced.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Further evidence or enquiry ordered.	Pending.	
Magistrate of district ...	Appeals from Unpaid Magistrates ...	...	127	259	79	172	1	32	17	8
	Appeals from Paid Magistrates ...	...	427	1,523	651	770	8	204	31	99
	Total ...	...	554	1,782	730	942	9	236	48	107
Sessions Court...	Appeals from Unpaid Magistrates ...	...	...	58	3	17	...	2	1	...
	Appeals from Paid Magistrates ...	...	120	2,239	289	533	1	59	93	...
	Total ...	...	120	2,297	292	550	1	61	94	...
Chief Court ...	Appeals ...	...	215	241	59	85	...	12	88	...
	Revisions ...	826	806	245	80	249	66	...	77	...
	Total ...	826	1,021	486	139	334	66	12	165	...
	Grand Total ...	826	1,695	4,565	1,161	1,826	76	309	307	107

No. 19.—Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts of the Province of the Punjab in the Year 1877.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Jury Trials.		Assessors' Trials.		
Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	Cases in which Judge approved of verdict.	Cases in which Judge did not approve of verdict.	Cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	Cases in which Judge differed from Assessors.	Note showing in what class of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.
Chief Court ...	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Commissioner's (Sessions) Court— ...								
Delhi ...	3	...	14	...	...	13	1	In all Sessions trial.
Hissar ...	3	...	22	...	...	15	7	
Umballa ...	3	...	28	...	...	26	2	
Jullundur ...	3	...	27	...	...	26	1	
Amritsar ...	3	...	28	...	...	*25	3	
Lahore ...	3	...	37	...	...	29	8	
Ráwalpindi ...	2	...	59	...	...	49	10	
Mooltan ...	3	...	36	...	...	36	...	
Derajàt ...	3	...	25	...	...	25	...	
Peshâwar ...	2	...	106	...	...	*106	...	
Total ...	3	1	382	1	...	*350	32	

* In 15 cases the Assessors were not called on to give their opinion.

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution of ... and Lock-ups of the Punjab

1	2	3	4	5		
				Remained at the commencement of the Year.		
Number.	Stations.	Place of Confinement.	Class of Prisoners.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	District Jail...	Convicts ...	338	4	342
			Under trial...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	1	...	1
2	Gurgaon ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	144	2	146
			Under trial...	12	...	12
			Civil ...	1	...	1
3	Karnál ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	204	9	213
			Under trial...	8	...	8
			Civil ...	1	...	1
4	Hissar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	220	14	234
			Under trial...	4	2	6
			Civil ...	2	...	2
5	Rohtak ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	174	7	181
			Under trial...	9	...	9
			Civil ...	1	...	1
6	Sirsa ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	205	2	207
			Under trial...	5	2	7
			Civil ...	2	...	2
7	Umballa ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	661	7	668
			Under trial...	34	2	36
			Civil ...	2	...	2
8	Rúpar ...	Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	1,747	...	1,747
			Under trial...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	District Jail...	Convicts ...	213	12	225
			Under trial...	2	...	2
			Civil ...	...	...	...
10	Simla ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	22	...	22
			Under trial...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	2	...	2
11	Jullundur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	315	6	321
			Under trial...	6	...	6
			Civil ...	...	...	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	29	3	32
			Under trial...	3	...	3
			Civil ...	1	...	1

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1877.

6			7			8		
RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.			TOTAL.			DISCHARGED FROM ALL CAUSES.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
785	63	848	1,123	67	1,190	711	58	769
72	14	86	72	14	86	70	14	84
37	...	37	38	...	38	33	...	33
990	29	1,019	1,134	31	1,165	648	18	666
729	24	753	741	24	765	694	22	716
4	...	4	5	...	5	5	...	5
514	35	549	718	44	762	435	24	459
393	24	417	401	24	425	375	24	399
17	...	17	18	...	18	18	...	18
678	15	693	898	29	927	520	18	538
322	7	329	326	9	335	312	9	321
24	3	27	26	3	29	25	3	28
816	33	849	990	40	1,030	567	31	598
427	8	435	436	8	444	396	8	404
17	...	17	18	...	18	18	...	18
232	11	243	437	13	450	274	9	283
153	6	159	158	8	166	156	8	164
3	...	3	5	...	5	5	...	5
886	31	917	1,547	38	1,585	865	30	895
788	23	811	822	25	847	790	22	812
24	2	26	26	2	28	25	2	27
178	...	178	1,925	...	1,925	1,832	...	1,832
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
478	40	518	691	52	743	409	30	439
544	40	584	546	40	586	510	38	548
24	...	24	24	...	24	24	...	24
107	1	108	129	1	130	93	...	93
42	1	43	42	1	43	42	1	43
21	...	21	23	...	23	21	...	21
671	52	723	986	58	1,044	570	44	614
73	2	75	79	2	81	75	2	77
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
379	28	407	408	31	439	167	16	183
355	22	377	358	22	380	337	22	359
58	2	60	59	2	61	55	2	57

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution of
and Lock-ups of the Punjab

1	2	3	4	9		
Number.	Station.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Remaining at the end of the Year.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	District Jail...	Convicts ...	412	9	421
			Under trial...	2	...	2
			Civil ...	5	...	5
2	Gurgaon ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	486	13	499
			Under trial...	47	2	49
			Civil ...	...	...	...
3	Karnál ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	283	20	303
			Under trial...	26	...	26
			Civil ...	...	...	...
4	Hissar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	378	11	389
			Under trial...	14	...	14
			Civil ...	1	...	1
5	Rohtak ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	423	9	432
			Under trial...	40	...	40
			Civil ...	...	...	...
6	Sirsa ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	163	4	167
			Under trial...	2	...	2
			Civil ...	...	...	...
7	Umballa ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	682	8	690
			Under trial...	32	3	35
			Civil ...	1	...	1
8	Rúpar ...	Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	93	...	93
			Under trial...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	District Jail...	Convicts ...	282	22	304
			Under trial...	36	2	38
			Civil ...	...	...	...
10	Simla ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	36	1	37
			Under trial...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	2	...	2
11	Jullundur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	416	14	430
			Under trial...	4	...	4
			Civil ...	...	...	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	241	15	256
			Under trial...	21	...	21
			Civil ...	4	...	4

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1877.—*(Continued.)*

10			11		
DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF EACH CLASS.			TOTAL DAILY AVERAGE OF WHOLE JAIL.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
338	14	352			
8	...	8	350	14	364
4	...	4			
141	3	144			
17	1	18	158	4	162
...	...	...			
195	7	202			
12	1	13	208	8	216
1	...	1			
189	9	198			
7	...	7	198	10	208
2	1	3			
194	5	199			
19	...	19	214	5	219
1	...	1			
158	3	161			
5	1	6	163	4	167
...	...	...			
523	12	535			
25	1	26	550	13	563
2	...	2			
1,965	...	1,965			
...	...	...	1,965	...	1,965
...	...	...			
193	13	206			
22	1	23	218	14	232
3	...	3			
27	...	27			
1	...	1	29	...	29
1	...	1			
294	12	306			
2	...	2	296	12	308
...	...	...			
22	2	24			
11	1	12	39	3	42
6	...	6			

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution of ... and Lock-ups of the Punjab

1	2	3	4	5		
Number.	Station.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the Year.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
13	Dharmsála ...	District Jail...	Convicts ...	104	19	123
			Under trial...	15	2	17
			Civil ...	...	...	...
14	Amritsar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	337	11	348
			Under trial...	48	5	53
			Civil ...	3	...	3
15	Gurdáspur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	236	9	245
			Under trial...	16	1	17
			Civil ...	5	...	5
16	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	233	11	244
			Under trial...	9	...	9
			Civil ...	1	...	1
17	Lahore Central ...	Central Jail ...	Convicts ..	1,995	...	1,995
			Under trial...	2	...	2
			Civil ...	5	...	5
18	Lahore District ...	District Jail...	Convicts ...	...	...	...
			Under trial...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	...	...	...
19	Lahore Female ...	Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	171	171
			Under trial...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	...	...	...
20	Gujránwála ...	District Jail...	Convicts ...	400	3	403
			Under trial...	12	2	14
			Civil ...	...	...	...
21	Ferozepore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	299	4	303
			Under trial...	12	...	12
			Civil ...	1	...	1
22	Ráwalpindi ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	718	23	741
			Under trial...	7	...	7
			Civil ...	4	...	4
23	Jhelum ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	274	9	283
			Under trial...	6	1	7
			Civil ...	...	...	..
24	Gujrát ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	222	4	226
			Under trial...	15	1	16
			Civil ...	...	...	...

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1877.—*(Continued.)*

6			7			8		
Received during the Year.			Total.			Discharged from all Causes.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
337	31	368	441	50	491	255	33	288
81	4	85	96	6	102	93	6	99
4	2	6	4	2	6	4	2	6
1,076	45	1,121	1,413	56	1,469	885	40	925
1,082	29	1,111	1,130	34	1,164	1,076	33	1,109
47	4	51	50	4	54	47	4	51
767	71	838	1,003	80	1,083	560	39	599
623	63	686	639	64	703	590	60	650
17	...	17	22	...	22	20	...	20
907	74	981	1,140	85	1,225	679	68	747
928	34	962	937	34	971	916	32	948
33	2	35	34	2	36	34	2	36
235	...	235	2,230	...	2,230	912	...	912
19	...	19	21	...	21	16	...	16
10	...	10	15	...	15	11	...	11
674	...	674	674	...	674	361	...	361
8	...	8	8	...	8	7	...	7
27	...	27	27	...	27	21	...	21
...	46	46	...	217	217	...	146	146
...	4	4	...	4	4	...	3	3
...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1
690	52	742	1,090	55	1,145	563	44	607
551	23	574	563	25	588	549	23	572
11	...	11	11	...	11	10	...	10
485	13	498	784	17	801	488	8	496
61	2	63	73	2	75	69	1	70
31	2	33	32	2	34	24	1	25
829	27	856	1,547	50	1,597	1,069	40	1,109
84	7	91	91	7	98	75	4	79
28	2	30	32	2	34	31	1	32
577	16	593	851	25	876	580	18	598
323	16	339	329	17	346	315	17	332
7	1	8	7	1	8	4	1	5
748	23	771	970	27	997	541	14	555
618	28	646	633	29	662	599	27	626
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No 20.—Statement showing the Distribution of
and Lock-ups of the Punjab

1	2	3	4	9		
				Remaining at the end of the Year.		
Number.	Station.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Males.	Females.	Total.
13	Dharmsála ...	District Jail...	Convicts ...	186	17	203
			Under trial...	3	...	3
			Civil ...	...	...	...
14	Amritsar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	528	16	544
			Under trial...	54	1	55
			Civil ...	3	...	3
15	Gurdáspur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	443	41	484
			Under trial...	49	4	53
			Civil ...	2	...	2
16	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	461	17	478
			Under trial...	21	2	23
			Civil ...	...	...	...
17	Lahore Central ...	Central Jail ...	Convicts ..	1,318	...	1,318
			Under trial...	5	...	5
			Civil ...	4	...	4
18	Lahore District ...	District Jail...	Convicts ...	313	...	313
			Under trial...	1	...	1
			Civil ...	6	...	6
19	Lahore Female ...	Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	71	71
			Under trial...	...	1	1
			Civil ...	...	...	...
20	Gujránwála ...	District Jail...	Convicts ...	527	11	538
			Under trial...	14	2	16
			Civil ...	1	...	1
21	Ferozepore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	296	9	305
			Under trial...	4	1	5
			Civil ...	8	1	9
22	Ráwalpindi ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	478	10	488
			Under trial...	16	3	19
			Civil ...	1	1	2
23	Jhelum ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	271	7	278
			Under trial...	14	...	14
			Civil ...	3	...	3
24	Gujrát ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	429	13	442
			Under trial...	34	2	36
			Civil ...	...	...	...

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1877.—*(Continued.)*

10			11		
DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF EACH CLASS.			TOTAL DAILY AVERAGE OF WHOLE JAIL.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
86	12	98			
4	...	4	90	13	103
...	1	1			
354	8	362			
28	2	30	386	10	396
4	...	4			
231	9	240			
16	3	19	250	12	262
3	...	3			
271	12	283			
22	1	23	296	13	309
3	...	3			
1,669	...	1,669			
3	...	3	1,673	...	1,673
1	...	1			
322	...	322			
3	...	3	328	...	328
3	...	3			
...	135	135			
...	...	...	...	135	135
...	...	...			
314	7	321			
13	...	13	328	7	335
1	...	1			
253	4	257			
4	...	4	260	4	264
3	...	3			
643	19	662			
16	1	17	663	20	683
4	...	4			
175	6	181			
12	...	12	188	6	194
1	...	1			
213	6	219			
19	1	20	232	7	239
...	...	...			

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution of ... and Lock-ups of the Punjab

1	2	3	4	5		
				Remained at the commencement of the Year.		
Number.	Station.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Males.	Females.	Total.
25	Shahpur ...	District Jail...	Convicts ...	257	2	259
			Under trial...	12	2	14
			Civil ...	1	...	1
26	Mooltan ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	608	14	622
			Under trial...	4	4	8
			Civil ...	1	1	2
27	Jhang ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	201	4	205
			Under trial...	16	...	16
			Civil ...	...	1	1
28	Montgomery ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	388	2	390
			Under trial...	9	...	9
			Civil ...	...	...	...
29	Muzaffargarh ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	28	...	28
			Under trial...	7	...	7
			Civil ...	2	...	2
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	360	23	383
			Under trial...	34	...	34
			Civil ...	...	...	...
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	299	9	308
			Under trial...	11	2	13
			Civil ...	...	...	...
32	Bannu ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	85	17	102
			Under trial...	8	1	9
			Civil ...	...	...	...
33	Pesháwar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	445	14	459
			Under trial...	97	1	98
			Civil ...	6	...	6
34	Hazára ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	14	...	14
			Under trial...	7	...	7
			Civil ...	...	...	...
35	Kohát ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	121	9	130
			Under trial...	37	1	38
			Civil ...	6	1	7
		Total ...	Convicts ...	11,896	424	12,320
			Under trial...	467	29	496
			Civil ...	48	3	51

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1877.—*(Continued.)*

6			7			8		
RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.			TOTAL.			DISCHARGED FROM ALL CAUSES.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
523	21	544	780	23	803	413	16	429
510	19	529	522	21	543	506	21	527
3	1	4	4	1	5	4	1	5
820	39	859	1,428	53	1,481	1,011	47	1,058
34	24	58	38	28	66	35	27	62
23	5	28	24	6	30	22	5	27
446	5	451	647	9	656	405	6	411
347	8	355	363	8	371	348	8	356
20	1	21	20	2	22	20	1	21
742	5	747	1,130	7	1,137	514	1	515
649	7	656	658	7	665	607	7	614
8	...	8	8	...	8	8	...	8
428	18	446	456	18	474	143	4	147
330	10	340	337	10	347	321	8	329
17	...	17	19	...	19	17	...	17
485	21	506	845	44	889	570	35	605
515	36	551	549	36	585	486	35	521
30	6	36	30	6	36	28	5	33
495	38	533	794	47	841	393	18	411
460	38	498	471	40	511	466	38	504
21	2	23	21	2	23	21	2	23
438	29	467	523	46	569	357	28	385
488	43	531	496	44	540	417	42	459
30	8	38	30	8	38	30	8	38
1,500	41	1,541	1,945	55	2,000	1,331	38	1,369
1,401	51	1,452	1,498	52	1,550	1,411	48	1,459
86	11	97	92	11	103	85	10	95
528	22	550	542	22	564	276	9	285
478	39	517	485	39	524	433	33	466
29	...	29	29	...	29	29	...	29
272	5	277	393	14	407	265	12	277
466	32	498	503	33	536	452	31	483
9	2	11	15	3	18	14	3	17
20,716	980	21,696	32,612	1,404	34,016	19,662	942	20,604
13,954	688	14,642	14,421	717	15,138	13,544	674	14,218
720	57	777	768	60	828	713	54	767

No. 20.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF

AND LOCK-UPS OF THE PUNJAB

1	2	3	4	9		
				REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.		
Number.	STATION.	PLACE OF CONFINEMENT.	CLASSES OF PRISONERS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
25	Shahpur ...	District Jail...	Convicts ...	367	7	374
			Under trial...	16	...	16
			Civil ...	...	...	...
26	Mooltan ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	417	6	423
			Under trial...	3	1	4
			Civil ...	2	1	3
27	Jhang ..	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	242	3	245
			Under trial...	15	...	15
			Civil ...	...	1	1
28	Montgomery ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	616	6	622
			Under trial...	51	...	51
			Civil ...	...	...	...
29	Muzaffargarh ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	313	14	327
			Under trial...	16	2	18
			Civil ...	2	...	2
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	275	9	284
			Under trial...	63	1	64
			Civil ...	2	1	3
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	401	29	430
			Under trial...	5	2	7
			Civil ...	...	...	...
32	Bannu ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	166	18	184
			Under trial ..	79	2	81
			Civil ...	...	...	...
33	Pesháwar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	614	17	631
			Under trial...	87	4	91
			Civil ...	7	1	8
34	Hazára ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	266	13	279
			Under trial...	52	6	58
			Civil ...	...	...	...
35	Kohát ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	128	2	130
			Under trial...	51	2	53
			Civil ...	1	...	1
		TOTAL ...	Convicts ...	12,950	462	13,412
			Under trial ..	877	43	920
			Civil ...	55	6	61

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1877.—*(Concluded.)*

10			11		
Daily average Number of each Class.			Total Daily average of whole Jail.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
211 14 ...	4 1 ...	215 15 ...	225	5	230
523 6 3	16 2 ...	539 8 3	532	18	550
160 13 4	4	164 13 4	177	4	181
314 25 1	1 1 ...	315 26 1	340	2	342
32 8 2	1	33 8 2	42	1	43
381 30 2	16 2 1	397 32 3	413	19	432
256 13 1	13 1 ...	269 14 1	270	14	284
84 30 1	12 1 1	96 31 2	115	14	129
455 126 8	15 6 2	470 132 10	589	23	612
25 27 1	1 2 ...	26 29 1	53	3	56
114 38 2	4 2 ...	118 40 2	154	6	160
11,325 509 68	385 32 6	11,710 631 74	11,992	423	12,415

No. 21.—Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the

1	2	3		4		5	
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Remained on the 31st December 1876.		Imprisoned during the year.		Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	338	4	785	63	1,123	67
2	Gurgaon ...	144	2	990	29	1,134	31
3	Karnál ...	204	9	514	35	718	44
4	Hissar ...	220	14	678	15	898	29
5	Rohtak ...	174	7	816	33	990	40
6	Sirsa ...	205	2	232	11	437	13
7	Umballa ...	661	7	886	31	1,547	38
8	Rúpar ...	1,747	...	178	...	1,925	...
9	Ludhiána ...	213	12	478	40	691	52
10	Simla ...	22	...	107	1	129	1
11	Jullundur ...	315	6	671	52	986	58
12	Hoshiárpur ...	29	3	379	28	408	31
13	Dharmsála ...	104	19	337	31	441	50
14	Amritsar ...	337	11	1,076	45	1,413	56
15	Gurdáspur ...	236	9	767	71	1,003	80
16	Siálkot ...	233	11	907	74	1,140	85
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	1,995	...	235	...	2,230	...
18	Do. District Do. ...	...	...	674	...	674	...
19	Do. Female Do. ...	...	171	...	46	...	217
20	Gujránwála ...	400	3	690	52	1,090	55
21	Ferozepore ...	299	4	485	13	784	17
22	Ráwalpindi ...	718	23	829	27	1,547	50
23	Jhelum ...	274	9	577	16	851	25
24	Gujrát ...	222	4	748	23	970	27
25	Shahpur ...	257	2	523	21	780	23
26	Mooltan ...	608	14	820	39	1,428	53
27	Jhang ...	201	4	446	5	647	9
28	Montgomery ...	388	2	742	5	1,130	7
29	Muzaffargarh ...	28	...	428	18	456	18
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	360	23	485	21	845	44
31	Dera Ghází Khan ...	299	9	495	38	794	47
32	Bannu ...	85	17	438	29	523	46
33	Pesh※war ...	445	14	1,500	41	1,945	55
34	Hazára ...	14	...	528	22	542	22
35	Kohát ...	121	9	272	5	393	14
	Total ...	11,896	424	20,716	980	32,612	1,404

CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1877.

6				7			8			
RECEIVED FROM OTHER JAILS.				Total population.			TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS.			
A. To undergo sentence.		B. In transit for transportation to other Jails.					A. To undergo sentence.		B. For transportation beyond seas, &c.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
111	8	412	9	1,646	84	1,730	474	5	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,134	31	1,165	298	1	3	..
...	...	...	...	718	44	762	42	12	5	...
26	1	28	2	952	32	984	215	7	1	...
1	...	...	...	991	40	1,031	182	3	...	...
122	...	...	...	559	13	572	57	1	1	1
22	5	218	2	1,787	45	1,832	413	4	12	...
2,159	...	...	...	4,084	...	4,084	26	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	691	52	743	58	5	...	1
1	...	...	...	130	1	131	14	...	...	...
...	...	6	...	992	58	1,050	90	6	...	...
2	...	...	...	410	31	441	233	15	...	...
...	...	...	...	441	50	491	81	1	3	1
...	...	166	19	1,579	75	1,654	324	24	2	...
22	...	...	...	1,025	80	1,105	161	24	4	1
32	...	...	...	1,172	85	1,257	84	2	...	1
486	...	639	...	3,355	...	3,355	703	...	...	...
360	...	...	...	1,034	...	1,034	93	...	2	...
...	80	...	12	...	309	309	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	1,094	55	1,149	194	5	...	...
...	...	...	...	784	17	801	68	4	...	...
259	13	...	...	1,806	63	1,869	104	...	9	1
...	...	69	...	920	25	945	262	3	2	3
4	...	...	...	974	27	1,001	146	7	...	...
...	...	...	...	780	23	803	108	1	...	...
373	16	6	3	1,807	72	1,879	225	3	7	4
1	...	...	...	648	9	657	87	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,130	7	1,137	231	1	...	...
1	...	1	...	458	18	476	282	14	...	...
211	12	1	...	1,057	56	1,113	64	6	3	...
6	...	54	3	854	50	904	147	4	6	3
...	...	...	...	523	46	569	77	7	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,945	55	2,000	135	3	11	...
1	...	...	...	543	22	565	233	12	5	...
...	...	...	...	393	14	407	...	...	...	...
4,204	135	1,600	50	38,416	1,589	40,005	5,911	180	76	16

No. 21.—Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the

1	2	9									
		Received during the Year.									
		A.		B.		C.		D.			
								By order of Government.			
								A.		B.	
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		On payment of fine.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	17	2	581	54	41	2	...	...	55	...
2	Gurgaon ...	25	...	595	18	12	...	...	...	15	...
3	Karnál ...	37	...	360	23	17	...	1	...	10	1
4	Hissar ...	19	1	419	10	42	3	...	...	32	4
5	Rohtak ...	32	5	492	18	22	5	...	...	17	3
6	Sirsa ...	13	1	147	6	9	...	...		104	2
7	Umballa ...	54	1	480	22	81	3	...		233	4
8	Rúpar ...	2	...	1,516	...	13	...	...	...	139	...
9	Ludhiána ...	28	3	325	21	48	6	...		4	...
10	Simla ..	2	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
11	Jullundur ...	48	3	486	39	8	...	...		20	1
12	Hoshiárpur ...	2	1	158	15	...	...	...	...	6	...
13	Dharamsála ...	22	2	188	21	24	2	...		16	7
14	Amritsar ...	51	2	756	33	28	1	...		31	4
15	Gurdáspur ...	34	1	445	34	27	2	...	...	50	1
16	Siálkot ...	24	1	596	66	10	...	...	...	37	1
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	17	...	521	...	186	...	...		72	...
18	Do. District Do. ...	47	...	219	...	94	...	...		...	...
19	Do. Female Do. ...	...	9	...	80	...	22	...		...	31
20	Gujránwála ...	41	3	401	38	43	2	...	...	53	1
21	Ferozepore ...	17	...	398	7	19	...	...		42	1
22	Ráwalpindi ...	17	1	991	28	...	...	...	...	33	11
23	Jhelum ...	43	2	497	14	...	...	...	...	33	2
24	Gujrát ...	25	1	411	9	20	2	...	...	83	2
25	Shahpur ...	15	4	270	12	...	...	...	...	125	...
26	Mooltan ...	80	5	658	35	65	...	...	...	192	7
27	Jhang ...	33	...	247	3	6	...	1	...	115	3
28	Montgomery ...	60	...	380	1	6	...	...	...	58	...
29	Muzaffargarh ...	8	...	122	4	10	...	...	...	3	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	35	1	349	16	11	...	...	...	174	18
31	Dera Ghází Khan ...	8	1	356	16	...	...	...	...	21	1
32	Bannu ...	10	...	318	28	16	...	...	...	7	...
33	Pesháwar ...	101	4	1,001	28	50	...	1	...	168	6
34	Hazára ...	4	...	256	9	12	...	...	...	...	...
35	Kohát ...	15	...	183	5	18	...	...	...	44	7
	Total ...	986	54	15,210	713	938	50	3	...	1,995	118

Convicts in the Jails of the Punjab during 1877—(*Concluded.*)

10		11		12		13		14		15			16		
Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1877.			Daily average number.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
9	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	461	21	482	338	14	352
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	185	12	197	141	3	144
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9		236	8	244	195	7	202
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	216	7	223	189	9	198
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	242	6	248	194	5	199
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	227	2	229	158	3	161
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	497	11	508	523	12	535
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	159	...	2,226	...	2,226	1,965	...	1,965
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	224	16	240	193	13	206
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1	24	27	...	27
...	...	...	...	...		4	1	4	...	332	8	340	294	12	306
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	10	22	2	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	102	15	117	86	12	98
...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	13	...	368	11	379	354	8	362
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3		300	16	316	231	9	240
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	8	...	409	14	423	271	12	283
35	...	3	...	2	...	3	...	73		1,740	...	1,740	1,669	...	1,669
...	...	...	...	...		1		...	...	578	...	578	322	...	322
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	163	163	...	135	135
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	21	...	337	6	343	314	7	321
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	8		228	5	233	253	4	257
...	...	...	...	1	...	8		19	...	624	22	646	643	19	662
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	76	1	77	175	6	181
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	287	6	293	213	6	219
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	259	6	265	211	4	215
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	14	...	564	18	582	523	16	539
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	156	3	159	160	4	164
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	385	5	390	314	1	315
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	33	32	1	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	420	15	435	381	16	397
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	308	25	333	256	13	269
...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	89	11	100	84	12	96
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	468	14	482	455	15	470
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	29	1	30	25	1	26
...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	128	2	130	114	4	118
47	...	7	1	9	...	65	2	402	4	12,767	451	13,218	11,325	385	11,710

No. 22.—Statement showing the Religion, Age, and previous

during the

1	2	3					
		Reli					
		A.					
		Christian.					
		a.		*b.*		*c.*	
		Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.	
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi			2			
2	Gurgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Karnál	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Hissar	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Rohtak	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Sirsa	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Umballa	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Rúpar	1	...	...	...	1	1
9	Ludhiána	...	...	...	...	1	...
10	Simla	2	...	...	1	...	...
11	Jullundur	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Hoshiárpur	...	...	...	...	1	...
13	Dharmsála	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Gurdáspur	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Siálkot	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Lahore Central Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Do. District Do.	20	...	1	...	3	...
19	Do. Female Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Gujránwála	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Ráwalpindi	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Jhelum	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Gujrát	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Mooltan	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Jhang	2	...	2	...	...	...
28	Montgomery	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Dera Ghází Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Bannu	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Peshâwar	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Hazára	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Kohát	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	25	...	5	1	6	1

OCCUPATION OF THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1877.

GION.								4 AGE.			
B. Muhammadans.		C. Hindús.		D. Budhists and Jains.		E. All other classes.		A. Under 16.		B. 16 to 40.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
387	24	496	29	29	...	209	14	7	1	696	41
529	18	586	11	...	...	19	2	26	...	903	21
243	9	475	35	...	...	...	...	14	1	653	35
282	12	449	12	...	...	167	5	15	...	728	22
322	8	643	16	...	...	25	16	3	...	798	38
220	5	162	7	...	...	55	1	1	1	332	12
573	6	762	17	...	...	210	14	14	1	1,142	30
768	...	821	...	...	...	335	...	...	...	1,590	...
241	25	330	15	...	...	118	11	14	1	571	43
37	...	51	...	...	...	41	1	6	1	109	...
403	29	468	16	...	...	114	13	5	1	604	44
170	13	199	14	...	...	39	4	3	1	353	25
76	10	285	34	...	...	80	6	...	...	362	43
489	24	706	20	...	...	218	12	8	...	1,123	41
351	35	378	18	...	...	274	27	76	3	674	67
717	44	244	13	...	...	179	28	20	2	938	74
1,132	...	580	...	...	...	494	...	32	...	2,109	...
402	...	192	...	...	...	80	...	21	...	592	...
...	135	...	65	...	...	...	17	...	3	...	209
528	23	273	9	...	...	289	23	24	5	839	41
351	10	298	4	...	...	135	3	8	...	641	17
1,397	45	134	3	...	...	16	2	10	2	1,135	27
715	20	130	4	...	...	6	1	6	...	760	20
843	18	94	5	...	...	33	4	5	...	823	21
672	22	54	...	...	...	54	1	2	...	666	19
1,088	28	202	9	...	...	134	16	18	...	1,278	48
583	5	34	3	...	...	30	1	6	1	507	5
637	5	278	...	...	...	215	2	11	...	890	6
405	13	33	4	...	...	18	1	1	1	402	15
725	37	82	...	...	...	38	7	4	1	696	34
703	42	66	3	...	...	25	2	3	2	631	38
402	41	21	1	...	...	10	4	4	...	387	36
1,982	55	106	...	...	...	7	...	26	...	1,587	43
522	22	14	...	...	...	6	...	15	...	463	18
371	14	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	12
19,206	797	9,668	367	29	...	3,673	238	408	2	26,322	1,145

No. 22.—Statement showing the Religion, Age, and previous
during the

1	2	4					
		C.		D.			Pre
						a.	b.
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	40 to 60.		Above 60.		Of independent property.	Agriculturists.
		M.	F.	M.	F.		
1	Delhi ...	395	25	25	...	...	387
2	Gurgaon ...	175	9	30	1	...	835
3	Karnál ...	55	8	16	...	...	459
4	Hissar ...	133	5	22	2	...	570
5	Rohtak ...	185	2	4	...	...	901
6	Sirsa ...	102	...	2	...	...	255
7	Umballa ...	339	6	52	1	...	683
8	Rúpar ...	256	...	79	...	...	1,230
9	Ludhiána ...	93	8	13	...	...	217
10	Simla ...	11	...	3	...	...	19
11	Jullundur ...	310	13	67	...	...	479
12	Hoshiárpur ...	40	5	12	...	...	190
13	Dharmsála ...	75	7	4	...	...	224
14	Amritsar ...	247	12	35	3	...	493
15	Gurdáspur ...	141	6	112	4	...	407
16	Siálkot ...	169	9	13	...	...	410
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	61	...	28	...	2	1,096
18	Do. District Do. ...	50	...	11	...	...	228
19	Do. Female Do. ...	...	5	...	...	...	...
20	Gujránwála ...	180	8	47	1	...	559
21	Ferozepore ...	112	...	23	...	...	537
22	Ráwalpindi ...	389	19	13	2	...	948
23	Jhelum ...	76	4	9	1	...	416
24	Gujrát ...	131	5	11	1	...	627
25	Shahpur ...	106	3	6	1	...	540
26	Mooltan ...	119	5	13	...	...	728
27	Jhang ...	124	3	10	...	...	506
28	Montgomery ...	214	1	15	...	...	725
29	Muzaffargarh ...	50	2	3	...	...	273
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	141	9	4	...	...	381
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	148	7	12	...	...	396
32	Bannu ...	129	10	3	...	...	385
33	Pesháwar ...	317	9	15	3	...	1,428
34	Hazára ...	59	4	5	...	...	407
35	Kohát ...	31	2	2	...	...	298
	Total ...	5,163	211	719	20	2	18,237

Occupation of the Convicts in the Jails of the Punjab Year 1877—(*Concluded.*)

5							6		
vious Occupation.							Total.		
Males.				*Females.*					
c. Non-agriculturists.	*d.* Domestic servants.	*e.* Government servants.	*f.* No occupation.	*g.* Married.	*h.* Unmarried.	*i.* Prostitutes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
655	47	34	...	47	1	19	1,123	67	1,190
286	...	13	...	31	...	...	1,134	31	1,165
225	2	15	17	43	1	...	718	44	762
289	5	6	28	24	4	1	898	29	927
82	2	5	...	38	1	1	990	40	1,030
164	2	16	...	12	1	...	437	13	450
485	139	65	175	34	1	3	1,547	38	1,585
656	16	13	10	...	...	...	1,925	...	1,925
257	8	28	181	49	...	3	691	52	743
35	71	4	...	...	1	...	129	1	130
395	19	12	81	56	1	1	986	58	1,044
202	5	1	10	30	...	1	408	31	439
123	48	6	40	50	...	...	441	50	491
605	168	26	121	55	...	1	1,413	56	1,469
172	119	47	258	77	2	1	1,003	80	1,083
707	5	18	...	85	...	...	1,140	85	1,225
934	31	101	66	...	...	...	2,230	...	2,230
396	3	28	19	...	...	...	674	...	674
...	...	...	...	206	4	7	...	217	217
302	107	12	110	55	...	...	1,090	55	1,145
203	10	9	25	17	...	...	784	17	801
518	33	32	16	44	3	3	1,547	50	1,597
313	...	79	43	18	6	1	851	25	876
284	4	14	41	26	1	...	970	27	997
215	4	13	8	22	1	...	780	23	803
531	43	37	89	33	3	17	1,428	53	1,481
135	...	4	2	8	1	...	647	9	656
302	17	17	69	6	1	...	1,130	7	1,137
103	1	12	67	16	1	1	456	18	474
380	6	53	25	41	2	1	845	44	889
325	6	39	28	42	1	4	794	47	841
81	11	19	27	45	...	1	523	46	569
405	15	24	73	54	1	...	1,945	55	2,000
106	11	18	...	22	...	...	542	22	564
57	10	26	2	14	...	...	393	14	407
10,928	968	846	1,631	1,300	38	66	32,612	1,404	34,016

No. 23.—Statement showing the Classes of Convicts in the ... nature and length

1	2	3			
		Class according			
		A.		B.	
		Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 month, and not exceeding 6 months.	
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	206	12	126	19
2	Gurgaon ...	448	24	196	4
3	Karnál ...	67	3	95	16
4	Hissar ...	206	6	406	11
5	Rohtak ...	212	26	350	6
6	Sirsa ...	41	5	124	3
7	Umballa ...	181	6	554	22
8	Rúpar ...	23	...	84	...
9	Ludhiána ...	125	9	208	23
10	Simla ...	35	1	69	...
11	Jullundur ...	137	18	371	28
12	Hoshiárpur ...	113	13	150	16
13	Dharmsála ...	114	14	120	18
14	Amritsar ...	393	24	551	21
15	Gurdáspur ...	120	11	185	39
16	Siálkot ...	189	37	523	36
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	38	...	194	...
18	Do. District Do. ...	56	...	296	...
19	Do. Female Do. ...	...	10	...	48
20	Gujránwála ...	129	24	122	21
21	Ferozepore ...	80	3	361	7
22	Ráwalpindi ...	130	7	389	15
23	Jhelum ...	223	9	88	6
24	Gujrát ...	77	4	469	10
25	Shahpur ...	108	7	230	10
26	Mooltan ...	175	16	545	20
27	Jhang ...	77	3	323	2
28	Montgomery ...	102	...	271	1
29	Muzaffargarh ...	74	8	227	10
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	66	1	73	9
31	Dera Ghází Khan ...	23	4	135	7
32	Bannu ...	90	6	141	10
33	Peshávar ...	201	4	574	19
34	Hazára ...	145	5	212	10
35	Kohát ...	42	2	109	5
	Total ...	4,446	322	8,871	472

JAILS OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1877 ACCORDING TO THE
OF SENTENCE.

TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.

C.		D.		E.		F.	
Above 6 months, and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year, and not exceeding 3 years.		Above 3 years, and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years, and not exceeding 10 years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
255	13	327	15	145	5	32	...
218	1	258	2	10	...	1	...
53	8	135	10	315	6	37	...
173	6	90	5	17	1	3	...
218	2	146	6	52	...	8	...
113	1	154	3	2	...	2	...
339	6	354	3	61	...	46	1
275	...	1,064	...	399	...	80	...
148	11	177	7	10	...	3	...
15	...	8	...	2	...	...	...
225	6	198	5	20	...	22	...
84	2	55	...	2	...	4	...
117	4	61	4	18	7	3	1
272	3	138	3	25	...	22	1
312	22	265	5	93	1	22	...
201	6	181	5	34	...	8	...
132	...	545	...	503	...	690	...
127	...	164	...	20	...	8	...
...	13	...	59	...	29	...	38
342	3	471	6	14	...	8	1
133	4	188	1	7	1	7	...
476	9	284	10	143	7	88	...
178	...	133	7	197	...	24	...
236	3	166	10	12	...	8	...
177	4	259	2	6	...	...	...
309	5	282	7	63	1	39	...
120	2	109	2	16	...	1	...
333	2	391	3	12	...	15	...
91	...	52	...	12	...	...	...
125	7	272	22	239	4	25	...
151	15	415	15	43	2	16	...
216	23	65	4	5	2	...	1
756	26	342	4	24	1	4	...
135	7	30	...	7	...	3	...
137	2	84	5	9	...	5	...
7,192	216	7,863	230	2,537	67	1,234	43

No. 23.—Statement showing the Classes of Convicts in the ... nature and length

1	2	3½					
		Class according to length of Sentence.					
		G.		H.			
		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond Seas.			
				For life.		For a term.	
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	23	3	8	...	1	...
2	Gurgaon ...	...	...	3	...	...	...
3	Karnál ...	10	1	5	...	...	...
4	Hissar ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
5	Rohtak ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
6	Sirsa ...	...	...	1	1	...	...
7	Umballa ...	1	...	5	...	4	...
8	Rúpar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	...	...	13	2	5	...
10	Simla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Jullundur ...	1	...	8	...	...	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Dharmsála ...	1	1	3	1	1	...
14	Amritsar ...	3	2	2	...	...	...
15	Gurdáspur ...	1	...	...	...	4	1
16	Siálkot ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	19	...	86	...	20	...
18	Do. District Do. ...	...	...	2	...	...	...
19	Do. Female Do. ...	...	2	...	18	...	...
20	Gujránwála ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Ferozepore ...	...	...	4	1	...	...
22	Ráwalpindi ...	9	1	17	1	3	...
23	Jhelum ...	...	...	4	3	...	...
24	Gujrát ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
25	Shahpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Mooltan ...	13	3	1	1	...	...
27	Jhang ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
28	Montgomery ...	...	...	4	1	2	...
29	Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	31	1	14	...	...	...
31	Dera Ghází Khan ...	2	...	4	4	4	...
32	Bannu ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
33	Pesháwar ...	...	...	8	1	28	...
34	Hazára ...	...	...	6	...	...	...
35	Kohát ...	...	...	5	...	...	...
	Total ...	115	14	207	35	72	1

Note.—Prisoners sentenced to transportation beyond seas or to death (column 3½ H. and I.)

JAILS OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1877 ACCORDING TO THE OF SENTENCE.—(*Concluded.*)

—(*Concluded.*)		4				5		
		NATURE OF IMPRISONMENT.				TOTAL.		
I.		A.		B.				
Sentenced to death.		Simple imprisonment.		Rigorous imprisonment.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	27	5	1,087	62	1,123	67	1,190
...	...	85	17	1,046	14	1,134	31	1,165
1	...	27	5	685	39	718	44	762
2	...	188	1	707	28	898	29	927
3	...	104	5	883	35	990	40	1,030
...	...	11	...	425	12	437	13	450
2	...	63	3	1,473	35	1,547	38	1,585
...	...	...	...	1,925	...	1,925	...	1,925
2	...	19	8	652	42	691	52	743
...	...	2	...	127	1	129	1	130
4	1	28	4	946	53	986	58	1,044
...	...	23	13	385	18	408	31	439
3	...	26	5	408	44	441	50	491
7	2	68	...	1,336	54	1,413	56	1,469
1	1	59	12	939	66	1,003	80	1,083
4	...	42	8	1,094	76	1,140	85	1,225
3	...	26	...	2,095	...	2,230	...	2,230
1	...	33	...	638	...	674	...	674
...	...	...	10	...	189	...	217	217
4	...	47	10	1,039	45	1,090	55	1,145
4	...	13	3	763	13	784	17	801
8	...	35	...	1,484	49	1,547	50	1,597
4	...	14	3	829	19	851	25	876
1	...	13	2	955	25	970	27	997
...	...	40	2	740	21	780	23	803
1	...	82	6	1,344	46	1,428	53	1,481
...	...	17	3	629	6	647	9	656
...	...	5	...	1,119	6	1,130	7	1,137
...	...	18	5	438	13	456	18	474
...	...	35	1	796	43	845	44	889
1	...	51	4	734	39	794	47	841
5	...	52	10	465	36	523	46	569
8	...	503	8	1,398	46	1,945	55	2,000
4	...	83	3	449	19	542	22	564
2	...	58	2	328	12	393	14	407
75	4	1,897	158	30,361	1,206	32,612	1,404	34,016

are not included among prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment (column 4 B).

No. 24.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CONVICTS IN THE
BEEN PREVIOUSLY

1	2	3				
Serial Number.	NAMES OF JAILS.	TOTAL.			NUMBER	
					A.	
					Once.	
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	1,123	67	1,190	55	7
2	Gurgaon ...	1,134	31	1,165	11	...
3	Karnál ...	718	44	762	40	1
4	Hissar ...	898	29	927	91	...
5	Rohtak ...	990	40	1,030	62	...
6	Sirsa ...	437	13	450	35	...
7	Umballa ...	1,547	38	1,585	64	3
8	Rúpar ...	1,925	...	1,925	76	...
9	Ludhiána ...	691	52	743	127	4
10	Simla ...	129	1	130	8	...
11	Jullundur ...	986	58	1,044	88	2
12	Hoshiárpur ...	408	31	439	27	...
13	Dharmsála ...	441	50	491	29	...
14	Amritsar ...	1,413	56	1,469	123	...
15	Gurdáspur ...	1,003	80	1,083	36	...
16	Siálkot ...	1,140	85	1,225	60	...
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	2,230	...	2,230	169	...
18	Do. District Do. ...	674	...	674	62	...
19	Do. Female Do. ...	...	217	217	...	10
20	Gujránwála ...	1,090	55	1,145	118	3
21	Ferozepore ...	784	17	801	71	...
22	Ráwalpindi ...	1,547	50	1,597	71	2
23	Jhelum ...	851	25	876	46	...
24	Gujrát ...	970	27	997	58	1
25	Shahpur ...	780	23	803	8	...
26	Mooltan ...	1,428	53	1,481	62	1
27	Jhang ...	647	9	656	72	1
28	Montgomery ...	1,130	7	1,137	66	...
29	Muzaffargarh ...	456	18	474	36	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	845	44	889	81	...
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	794	47	841	83	2
32	Bannu ...	523	46	569	33	...
33	Peshávar ...	1,945	55	2,000	121	2
34	Hazára ...	542	22	564	10	...
35	Kohát ...	393	14	407	8	...
	TOTAL ...	32,612	1,404	34,016	2,117	39

JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1877 WHO HAD CONVICTED.

4							5			6			
PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.							Ratio of column 4 D to column 3.			JUVENILE PRISONERS (UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE, SECTION 318, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.)			
B.		C.		D.						A.		B.	
Twice.		More than twice.		TOTAL.						Number imprisoned.		Number previously convicted.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
47	3	35	1	137	11	148	12	16	12	...	...	5	...
26	...	11	...	48	...	48	4	...	4	...	...	...	...
10	...	13	...	63	1	64	9	2	8	...	...	...	...
15	...	12	...	118	...	118	13	...	13	9	...	...	...
15	...	6	...	83	...	83	8	...	8	...	...	...	...
7	...	2	...	44	...	44	10	...	10	...	...	...	...
27	2	8	...	99	5	104	6	13	7	3	...	1	...
27	...	19	...	122	...	122	6	...	6	...	...	...	...
34	3	38	...	199	7	206	29	13	28	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	8	...	8	6	...	6	1	...	...	...
19	...	9	...	116	2	118	12	3	12	5	1	...	...
6	...	6	...	39	...	39	10	...	9	...	...	...	...
10	1	2	...	41	1	42	9	2	9	...	...	...	...
44	2	40	...	207	2	209	15	4	14	...	...	4	...
26	...	40	1	102	1	103	10	1	10	32	...	1	...
21	...	5	...	86	...	86	8	...	7	...	...	...	...
53	...	89	...	311	...	311	14	...	14	3	...	9	...
11	...	7	...	80	...	80	12	...	12	12	...	6	...
...	4	...	1	...	15	15	...	7	7	...	...	...	...
11	...	7	...	136	3	139	12	6	12	...	...	...	...
14	...	8	...	93	...	93	12	...	12	...	...	...	...
14	...	6	...	91	2	93	6	4	6	...	2	...	...
13	...	6	...	65	...	65	8	...	7	...	...	...	...
21	...	10	...	89	1	90	9	4	9	...	...	...	...
2	...	5	...	15	...	15	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
23	...	10	...	95	1	96	7	2	6	...	...	...	...
17	...	3	...	87	1	88	13	11	13	6	1	...	...
27	...	13	...	106	...	106	9	...	9	...	...	...	...
7	...	3	...	46	...	46	10	...	10	1	1	...	...
19	...	26	...	126	...	126	15	...	14	...	...	...	...
11	...	18	...	112	2	114	14	4	14	1	...	...	...
11	...	8	...	52	...	52	10	...	9	...	...	...	...
37	...	31	...	199	2	201	10	4	10	3	...	1	...
6	...	4	...	20	...	20	4	...	4	...	...	...	...
7	...	4	...	19	...	19	5	...	5	...	...	...	...
633	15	504	3	3,254	57	3,311	10	4	10	76	5	27	...

No. 25.—Statement showing the Offences committed by the ... of the Punjab

1	2	3		4		5					
						Breaches of Jail Rules.					
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	338	14	4	...	51	...	70	...	39	4
2	Gurgaon ...	141	3	3	...	9	...	3	...	...	...
3	Karnál ...	195	7	...	...	19	3	32	...	...	...
4	Hissar ...	189	9	...	...	5	...	24	...	12	...
5	Rohtak ...	194	5	...	...	...	...	29	6	5	...
6	Sirsa ...	158	3	...	...	9	...	4	...	9	...
7	Umballa ...	523	12	3	...	27	...	16	...	15	...
8	Rúpar ...	1,965	...	4	...	...	...	263	...	33	...
9	Ludhiána ...	193	13	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...
10	Simla ...	27	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
11	Jullundur ...	294	12	...	...	16	...	94	...	50	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	22	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Dharmsála ...	86	12	...	...	...	...	5	...	14	...
14	Amritsar ...	354	8	3	...	42	...	23	...	2	...
15	Gurdáspur ...	231	9	4	...	39	...	66	3	3	...
16	Siálkot ...	271	12	1	...	4	...	25	...	18	...
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	1,669	...	2	...	154	...	105	...	135	...
18	Do. District Do. ...	322	...	...	...	22	...	86	...	4	...
19	Do. Female Do. ...	...	135	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	14
20	Gujránwála ...	314	7	1	...	...	...	37	3	31	...
21	Ferozepore ...	253	4	...	...	1	...	13	...	12	...
22	Ráwalpindi ...	643	19	4	...	6	...	7	...	14	...
23	Jhelum ...	175	6	...	...	4	...	17	...	11	...
24	Gujrát ...	213	6	3	...	6	...	28	...	9	1
25	Shahpur ...	211	4	...	...	6	...	12	...	...	...
26	Mooltan ...	523	16	...	...	57	...	64	...	59	2
27	Jhang ...	160	4	...	...	6	...	30	...	26	...
28	Montgomery ...	314	1	...	...	30	...	101	...	23	...
29	Muzaffargarh ...	32	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	381	16	...	...	27	...	6	...	2	...
31	Dera Ghàzi Khan ...	256	13	...	...	5	...	8	...	25	2
32	Bannu ...	84	12	...	...	4	...	10	...	2	...
33	Peshàwar ...	455	15	...	2	66	...	32	3	105	6
34	Hazára ...	25	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	18	...
35	Kohát ...	114	4	...	...	2	...	13	...	1	...
	Total ...	11,325	385	34	2	617	3	1,242	91	690	31

CONVICTS AND THE PUNISHMENT INFLICTED ON THEM IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1877.

6													7
PUNISHMENT INFLICTED.													Ratio of column 6 C to column 3.
A.		B.—By Jail Officers.										C.	
By Criminal Courts.		A. Solitary confinement.		B. Reduced diet.		C. Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		D. Corporal punishment.	E. Other punishments.			Total punishments.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.			
4	...	74	4	12	...	3	...	71	...	...		168	48
...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	10	...	..		15	10
...	...	3	...	18	3	...	...	30	...	...		54	27
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	39	1	...		41	21
...	...	7	...	13	6	...	...	14	...	...		40	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	4	...	...		22	14
3	...	31	...	...	...	4	...	18	5	...		61	11
4	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	266	...	...		300	15
...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...		17	8
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...		3	11
1	...	43	...	7	...	...	...	109	...	...		160	52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	13	...	...		19	19
3	...	19	...	...	...	4	...	43	1	...		70	19
6	...	15	...	34	3	...	...	57	...	...		115	48
1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...		48	17
2	...	120	...	...	...	34	...	240	...	...		396	24
...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	109	...	...		112	35
...	...	...	78	...	12	...	...	...	...	...		90	67
1	...	...	...	11	3	...	...	57	...	...		72	22
...	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	13	...	...		26	10
4	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	17	...	...		31	5
...	...	18	...	...	...	3	...	11	...	...		32	18
3	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	35	...	...		47	21
...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...		18	8
1	...	59	2	...	...	22	...	91	7	...		182	34
...	...	6	...	...	...	16	...	40	...	...		62	38
1	...	44	...	...	...	68	...	41	...	...		154	49
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...		3	9
...	...	9	...	2	...	...	...	21	3	...		35	9
...	...	17	2	6	...	...	...	13	2	...		40	15
...	...	3	...	...	...	8	...	5	...	...		16	17
...	3	119	8	...	...	23	3	61	...	...		216	46
...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	12	...	...		19	73
...	...	2	...	10	...	...	...	4	...	...		16	14
36	3	637	94	134	28	248	3	1,509	19	...		2,700	23

No. 26.—Statement showing the state of Education of ... of the Punjab

1	2	3		4	
				Of those in column ...	
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Unable to read or write.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	785	63	770	63
2	Gurgaon ...	990	29	987	29
3	Karnál ...	514	35	511	35
4	Hissar ...	678	15	678	15
5	Rohtak ...	816	33	815	33
6	Sirsa ...	232	11	224	11
7	Umballa ...	886	31	868	31
8	Rúpar ...	178	...	178	...
9	Ludhiána ...	478	40	464	39
10	Simla ...	107	1	96	1
11	Jullundur ...	671	52	664	52
12	Hoshiárpur ...	379	28	356	28
13	Dharmsála ...	337	31	329	31
14	Amritsar ...	1,076	45	1,071	45
15	Gurdáspur ...	767	71	555	71
16	Siálkot ...	907	74	900	74
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	235	...	214	...
18	Do. District Do. ...	674	...	668	...
19	Do. Female Do. ...	...	46	...	46
20	Gujránwála ...	690	52	682	52
21	Ferozepore ...	485	13	483	13
22	Ráwalpindi ...	829	27	817	27
23	Jhelum ...	577	16	562	16
24	Gujrát ...	748	23	740	23
25	Shahpur ...	523	21	518	21
26	Mooltan ...	820	39	788	39
27	Jhang ...	446	5	445	5
28	Montgomery ...	742	5	735	5
29	Muzaffargarh ...	428	18	394	18
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	485	21	481	21
31	Dera Ghází Khan ...	495	38	489	38
32	Bannu ...	438	29	436	29
33	Peshawar ...	1,500	41	1,480	41
34	Hazára ...	528	22	528	22
35	Kohát ...	272	5	270	5
	Total ...	20,716	980	20,196	979

THE CONVICTS IMPRISONED IN, AND RELEASED FROM, THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1877.

3 THERE WERE				5		6		7	
Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.		Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
11	...	4	...	338	14	52	...	694	58
1	...	2	...	141	3	...	...	647	18
3	...	...	...	195	7	44	...	425	24
...	...	...	...	189	9	31	...	512	18
1	...	...	...	194	5	25	...	563	31
2	...	6	...	158	3	32	...	273	9
10	...	8	...	523	12	115	...	848	30
...	...	...	...	1,965	...	96	...	1,670	...
4	...	10	1	193	13	38	1	405	30
10	...	1	...	27	...	...	...	93	...
5	...	2	...	294	12	85	...	562	43
12	...	11	...	22	2	...	...	166	16
6	...	2	...	86	12	17	...	250	32
5	...	...	...	354	8	80	...	866	40
150	...	62	...	231	9	68	...	556	38
3	...	4	...	271	12	19	...	667	68
14	...	7	...	1,669	...	511	...	796	...
4	...	2	...	322	...	32	...	360	...
...	...	...	...	...	135	...	28	...	142
3	...	5	...	314	7	78	...	538	44
2	...	...	...	253	4	63	...	476	8
5	...	7	...	643	19	269	6	1,041	40
10	...	5	...	175	6	39	...	573	18
2	...	6	...	213	6	50	...	539	14
...	...	5	...	211	4	60	...	410	16
19	...	13	...	523	16	261	10	995	47
1	...	...	...	160	4	36	...	402	6
4	...	3	...	314	1	70	...	504	1
30	...	4	...	32	1	...	...	143	4
1	...	3	...	381	16	92	5	569	35
2	...	4	...	256	13	35	...	385	18
1	...	1	...	84	12	...	...	351	28
17	...	3	...	455	15	42	...	1,321	38
...	...	...	...	25	1	...	...	272	9
2	...	...	...	114	4	...	...	260	12
340	...	180	1	11,325	385	2,340	50	19,132	935

No. 26.—Statement showing the state of Education of OF THE PUNJAB

1	2	8			
		Of those in column 7			
		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.	
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	632	58	50	...
2	Gurgaon ...	644	18	1	...
3	Karnál ...	425	24	...	...
4	Hissar ...	415	18	85	...
5	Rohtak ...	534	31	13	...
6	Sirsa ...	216	9	32	...
7	Umballa ...	738	30	60	...
8	Rúpar ...	1,578	...	67	...
9	Ludhiána ...	364	28	28	...
10	Simla ...	90	...	2	...
11	Jullundur ...	438	43	102	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	143	16	12	...
13	Dharmsála ...	247	32	2	...
14	Amritsar ...	718	40	137	...
15	Gurdáspur ...	386	38	133	...
16	Siálkot ...	593	68	68	...
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	201	...	493	...
18	Do. District Do. ...	350	...	8	...
19	Do. Female Do. ...	...	118	...	24
20	Gujránwála ...	529	44	6	...
21	Ferozepore ...	383	8	75	...
22	Ráwalpindi ...	868	36	134	4
23	Jhelum ...	533	18	32	...
24	Gujrát ...	396	14	137	...
25	Shahpur ...	343	16	58	...
26	Mooltan ...	731	33	207	11
27	Jhang ...	320	6	61	...
28	Montgomery ...	324	1	155	...
29	Muzaffargarh ...	132	4	11	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	520	30	38	5
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	337	18	47	...
32	Bannu ...	351	28	...	...
33	Peshávar ...	1,307	38	12	...
34	Hazára ...	272	9	...	...
35	Kohát ...	260	12	...	...
	Total ...	16,318	886	2,266	44

THE CONVICTS IMPRISONED IN, AND RELEASED FROM, THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1877.—(*Concluded.*)

THERE WERE		9 — NUMBER RELEASED DURING THE YEAR AFTER MORE THAN SIX MONTHS IN JAIL.					
Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
12	...	385	27	17	...	3	...
2	...	42	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	260	8	54	...	9	...
12	...	93	8	41	...	6	...
16	...	65	...	13	...	16	...
25	...	48	2	32	...	25	...
50	...	440	2	40	...	80	...
25	...	1,288	...	67	...	15	...
13	2	46	3	22	...	13	1
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	...	103	4	69	...	14	...
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	16	8	1	...	1	...
11	...	38	...	15	...	...	...
37	...	24	...	19	...	23	...
6	...	141	1	68	...	6	...
102	...	85	...	493	...	102	...
2	...	53	...	8	...	2	...
...	...	...	61	...	25	...	...
3	...	148	...	2	...	2	...
18	...	47	...	75	...	18	1
39	...	193	4	134	4	39	...
8	...	237	3	18	...	7	...
6	...	73	2	137	...	6	...
9	...	85	2	58	...	9	...
57	3	137	6	293	4	71	2
21	...	19	1	61	...	21	...
25	...	92	...	103	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	293	16	38	5	11	...
1	...	255	6	47	...	1	...
...	...	221	19	...	...	...	...
2	...	245	8	2	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	134	9	...	...	...	...
548	5	5,306	200	1,927	38	504	4

No. 27.—Statement showing the Expenditure in guarding and … the Year 1877 (excluding the cost of building new …

1	2	3			
		Average number of Prisoners.			
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	352	8	4	364
2	Gurgaon ...	144	18	...	162
3	Karnál ...	202	13	1	216
4	Hissar ...	198	7	3	208
5	Rohtak ...	199	19	1	219
6	Sirsa ...	161	6	...	167
7	Umballa ...	535	26	2	563
8	Rúpar ...	1,965	...	...	1,965
9	Ludhiána ...	206	23	3	232
10	Simla ...	27	1	1	29
11	Jullundur ...	306	2	...	308
12	Hoshiárpur ...	24	12	6	42
13	Dharmsála ...	98	4	1	103
14	Amritsar ...	362	30	4	396
15	Gurdáspur ...	240	19	3	262
16	Siálkot ...	283	23	3	309
17	Lahore, Central Jail ...	1,669	3	1	1,673
18	Do. District Do. ...	322	3	3	328
19	Do. Female Do. ...	135	...	...	135
20	Gujránwála ...	321	13	1	335
21	Ferozepore ...	257	4	3	264
22	Ráwalpindi ...	662	17	4	683
23	Jhelum ...	181	12	1	194
24	Gujrát ...	219	20	...	239
25	Shahpur ...	215	15	...	230
26	Mooltan ...	539	8	3	550
27	Jhang ...	164	13	4	181
28	Montgomery —	315	26	1	342
29	Muzaffargarh ...	33	8	2	43
30	Dera Ismail Khan —	397	32	3	432
31	Dera Ghází Khan —	269	14	1	284
32	Bannu ...	96	31	2	129
33	Peshâwar ...	470	132	10	612
34	Hazára ...	26	29	1	56
35	Kohát ...	118	40	2	160
	Total ...	11,710	631	74	12,415

MAINTAINING THE PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING JAILS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS OR REPAIRS.)

4				5				6			
RATIONS.				ESTABLISHMENT.				POLICE GUARD.			
A.	B.			A.	B.			A.	B.		
Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding Civil prisoners.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
8,401	23	5	5	6,845	18	12	11	1,910	5	3	11
3,315	20	7	4	3,902	24	1	4	1,287	7	15	1
4,593	21	5	8	5,141	23	12	9	1,230	5	11	1
4,290	21	1	2	4,885	23	7	9	1,842	8	13	7
4,858	22	3	10	4,603	21	0	4	828	3	12	6
3,074	18	6	8	5,414	32	6	0	2,028	12	2	3
11,419	20	5	8	10,040	17	13	4	2,508	4	7	3
54,589	27	12	6	28,302	14	6	6	15,396	7	13	4
4,511	19	11	2	5,339	23	0	2	1,890	8	2	4
1,063	37	15	5	838	28	14	4	864	29	12	8
6,031	21	8	5	6,488	21	1	0	1,794	5	13	3
616	17	1	9	1,008	24	0	0	1,560	37	2	3
2,979	20	3	3	4,309	42	11	4	1,632	15	13	6
7,116	18	2	5	8,424	21	4	4	2,628	6	10	2
5,585	21	9	0	5,303	20	3	10	1,782	6	12	9
6,346	20	11	10	6,086	19	11	2	1,764	5	11	4
37,191	22	3	11	34,130	20	6	5	6,489	3	14	1
5,550	17	1	3	3,472	10	9	4	720	2	3	0
2,974	22	0	6	4,545	33	10	8	...	...	...	...
6,925	20	11	9	6,671	19	14	7	1,908	5	11	2
4,793	16	5	3	6,208	23	8	3	1,788	6	12	4
13,511	19	14	4	10,421	15	4	1	2,700	3	15	3
3,958	19	12	4	5,246	27	0	7	1,860	9	9	4
5,084	21	4	4	4,877	20	6	6	1,728	7	3	8
3,865	15	14	11	4,993	21	11	4	2,028	8	13	1
12,105	22	2	1	8,417	15	4	10	2,820	5	2	0
3,208	18	2	0	5,198	28	11	6	1,932	10	10	9
6,480	19	0	0	6,183	18	1	3	2,070	6	0	10
869	21	0	9	1,002	25	6	4	1,476	34	5	3
9,336	21	12	11	8,179	18	14	11	2,457	5	10	0
6,771	23	14	10	6,389	22	7	11	1,512	5	5	2
3,722	21	6	11	3,297	25	8	11	1,764	13	10	9
11,862	19	13	8	7,834	12	12	10	4,128	6	11	11
1,942	18	15	1	1,080	19	4	7	1,200	21	6	10
3,064	19	5	3	3,072	19	3	2	2,352	14	11	2
3,70,438	21	14	7	2,38,321	19	3	2	81,875	6	9	6

No. 27.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE IN GUARDING AND THE YEAR 1877 (EXCLUDING THE COST OF BUILDING NEW

1	2	7							
		HOSPITAL CHARGES.							
		A.	B.			C.			
Serial Number.	NAMES OF JAILS.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Cost per head of average number sick.			
		Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Delhi ...	121	0	5	4	40	5	4
2	Gurgaon ...	200	1	3	9	40	0	0
3	Karnál ...	266	1	3	9	66	8	0
4	Hissar ...	272	1	4	11	38	13	6
5	Rohtak ...	275	1	4	1	68	12	0
6	Sirsa ...	127	0	12	1	31	12	0
7	Umballa ...	818	1	7	3	65	2	8
8	Rúpar ...	5,146	2	9	11	29	1	2
9	Ludhiána ...	410	1	12	3	51	4	0
10	Simla ...	85	2	14	10	42	8	0
11	Jullundur ...	342	1	1	9	38	0	0
12	Hoshiárpur ...	101	2	6	6	50	8	0
13	Dharmsála ...	137	1	5	5	68	8	0
14	Amritsar ...	544	1	6	0	41	13	6
15	Gurdáspur ...	244	0	14	10	48	12	9
16	Siálkot ...	632	2	0	9	57	7	3
17	Lahore, Central Jail ...	4,384	2	10	0	65	7	0
18	Do. District Do. ...	307	0	15	0	30	11	2
19	Do. Female Do. ...	391	2	14	4	97	12	0
20	Gujránwála ...	640	1	14	6	58	2	11
21	Ferozepore ...	547	2	1	1	45	9	4
22	Ráwalpindi ...	863	1	4	3	61	10	3
23	Jhelum ...	379	1	15	3	75	12	9
24	Gujrát ...	134	0	9	0	44	10	6
25	Shahpur ...	202	0	14	1	50	8	0
26	Mooltan ...	1,036	1	14	2	69	1	1
27	Jhang ...	412	2	4	5	82	6	5
28	Montgomery ...	382	1	1	10	54	9	2
29	Muzaffargarh ...	135	3	2	3	45	0	0
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	483	1	1	10	40	4	0
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	328	1	2	6	33	3	8
32	Bannu ...	167	1	4	8	55	10	8
33	Peshávar ...	478	0	12	6	43	7	3
34	Hazára ...	46	0	13	2	46	0	6
35	Kohát ...	301	1	14	1	60	3	3
	TOTAL ...	21,335	1	11	6	45	6	4

MAINTAINING THE PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING JAILS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS OR REPAIRS).—(*Concluded.*)

8				9				10	11		
CLOTHING.				CONTINGENCIES.				Grand Total expended.	Total cost per head of strength.		
A.	B.			A.	B.						
Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.						
Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
442	1	3	8	1,379	3	12	7	19,098	52	7	6
539	3	5	3	1,597	9	13	8	10,840	66	14	7
921	4	4	6	760	3	6	3	12,911	59	12	5
526	2	9	0	1,677	8	1	0	13,492	64	13	10
633	2	7	1	1,255	5	11	8	12,352	56	6	5
939	5	0	4	1,087	6	8	1	12,569	75	4	2
2,070	3	11	0	2,309	4	1	7	29,164	51	12	10
13,985	7	1	1	8,489	4	5	1	1,25,807	61	0	5
490	2	2	1	1,024	4	6	7	13,664	58	14	4
62	2	3	5	247	8	8	3	3,159	108	14	10
1,902	6	2	10	1,322	4	4	9	18,479	59	15	11
135	3	12	0	120	2	13	8	3,540	84	4	6
400	3	14	9	1,014	9	13	7	10,561	102	8	6
1,187	3	0	5	1,129	2	13	7	21,028	53	1	7
298	0	14	8	1,185	4	8	4	14,337	64	11	6
1,795	5	13	4	1,392	4	8	1	18,005	58	4	4
6,443	3	13	8	10,691	6	6	3	99,328	59	5	11
2,967	8	13	2	2,186	6	10	8	15,102	46	0	8
824	3	14	1	1,149	8	8	2	9,583	70	15	9
717	2	2	4	1,159	3	7	4	18,020	53	12	8
1,219	4	10	8	1,224	4	10	2	15,768	59	11	3
3,196	4	11	1	2,820	4	2	1	33,501	49	0	9
595	3	1	3	1,068	5	7	8	12,959	66	12	9
1,276	5	5	5	1,610	6	11	9	14,709	61	8	8
617	2	10	11	370	1	9	9	11,875	51	10	1
1,096	2	0	0	4,248	7	11	7	29,722	54	0	8
599	3	6	2	1,687	9	5	2	13,036	72	0	4
1,319	3	13	10	2,271	6	10	3	18,705	54	11	1
18	0	7	0	468	11	5	7	4,072	94	11	2
2,706	6	4	11	2,289	5	4	9	25,470	58	15	4
611	2	2	6	914	3	3	6	16,525	58	3	0
349	2	11	11	540	4	2	11	8,839	68	8	3
1,343	2	3	8	1,589	2	9	6	27,324	44	10	4
...	...	...	...	375	6	11	1	3,743	66	13	5
456	2	14	2	491	3	1	1	9,726	60	12	7
61,894	4	3	3	63,150	5	1	5	7,27,013	58	8	11

No. 28.—Statement showing the Employment of the Convicts

1	2	3		4		5	
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Average number sentenced to labor.		Average number not sentenced to labor.		Average number of effectives.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Delhi ...	331	14	7	...	334	14
2	Gurgaon ...	131	2	10	1	131	2
3	Karnál ...	192	6	3	1	188	6
4	Hissar ...	183	8	6	1	178	8
5	Rohtak ...	185	5	9	...	190	4
6	Sirsa ...	157	3	1	...	154	3
7	Umballa ...	516	11	7	1	504	11
8	Rúpar ...	1,965	...	...	...	1,651	...
9	Ludhiána ...	192	12	1	1	180	11
10	Simla ...	27	...	...	...	25	...
11	Jullundur ...	290	11	4	1	276	9
12	Hoshiárpur ...	20	1	2	1	18	1
13	Dharmsála ...	86	12	...	...	85	12
14	Amritsar ...	340	8	14	...	329	8
15	Gurdáspur ...	228	8	3	1	227	8
16	Siálkot ...	264	12	7	...	214	10
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	1,664	...	5	...	1,573	...
18	Do. District Do. ...	316	...	6	...	312	...
19	Do. Female Do. ...	...	133	...	2	...	129
20	Gujránwála ...	311	7	3	...	298	6
21	Ferozepore ...	251	3	2	1	229	3
22	Ráwalpindi ...	630	19	13	...	602	19
23	Jhelum ...	174	6	1	...	167	6
24	Gujrát ...	213	6	...	...	210	6
25	Shahpur ...	208	4	3	...	204	4
26	Mooltan ...	513	13	10	3	480	12
27	Jhang ...	160	4	...	...	155	4
28	Montgomery ...	313	1	1	...	307	1
29	Muzaffargarh ...	31	1	1	...	28	1
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	375	15	6	1	358	14
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	252	12	4	1	241	12
32	Bannu ...	82	10	2	2	82	11
33	Peshávar ...	436	13	19	2	431	12
34	Hazára ...	11	...	14	1	11	...
35	Kohát ...	107	4	7	...	88	3
	Total ...	11,154	364	171	21	10,460	350

IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1877.

6						7		
EMPLOYMENT.						RATIO PER CENT. OF COLUMN 5 OF THOSE EMPLOYED		
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.			
Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	Building and repairing Jails.	On Jail Garden.	On Manufactures.	Extra-mural.	As Prison Officers.	As Prison Servants.	On Manufactures.
...	53	...	5	286	4	...	15	82
...	28	5	11	89	...	...	21	67
10	23	70	17	74	...	5	12	38
4	46	17	13	106	...	2	26	56
5	18	96	9	66	...	3	9	34
2	17	13	9	116	...	1	11	74
22	74	48	27	336	8	4	14	65
125	218	113	30	...	1,165	8	13	...
9	40	17	10	115	...	5	21	60
...	3	4	2	1	15	...	12	4
13	46	12	10	204	...	5	16	71
...	6	...	...	13	...	...	32	68
10	9	...	10	68	...	10	9	70
9	62	71	23	172	...	3	18	51
3	35	14	12	171	...	2	26	73
21	49	8	9	137	...	9	22	61
135	350	44	18	1,026	...	9	22	65
3	136	44	19	110	...	1	44	35
11	19	3	...	96	...	8	15	74
9	63	13	12	207	...	3	21	68
11	34	7	33	147	...	5	15	63
50	147	30	24	270	...	8	24	60
6	22	4	3	138	...	3	13	80
4	20	20	11	161	...	2	9	75
3	25	9	3	167	1	1	12	80
32	73	...	18	369	...	6	15	75
5	26	4	11	113	...	3	16	71
4	100	43	69	77	15	1	32	25
...	7	14	4	4	...	...	24	14
24	55	3	9	273	8	6	15	73
11	34	23	11	174	...	4	13	69
...	19	31	7	36	...	...	20	39
22	180	27	6	183	25	5	41	41
...	6	...	...	...	5	...	5	...
...	22	3	4	62	...	...	24	68
563	2,065	810	459	5,667	1,246	5	19	52

No. 29.—Statement showing the Expenditure on the Construc- with the gross and net cost of the Prisoners in the

1	2	3		4	5
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	On Jail Buildings.		On maintaining and guarding the prisoners.	Total expenditure columns 3 and 4.
		A. By Jail Department.	B. By Public Works Department.		
1	Delhi ...	...	866	19,098	19,964
2	Gurgaon ...	...	782	10,840	11,622
3	Karnál ...	...	714	12,911	13,625
4	Hissar ...	...	378	13,492	13,870
5	Rohtak ...	...	253	12,352	12,605
6	Sirsa ...	...	376	12,569	12,945
7	Umballa ...	...	2,565	29,164	31,729
8	Rúpar ...	...	2,863	1,25,807	1,28,670
9	Ludhiána ...	...	2,111	13,664	15,775
10	Simla ...	...	478	3,159	3,637
11	Jullundur ...	...	1,096	18,479	19,575
12	Hoshiárpur ...	...	544	3,540	4,084
13	Dharmsála ...	...	4,750	10,561	15,311
14	Amritsar ...	...	9,757	21,028	30,785
15	Gurdáspur ...	...	503	14,337	14,840
16	Siálkot ...	...	7	18,005	18,012
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	...	11,640	99,328	1,10,968
18	Do. District Do. ...	...	1,150	15,102	16,252
19	Do. Female Do. ...	...	1,182	9,583	10,765
20	Gujránwála ...	...	1,989	18,020	20,009
21	Ferozepore ...	...	931	15,768	16,699
22	Ráwalpindi ...	...	159	33,501	33,660
23	Jhelum ...	...	251	12,959	13,210
24	Gujrát ...	...	239	14,709	14,948
25	Shahpur ...	...	150	11,875	12,025
26	Mooltan ...	...	3,760	29,722	33,482
27	Jhang ...	...	6,910	13,036	19,946
28	Montgomery ...	...	1,070	18,705	19,775
29	Muzaffargarh ...	...	285	4,072	4,357
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	25,470	25,470
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	...	3,963	16,525	20,488
32	Bannu ...	...	...	8,839	8,839
33	Peshávar ...	...	11,087	27,324	38,411
34	Hazára ...	...	2,178	3,743	5,921
35	Kohát ...	...	263	9,726	9,989
	Total ...	...	75,250	7,27,013	8,02,263

TION OF NEW JAILS AND ON ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS, JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1877.

6	7	8	9	10	11
Expenditure on manufactures.	Gross expenditure, columns 5 and 6.	Cash receipts from manufactures.	Net cost, or column 7, minus column 8.	Total expenditure (column 5) per head of average strength.	Net cost per head of average strength.
43,560	24,320	7,789	16,531	55	45
1,080	12,702	2,037	10,665	72	66
3,427	17,052	5,788	11,264	63	52
3,100	16,970	4,366	12,604	67	61
2,614	15,219	3,077	12,142	58	55
2,195	15,140	4,361	10,779	78	65
6,135	37,864	10,361	27,503	56	49
10,215	1,38,885	64,027	74,858	65	38
7,522	23,297	8,467	14,830	68	64
159	3,796	315	3,481	125	120
6,000	25,575	11,285	14,290	64	46
232	4,316	371	3,945	97	94
2,365	17,676	3,219	14,457	149	140
5,220	36,005	6,155	29,850	78	75
3,747	18,587	6,525	12,062	57	46
7,228	25,240	8,846	16,394	58	53
1,14,302	2,25,270	1,28,873	96,397	60	58
1,421	17,673	1,200	16,473	49	50
2,478	13,243	3,344	9,899	80	73
3,784	23,793	5,674	18,119	60	54
2,613	19,312	5,424	13,888	63	53
10,156	43,816	13,597	30,219	49	44
2,726	15,936	4,691	11,245	68	58
2,908	17,856	4,837	13,019	63	54
2,212	14,237	4,984	9,253	52	40
9,395	42,877	13,578	29,299	61	53
3,377	23,323	6,663	16,660	110	92
1,884	21,659	4,418	17,241	58	50
64	4,421	98	4,323	101	101
7,298	32,768	10,049	22,719	59	53
4,516	25,004	7,235	17,769	72	63
612	9,451	692	8,759	69	68
3,934	42,345	7,407	34,938	63	57
...	5,921	44	5,877	106	105
2,632	12,621	4,486	8,135	62	51
2,41,907	10,44,170	3,74,283	6,69,887	65	54

No. 30.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among

1	2	3			4			5			6		
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Capacity of the Jail Barracks at 36 superficial feet per head.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into Hospital.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	377	30	407	350	14	364	502	27	529	100	...	100
2	Gurgaon ...	142	...	142	158	4	162	244	15	259	203	6	209
3	Karnál ...	246	9	255	208	8	216	263	14	277	134	...	134
4	Hissar ...	244	16	260	198	10	208	281	12	293	186	4	190
5	Rohtak ...	214	18	232	214	5	219	354	11	365	236	3	239
6	Sirsa ...	380	32	412	163	4	167	250	7	257	126	2	128
7	Umballa ...	985	23	1,008	550	13	563	680	21	701	299	4	303
8	Rópar ...	2,500	...	2,500	1,965	...	1,965	2,289	...	2,289	8,170	...	8,170
9	Ludhiána ...	298	23	321	218	14	232	267	21	288	265	5	270
10	Simla ...	31	...	31	29	...	29	50	1	51	39	...	39
11	Jullundur ...	353	19	372	296	12	308	360	20	380	212	9	221
12	Hoshiárpur ...	40	4	44	39	3	42	85	7	92	47	4	51
13	Dharmsála ...	139	12	151	90	13	103	121	18	139	77	18	95
14	Amritsar ...	495	16	511	386	10	396	530	14	544	208	...	208
15	Gurdáspur ...	286	6	292	250	12	262	338	19	357	103	7	110
16	Siálkot ...	431	17	448	296	13	309	503	19	522	289	...	289
17	Lahore, Central Jail ...	1,756	...	1,756	1,673	...	1,673	1,997	...	1,997	2,359	...	2,359
18	Do. District Do. ...	600	...	600	328	...	328	602	...	602	474	...	474
19	Do. Female Do. ...	...	382	382	...	135	135	...	164	164	...	199	199
20	Gujránwála ...	534	15	549	328	7	335	395	16	411	401	2	403
21	Ferozepore ...	414	8	422	260	4	264	303	8	311	331	1	332
22	Ráwalpindi ...	862	60	922	663	20	683	751	27	778	662	1	663
23	Jhelum ...	289	19	308	188	6	194	279	10	289	174	15	189
24	Gujrát ...	277	6	283	232	7	239	329	9	338	119	6	125
25	Shahpur ...	294	9	303	225	5	230	303	7	310	150	5	155
26	Mooltan ...	740	40	780	532	18	550	678	26	704	395	27	422
27	Jhang ...	380	11	391	177	4	181	225	6	231	175	4	179
28	Montgomery ...	756	24	780	340	2	342	419	5	424	224	1	225
29	Muzaffargarh ...	56	2	58	42	1	43	66	4	70	43	...	43
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	497	13	510	413	19	432	556	27	583	511	27	538
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	298	8	306	270	14	284	321	28	349	467	22	489
32	Bannu ...	115	10	125	115	14	129	209	19	228	146	34	180
33	Pesháwar ...	569	35	604	589	23	612	709	31	740	493	15	508
34	Hazára ...	32	4	36	53	3	56	86	9	95	170	1	171
35	Kohát ...	115	16	131	154	6	160	213	9	222	170	1	171
	Total ...	15,745	887	16,632	11,992	423	12,415	15,558	631	16,189	18,158	423	18,581

THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1877.

7			8			9														
Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			RATIO PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
						A. Of admissions into hospital.			B. Of daily average number of sick.			C. Of deaths from cholera.			D. Of deaths from all other causes both in and out of Hospital.			E. Of deaths from all causes both in and out of Hospital.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
3	...	3	6	...	6	29	...	27	1	...	1	...	...	...	1·71	...	1·64	1·71	...	1·64
5	...	5	1	...	1	128	150	129	3	...	3	...	...	...	0·63	...	0·62	0·63	...	0·62
4	...	4	9	...	9	62	...	62	2	...	2	...	...	...	4·33	...	4·17	4·33	...	4·17
7	...	7	6	1	7	94	40	91	4	...	3	...	...	...	3·03	10	3·36	3·03	10	3·36
4	...	4	2	...	2	110	...	109	2	...	2	...	...	...	0·93	...	0·91	0·93	...	0·91
4	...	4	1	...	1	77	50	76	2	...	2	...	...	...	0·61	...	0·59	0·61	...	0·59
12	...	12	16	...	16	54	31	54	2	...	2	...	...	...	2·91	...	2·84	2·91	...	2·84
177	...	177	169	...	159	416	...	416	9	...	9	0·05	...	0·05	8·04	...	8·04	8·09	...	8·09
8	...	8	4	...	4	122	36	116	4	...	3	...	...	...	1·83	...	1·72	1·83	...	1·72
2	...	2	...	...	...	134	...	134	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	1	9	4	...	4	72	75	72	3	8	3	...	...	...	1·35	...	1·30	1·35	...	1·30
2	...	2	1	...	1	121	133	122	5	...	5	...	...	...	2·56	...	2·38	2·56	...	2·38
1	1	2	3	1	4	86	138	92	1	8	2	...	...	...	3·33	7·69	3·88	3·33	7·69	3·88
12	...	13	16	...	16	54	...	53	3	...	3	...	...	...	4·14	...	4·04	4·14	...	4·04
5	...	5	3	...	3	41	58	42	2	...	2	...	...	...	1·20	...	1·14	1·20	...	1·14
11	...	11	8	...	8	98	...	94	4	...	4	...	...	...	2·70	...	2·59	2·70	...	2·59
67	...	67	73	...	73	141	...	141	4	...	4	...	...	...	4·36	...	4·36	4·36	...	4·36
10	...	10	...	...	...	216	...	144	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	4	...	3	3	...	147	147	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	2·22	2·22	...	2·22	2·22
11	...	11	21	...	21	122	29	120	3	...	3	...	...	...	6·40	...	6·27	6·40	...	6·27
12	...	12	8	...	8	127	25	126	5	...	5	...	...	...	3·07	...	3·03	3·07	...	3·03
14	...	14	19	...	19	100	5	97	2	...	2	...	...	...	2·87	...	2·78	2·87	...	2·78
5	...	5	3	...	3	99	250	97	3	...	3	...	...	...	1·59	...	1·54	1·59	...	1·54
3	...	3	1	...	1	51	86	52	1	...	1	...	...	...	0·43	...	0·42	0·43	...	0·42
4	...	4	3	...	3	67	100	67	2	...	2	...	...	...	1·33	...	1·30	1·33	...	1·30
14	1	15	14	...	14	74	150	77	3	6	3	...	...	...	2·63	...	2·54	2·63	...	2·54
5	...	5	4	...	4	99	100	99	3	...	3	...	...	...	2·26	...	2·21	2·26	...	2·21
7	...	7	9	...	9	66	50	68	2	...	2	...	...	...	2·65	...	2·63	2·65	...	2·63
3	...	3	...	...	...	102	...	100	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	1	12	1	...	1	124	142	125	3	5	3	...	...	...	0·24	...	0·23	0·24	...	0·23
9	1	10	7	...	1	173	157	173	3	7	3	...	...	...	2·59	...	2·46	2·59	...	2·46
3	1	3	...	...	...	127	243	140	2	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	11	6	...	6	84	65	83	2	...	2	...	...	...	1·02	...	0·98	1·02	...	0·98
1	...	1	...	...	...	321	33	306	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	5	2	...	3	110	17	107	3	...	3	...	...	...	1·29	...	1·25	1·29	...	1·25
[illegible]	10	470	410	5	415	151	100	150	4	2	4	0·01	0·01	0·01	3·41	1·18	3·33	3·42	1·18	3·34

No. 31.—Statement showing particulars
DURING THE

1	2	3		4		5		6	
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total population.		Average daily number.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi	1	...	37	...	38	...	4	...
2	Gurgaon	1	...	4	...	5	...	...	...
3	Karnál	1	...	17	...	18	...	1	...
4	Hissar	2	...	24	3	26	3	2	1
5	Rohtak	1	...	17	...	18	...	1	...
6	Sirsa	2	...	3	...	5	...	...	...
7	Umballa	2	...	24	2	26	2	2	...
8	Rúpar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána	...	...	24	...	24	...	3	...
10	Simla	2	...	21	...	23	...	1	...
11	Jullundur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Hoshiárpur	1	...	58	2	59	2	6	...
13	Dharmsála	...	...	4	2	4	2	...	1
14	Amritsar	3	...	47	4	50	4	4	...
15	Gurdáspur	5	...	17	...	22	...	3	...
16	Siálkot	1	...	33	2	34	2	3	...
17	Lahore Central Jail	5	...	10	...	15	...	1	...
18	Do. District Do.	...	...	27	...	27	...	3	...
19	Do. Female Do.	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	...
20	Gujránwála	...	...	11	...	11	...	1	...
21	Ferozepore	1	...	31	...	32	2	3	...
22	Ráwalpindi	4	...	28	2	32	2	4	...
23	Jhelum	...	...	7	1	7	1	1	...
24	Gujrát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur	1	...	3	1	4	1	...	...
26	Mooltan	1	1	23	5	24	6	3	...
27	Jhang	...	1	20	1	20	2	4	...
28	Montgomery	...	...	8	...	8	...	1	...
29	Muzaffargarh	2	...	17	...	19	...	2	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	30	6	30	6	2	1
31	Dera Ghází Khan	...	...	21	2	21	2	1	...
32	Bannu	...	...	30	8	30	8	1	1
33	Pesháwar	6	...	86	11	92	11	8	2
34	Hazára	...	...	29	...	29	...	1	...
35	Kohát	6	1	9	2	15	3	2	...
	Total	48	3	720	57	768	60	68	6

REGARDING CIVIL PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1877.

7		8		9		10		11	
Released during the year.		Escaped.		Transferred.		Died.		Remained on 31st December.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
34	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
24	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1
31	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
20	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
28	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
21	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1
29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
712	54	...	...	4	...	1	...	51	6

No. 31.—STATEMENT SHOWING PARTICULARS

DURING THE

1	2	12		13		14	
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Capacity of barracks at 36 superficial feet per head.		Average number of prisoners above capacity.		Average number of prisoners below capacity.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	12	3	...	...	8	3
2	Gurgaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Karnál ...	9	...	...	...	8	...
4	Hissar ...	6	1	...	...	4	...
5	Rohtak ...	5	...	...	...	4	...
6	Sirsa ...	4	...	...	...	4	...
7	Umballa ...	7	...	...	...	5	...
8	Rúpar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	19	4	...	...	16	4
10	Simla ...	3	...	...	...	2	...
11	Jullundur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	4	...	2	...	...	...
13	Dharmsála ...	2	...	...	1	2	...
14	Amritsar ...	...	...	4	...	...	...
15	Gurdáspur ...	...	...	3	...	...	...
16	Siálkot ...	10	...	...	...	7	...
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
18	Do. District Do. ...	12	...	...	...	9	...
19	Do. Female Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Gujránwála ...	7	...	...	...	6	...
21	Ferozepore ...	8	...	...	...	5	...
22	Ráwalpindi ...	7	...	...	...	3	...
23	Jhelum ...	4	1	...	...	3	...
24	Gujrát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur ...	4	...	...	...	4	...
26	Mooltan ...	7	5	...	...	4	5
27	Jhang ...	2	2	2	...	...	2
28	Montgomery ...	6	...	...	...	5	...
29	Muzaffargarh ...	15	5	...	...	13	5
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	7	...	...	1	5	...
31	Dera Ghází Khan ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
32	Bannu ...	5	3	...	...	4	2
33	Peshávar ...	22	7	...	...	14	5
34	Hazára ...	5	...	...	...	4	...
35	Kohát ...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Total ...	192	31	15	2	139	26

REGARDING CIVIL PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB
YEAR 1877.—(*Concluded.*)

15								16					
HOSPITAL.								COST.					
A.		B.		C.		D.		A.			B.		
Admissions.		Daily average sick.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average strength.		Total charges.			Average cost per prisoner.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
								Vide Statement No. 27.					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...		...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	1	...	25·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	1	...	...	1	...	1·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 32.—Statement showing particulars regarding

DURING THE

1	2	3		4		5		
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total population.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	...	...	72	14	72	14	86
2	Gurgaon ...	12	...	729	24	741	24	765
3	Karnál ...	8	...	393	24	401	24	425
4	Hissar ...	4	2	322	7	326	9	335
5	Rohtak ...	9	...	427	8	436	8	444
6	Sirsa ...	5	2	153	6	158	8	166
7	Umballa ...	34	2	788	23	822	25	847
8	Rúpar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	2	...	544	40	546	40	586
10	Simla ...	...	...	42	1	42	1	43
11	Jullundur ...	6	...	73	2	79	2	81
12	Hoshiárpur ...	3	...	355	22	358	22	380
13	Dharmsála ...	15	2	81	4	96	6	102
14	Amritsar ...	48	5	1,082	29	1,130	34	1,164
15	Gurdáspur ...	16	1	623	63	639	64	703
16	Siálkot ...	9	...	928	34	937	34	971
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	2	...	19	...	21	...	21
18	Do. District Do. ...	...	...	8	...	8	...	8
19	Do. Female Do. ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4
20	Gujránwála ...	12	2	551	23	563	25	588
21	Ferozepore ...	12	...	61	2	73	2	75
22	Ráwalpindi ...	7	...	84	7	91	7	98
23	Jhelum ...	6	1	323	16	329	17	346
24	Gujrát ...	15	1	618	28	633	29	662
25	Shahpur ...	12	2	510	19	522	21	543
26	Mooltan ...	4	4	34	24	38	28	66
27	Jhang ...	16	...	347	8	363	8	371
28	Montgomery ...	9	...	649	7	658	7	665
29	Muzaffargarh ...	7	...	330	10	337	10	347
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	34	...	515	36	549	36	585
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	11	2	460	38	471	40	511
32	Bannu ...	8	1	488	43	496	44	540
33	Peshávar ...	97	1	1,401	51	1,498	52	1,550
34	Hazára ...	7	...	478	39	485	39	524
35	Kohát ...	37	1	466	32	503	33	536
	Total ...	467	29	13,954	688	14,421	717	15,138

PRISONERS UNDER TRIAL IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB
YEAR 1877.

6			7			8			9	
Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.	
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.
8	...	8	14	4	18	56	10	66	...	...
17	1	18	291	7	298	403	15	418	12	1
12	1	13	211	5	216	164	19	183	4	...
7	...	7	146	6	152	166	2	168	11	...
19	...	19	162	4	166	233	4	237	21	...
5	1	6	74	5	79	82	3	85	2	...
25	1	26	470	12	482	318	10	328	9	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	1	23	302	23	325	208	15	223	8	1
1	...	1	16	1	17	26	...	26	...	...
2	...	2	57	...	57	18	2	20	3	...
11	1	12	156	11	167	181	11	192	10	...
4	...	4	47	3	50	46	3	49	1	...
28	2	30	608	18	626	466	15	481	8	1
16	3	19	331	32	363	259	28	287	36	3
22	1	23	593	21	614	323	11	334	...	...
3	...	3	6	...	6	10	...	10	2	...
3	...	3	2	...	2	5	...	5	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...
13	...	13	294	13	307	255	10	265	3	...
4	...	4	52	...	52	17	1	18	3	...
16	1	17	30	1	31	45	3	48	...	...
12	...	12	198	12	210	117	5	122	...	...
19	1	20	386	15	401	213	12	225	14	2
14	1	15	333	13	346	173	8	181	...	...
6	2	8	11	19	30	24	8	32	...	...
13	...	13	139	5	144	208	3	211	7	...
25	1	26	250	3	253	357	4	361	23	...
8	...	8	160	4	164	159	4	163	13	1
30	2	32	287	23	310	199	12	211	...	...
13	1	14	153	19	172	313	19	332	...	...
30	1	31	300	37	337	117	5	122	40	...
126	6	132	976	42	1,018	432	6	438	5	2
27	2	29	292	15	307	141	18	159	25	1
38	2	40	323	30	353	129	1	130	1	...
599	32	631	7,670	405	8,075	5,863	268	6,131	261	14

No 32.—STATEMENT SHOWING PARTICULARS REGARDING

DURING THE

1	2	10		11		12		
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Escaped.		Deaths.		Remaining on 31st December.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Dehli ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
2	Gurgaon ...	...	...	...	...	35	1	36
3	Karnál ...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22
4	Hissar ...	...	...	...	1	3	...	3
5	Rohtak ...	...	...	1	...	19	...	19
6	Sirsa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Umballa ...	...	...	2	...	23	1	24
8	Rúpar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	...	...	...	...	28	1	29
10	Simla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Jullundur ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
12	Hoshiárpur ...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
13	Dharmsála ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
14	Amritsar ...	...	...	2	...	46	...	46
15	Gurdáspur ...	...	...	...	...	13	1	14
16	Siálkot ...	...	...	...	...	21	2	23
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
18	Do. District Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
19	Do. Female Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
20	Gujránwála ...	...	...	...	...	11	2	13
21	Ferozepore ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
22	Ráwalpindi ...	...	...	...	...	16	3	19
23	Jhelum ...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
24	Gujrát ...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20
25	Shahpur ...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
26	Mooltan ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
27	Jhang ...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
28	Montgomery ...	...	...	1	...	28	...	28
29	Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	2	...	...	...	63	1	64
31	Dera Ghází Khan ...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
32	Bannu ...	...	...	...	...	39	2	41
33	Pesháwar ...	...	...	...	...	82	2	84
34	Hazára ...	2	...	1	...	27	5	32
35	Kohát ...	...	...	...	...	50	2	52
	TOTAL ...	4	...	7	1	616	29	645

PRISONERS UNDER TRIAL IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1877.—*(Concluded.)*

13							14			
COST.							HOSPITAL.			
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.			A.	B.	C.	D.
Rations.	Guard and Establishment.	Other charges.	Total.	Annual cost per head of average strength.			Admissions.	Daily average sick.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average strength.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.				
...	...	*Vide* Statement No. 27.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	24	1	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	1	...	1	14·28
...	...		...	...	...	...	7	...	1	5·26
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	6	...	2	7·69
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	9	...	2	6·66
...	...		...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	12	...	1	7·69
...	...		...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	34	1	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	46	2	1	0·76
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	20	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	7	8	1·27

No. 33.—Statement showing the Number and Descrip
Districts of the Punjab

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class of Court.	Money due.						
	On written promise for sum certain.		On unwritten promise for sum certain.	On account stated.	For money paid or received.	For goods sold and delivered.	For breaches of contract not included in the above.
	Registered.	Unregistered.					
Cantonment Small Cause Court ...	57	1,206	2,236	2,415	8	359	169
District Small Cause Court ...	140	4,445	2,224	1,303	161	2,172	986
Unpaid Local Tribunals (*Honorary Civil Judges.*) ...	350	4,013	3,098	2,980	38	60	62
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals (*Munsiffs.*) ...	4,010	43,579	27,498	23,874	394	1,074	63
Ditto Ditto (*Tahsíldárs and Náib Tahsíldárs.*) ...	916	9,633	9,083	7,954	125	209	113
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts (*Asst. and Extra Asst. Commissioners.*) ...	2,677	9,567	4,491	6,260	155	494	259
Judicial Assistant's Court ...	360	1,027	345	595	16	49	29
Chief Courts of Districts (*Deputy Commissioners.*) ...	18	15	10	26	...	2	8
Superior Court of General Jurisdiction (*Chief Court.*)	...	...	...	...	11	...	...
Total ...	8,528	73,485	48,985	45,407	908	4,419	1,689

TION OF ORIGINAL CIVIL SUITS DISPOSED OF IN THE DURING THE YEAR 1877.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		SUITS FOR DAMAGES.							
Suits for rent other than of land.	Recovery of personal property, or value thereof.	For injuries to the person.	For injuries to property.	For defamation.	For other injuries not included in above.	Suits to compel specific performance of contract.	Suits to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake, or accident.	Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of *mandamus* or injunction.	Suits to settle partnership and other accounts.
403	621	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
597	369	...	23	...	19	114	...	...	...
71	1,091	8	54	47	17	...	1	...	10
804	6,339	30	334	219	63	98	10	11	164
416	2,906	39	441	93	138	60	15	11	20
320	1,808	54	279	225	146	136	62	31	188
24	81	2	9	13	7	9	4	1	29
1	5	...	1	4	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,636	13,220	133	1,164	601	390	417	93	54	412

No. 33.—Statement showing the Number and Descrip
Districts of the Punjab

1	19	20	21	22	23
			Suits relating to Marriage, Dower and Divorce.		
Class of Court.	Suits connected with religion and caste.	Suits relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments.	Suits connected with betrothal.	Suits for custody of wives.	Other suits.
Cantonment Small Cause Court ...	...	...	...	...	...
District Small Cause Court ...	...	...	...	...	...
Unpaid Local Tribunals (*Honorary Civil Judges.*) ...	1	2	118	25	14
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals (*Munsiffs.*) ...	2	19	395	20	62
Ditto Ditto (*Tahsíldárs and Náib Tahsíldárs.*) ...	2	5	171	7	49
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts (*Asst. and Extra Asst. Commissioners.*) ...	3	20	661	1,435	181
Judicial Assistant's Court ...	...	...	101	245	48
Chief Courts of Districts (*Deputy Commissioners.*) ...	...	2	8	24	8
Superior Court of General Jurisdiction (*Chief Court.*)	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8	48	1,454	1,756	362

TION OF ORIGINAL CIVIL SUITS DISPOSED OF IN THE
DURING THE YEAR 1877.—(*Continued.*)

24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
				CLAIM TO INHERITANCE.						
				Under Muhammadan Law.		Under Hindu Law.		Under any other Law.		
Suits to establish or dispute adoption.	Suits regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics.	Other suits to declare or establish personal rights.	Suits to establish or contest wills.	Land only.	Other property.	Land only.	Other property.	Land only.	Other property.	Suits to establish or contest acts of Hindu widows.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	6	...	...	2	84	15	64	47	...
...	...	23	1	121	45	105	73	247	169	2
5	...	180	1	289	48	249	32	295	270	...
70	27	158	9	174	61	222	51	495	241	15
1	15	11	4	6	14	21	14	24	6	...
2	12	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	55	379	15	590	172	681	185	1,125	735	17

No. 33.—Statement showing the Number and Descrip
Districts of the Punjab

1	35	36	37	38	39	40
Class of Court.	Suits relating to the Revenue.	Suits relating to Mortgage of Immovable Property.		Claim to right of pre-emption.		Suits regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land (other than rent suits).
		Land only.	Other property.	Land only.	Other property.	
Cantonment Small Cause Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Small Cause Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unpaid Local Tribunals (*Honorary Civil Judges.*) ...	134	63	43	15	13	13
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals (*Munsiffs.*) ...	1,641	365	209	72	42	38
Ditto Ditto (*Táhsildárs and Náib Táhsíldárs.*) ...	3,457	609	219	208	75	669
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts (*Asst. and Extra Asst. Commissioners.*) ...	1,313	868	463	319	200	111
Judicial Assistant's Court ...	77	103	20	25	19	...
Chief Courts of Districts (*Deputy Commissioners.*) ...	...	3	1	1	...	...
Superior Court of General Jurisdiction (*Chief Court.*)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,622	2,011	955	640	349	831

TION OF ORIGINAL CIVIL SUITS DISPOSED OF IN THE
DURING THE YEAR 1877.—(*Continued.*)

41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
SUITS FOR PARTITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.				RENT SUITS, NOT BEING SUITS UNDER THE PUNJAB TENANCY ACT.					
Land only.	Other property.	Suits regarding boundaries.	Suits for, or relating to, real property not included in the foregoing.	Suits to recover arrears of rent from tenants without right of occupancy.	Suits to recover arrears of rent from tenants with right of occupancy.	Suits regarding illegal exaction, duress, distraint, or demand.	Suits regarding accounts, &c., by or against Agents, &c.	Suits to resume or assess land held exempt from revenue or rent.	Suits not included in columns 45 to 49, not being suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	48	8	245	92	10	...	...	...	1
77	68	48	867	757	282	8	...	...	...
194	120	103	3,118	2,163	687	10	...	15	58
185	150	58	2,360	354	191	24	3	1	65
20	27	...	158	11	1	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
493	414	217	6,765	3,377	1,171	42	3	16	125

No. 33.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND DESCRIP
DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB

1	51	52	53	54	55
				SUITS UNDER THE	
CLASS OF COURT.	Suits under Section 5 by tenants for right of occupancy.	Suits to establish right of occupancy under Section 8 on other grounds than those mentioned in the previous sections of the Act.	Suits under Section 6 by landlords for rebuttal of presumptive right of occupancy.	Suits under Sections 10 and 11 for enhancement of rent.	Suits under Section 14 for abatement of rent.
Cantonment Small Cause Court ...	...	...	...	...	...
District Small Cause Court ...	...	...	...	...	...
Unpaid Local Tribunals (*Honorary Civil Judges.*) ...	5	...	...	24	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals (*Munsiffs.*) ...	50	...	8	49	5
Ditto Ditto (*Táhsíldárs and Náib Táhsíldárs.*) ...	331	21	27	92	21
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts (*Asst. and Extra Asst. Commissioners.*) ...	188	33	15	154	26
Judicial Assistant's Court ...	31	2	1	1	...
Chief Courts of Districts (*Deputy Commissioners.*) ...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Court of General Jurisdiction (*Chief Court.*)	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	605	56	51	320	52

TION OF ORIGINAL CIVIL SUITS DISPOSED OF IN THE
DURING THE YEAR 1877.—(*Concluded.*)

56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
PUNJAB TENANCY ACT.							
Suits for arrears of rent where remission is allowed under Section 15.	Suits under Section 18 to set aside award of division and appraisement of produce taken for rent.	Suits under Section 19 by landlords for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy (Section 19, Clause 1).	Suits under Section 19 by landlords for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy (Section 19, Clause 2).	Suits under Section 20 by landlords for ejectment of tenants without right of occupancy.	Suits under Section 25 by tenants to contest notice of ejectment.	Suits under Section 26 by tenants on account of illegal ejectment.	TOTAL.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,497
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,553
...	...	1	34	9	1	7	13,062
...	...	7	18	25	4	23	1,14,511
...	...	15	2	215	72	99	46,380
...	...	64	26	64	181	48	38,439
...	...	1	...	...	12	...	3,619
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	88	80	313	270	177	2,36,245

No. 34.—Statement showing the value of Suits disposed of

1	2		3		4		5	
	Number of Suits disposed							
Value of Suits.	District Small Cause Courts.		Cantonment Small Cause Courts.		Unpaid Local Tribunals. (*Honorary Civil Judges.*)		Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals. (*Munsiffs.*)	
	Land.	Other.	Land.	Other.	Land.	Other.	Land.	Other.
Not exceeding Rs. ... 5	...	2,335	...	2,230	162	1,572	662	15,104
Ditto ... 20	...	5,113	...	3,254	208	5,424	1,040	43,697
Ditto ... 100	...	4,173	...	1,763	153	4,926	869	43,637
Ditto ... 500	...	1,021	...	250	40	590	153	9,102
Ditto ... 1,000	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...
Ditto ... 5,000	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
Ditto ... 10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ... 1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exceeding Rs. ... 1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits of which the value cannot be fixed ...	...	...	...	...	...	24	72	107
Total ...	...	12,642	...	7,497	564	12,555	2,796	1,11,647

IN THE CIVIL COURTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1877.

6		7		8		9		10	11	
OF IN DIFFERENT COURTS.										
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals. (*Tahsíldars and Náib-Tahsíldárs.*)		District Courts (other than Chief Courts of Districts.) (*Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.*)		Chief Courts of Districts. (*Judicial Assistants.*)		Chief Courts of Districts. (*Deputy Commissioners.*)		Chief Court of Province.	Total Value of Suits.	
Land.	Other.	Land.	Other.	Land.	Other.	Land.	Other.		Land.	Other.
									Rs.	Rs.
2,205	6,950	979	2,250	46	130	...	5	...	13,234	1,11,301
2,997	15,775	1,536	8,152	150	491	1	12	...	75,188	11,14,212
2,095	13,291	2,222	12,444	162	941	4	17	1	2,56,077	34,09,514
421	2,189	1,025	6,161	119	786	2	31	2	3,70,267	37,65,836
...	...	156	1,073	27	228	2	27	3	1,28,737	9,18,861
1	...	39	348	14	129	3	10	4	1,03,527	9,15,092
...	...	3	16	1	13	...	3	1	30,814	2,63,616
...	...	...	...	...	14	...	5	...	...	4,30,567
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
201	124	417	1,662	45	332	5	46	...	...	
7,920	38,329	6,377	32,106	564	3,064	17	156	11	9,77,844	1,09,28,999

No. 35.—Statement showing the General Result of the ... in the Punjab during

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Number of Cases on the File.				Disposed of without Decree.			
Class of Court.	Suits remaining from last year.	Filed in 1877.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Adjusted by mutual agreement.
Small Cause Courts ...	496	19,943	277	20,716	1	2,534	119	2,196
Unpaid Local Tribunals ... *(Honorary Civil Judges.)*	404	13,220	494	14,118	2	2,386	75	1,241
Munsiff's Court ...	5,370	1,14,627	3,363	1,23,360	5	10,474	1,121	14,273
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ... *(Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars.)*	2,251	45,825	1,663	49,739	4	8,168	749	5,926
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ... *(Asst. and Extra Asst. Commissioners.)*	3,698	38,021	1,761	43,480	4	7,174	654	3,453
Judicial Assistants' Courts ...	307	3,514	164	3,985	2	538	64	310
Chief Courts of the Districts ... *(Deputy Commissioners.)*	9	172	3	184	...	19	3	17
Superior Court of General Jurisdiction ... *(Chief Court.)*	...	14	...	14	...	1	...	...
Total ...	12,535	2,35,336	7,725	2,55,596	18	40,294	2,785	27,414

TRIAL OF CIVIL SUITS IN THE COURTS OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION
THE YEAR 1877.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
DECREE PASSED.												AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.	
Without contest.				*With contest.*									
Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte.*	Dismissed *ex-parte.*	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.	Referred to arbitration.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over two months.	Over four months.	Plaints rejected or returned.	Contested.	Uncontested.
1,997	4,146	2,288	111	5,237	1,078	317	20,307	400	3	...	174	12	10
1,309	3,391	1,082	79	3,088	881	249	13,534	584	34	16	52	27	15
13,895	24,279	8,857	568	485	8,971	1,527	1,17,927	5,433	90	3	2,575	21	15
3,445	8,713	2,889	267	12,638	5,227	1,080	48.026	1,713	61	39	1,016	23	17
2,405	5,793	3,107	221	11,702	5,704	927	40,216	3,264	315	190	1,472	32	20
177	571	187	9	1,338	589	134	3,785	200	11	6	213	37	23
16	19	6	1	65	80	...	176	8	2	2	21	32	20
...	...	...	...	10	...	...	11	3	2	1	...	24	55
23,244	46,912	18,416	1,256	60,563	23,080	4,234	2,43,982	11,614	524	257	5,523	26	17

No. 36.—Statement showing the Business of the Civil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	For disposal.						Heard ex-parte.			
							Confirmed.			
Class of Court.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default or under Section 6, Act XXIII. of 1861, or Section 557, Act X. of 1877.	Decided *ex-parte* without appearance of respondent.	Rejected under Section 7, Act IX. of 1873.	Modified.	Reversed.
Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. (*Assistant Commissioners.*)	9	136	...	145	...	1	...	14	...	2
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts other than Deputy Commissioner's. (*Judicial Assistants.*)	648	6,762	94	7,504	...	353	283	1,112	28	28
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts. (*Deputy Commissioners.*)	134	1,880	29	2,043	...	113	106	283	17	16
Total ...	791	8,778	123	9,692	...	467	389	1,409	45	46
Superior Appellate Courts... (*Commissioners and Additional Commissioners.*)	1,033	5,308	24	6,365	4	200	282	626	8	29
Chief Court of the Province. Regular	182	561	2	745	...	17	...	91	...	...
Chief Court of the Province. Special	207	1,318	...	1,525	...	29	...	716	...	...
Total ...	389	1,879	2	2,270	...	46	...	807	...	...
Grand Total ...	2,213	15,965	149	18,327	4	713	671	2,842	53	75

APPELLATE COURTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1877.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Contested.										
Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Total disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.	Over two months.	Over four months.	Average duration.	Objections under Section 348, Act VIII. of 1859, or Section 561, Act X. of 1877.	Objections allowed.
89	6	20	8	140	5	...	...	22	...	...
2,722	566	1,029	892	7,013	491	59	4	29	7	4
801	167	283	180	1,966	77	14	4	37	2	...
3,612	739	1,332	1,080	9,119	573	73	8	31	9	4
2,510	288	923	277	5,147	1,218	411	336	72	9	3
241	16	94	36	495	250	65	81	109	1	...
260	10	54	155	1,224	301	134	75	58	1	...
501	26	148	191	1,719	551	199	156	73	2	...
6,623	1,053	2,403	1,548	15,985	2,342	683	500	49	20	7

No. 37.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXECUTION OF THE DECREES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	APPLICATIONS TO EXECUTE DECREES.					
CLASS OF COURT.	Pending.	Filed in 1876.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Decrees completely executed.	Decrees partially executed.
Small Cause Courts ...	534	16,883	43	17,460	3,816	7,543
Unpaid Local Tribunals ... (*Honorary Civil Judges.*)	681	4,986	15	5,682	2,384	1,315
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals, (*Munsiffs.*)	5,723	56,278	205	62,206	20,063	17,245
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals, (*Tahsíldárs and Náib Tahsíldárs.*)	2,916	28,271	278	31,465	11,565	7,697
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. (*Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.*)	4,997	30,788	201	35,986	10,245	8,718
Chief Courts of Districts other than Deputy Commissioners. (*Judicial Assistants.*)	242	4,680	25	4,947	1,199	1,158
Chief Courts of Districts ... (*Deputy Commissioners.*)	18	171	2	191	71	44
TOTAL ...	15,111	1,42,057	769	1,57,937	49,343	43,720

OF THE CIVIL COURTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1877.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
				NATURE AND NUMBER OF COERCIVE PROCESSES ISSUED.					
					Movable property.		*Immovable property.*		
Decrees in which there was no execution.	Transferred.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Arrest of person.	Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.	Orders under Section 243 or 244 of Act VIII. of 1859, or under Secs. 305, 326, 503, 504 of Act X. of 1877.
5,093	558	17,010	450	2,569	31,292	581	...	...	...
1,346	9	5,054	628	86	3,038	744	481	119	6
18,248	117	55,673	6,533	1,570	38,246	10,854	3,229	1,096	73
9,461	92	28,815	2,650	879	15,497	3,396	1,533	223	45
12,423	258	31,644	4,342	1,467	16,754	5,183	2,834	779	168
2,115	8	4,480	467	182	2,079	541	235	81	10
55	1	171	20	7	56	13	7	2	...
48,741	1,043	14,2,847	15,090	6,760	1,06,962	21,312	8,319	2,300	302

No. 38.—Statement of Deeds registered in the Districts

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Registrations affecting			
		Com			
Name of Office.	Number of Registration Offices.	Instruments of gift (Section 17*a*.)	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses *b* and *c*.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration,	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi ...	4	86	868	1,384	49
Gurgaon ...	7	13	382	1,631	13
Karnál ...	6	30	407	680	21
Hissar ...	6	21	278	381	4
Rohtak ...	5	38	427	826	6
Sirsa ...	4	18	70	87	8
Umballa ...	13	29	823	1,819	12
Ludhiána ...	6	35	361	780	3
Simla ...	4	1	97	122	12
Jullundur ...	9	73	568	1,396	31
Hoshiárpur ...	12	56	613	2,305	6
Kángra ...	17	24	399	598	3
Amritsar ...	6	75	911	1,481	29
Gurdáspur ...	8	22	314	1,598	21
Siálkot ...	8	34	442	2,408	19
Lahore ...	6	33	995	1,349	17
Gujránwála ...	5	37	348	522	...
Ferozepore ...	9	26	296	581	15
Ráwalpindi ...	9	73	653	677	46
Jhelum ...	5	37	191	232	...
Gujrát ...	4	68	277	736	...
Shahpur ...	4	14	174	330	5
Mooltan ...	7	10	413	539	24
Jhang ...	4	5	168	313	26
Montgomery ...	5	5	90	160	17
Muzaffargarh ...	4	12	262	306	...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	6	5	220	238	10
Dera Gházi Khan ...	5	16	564	739	47
Bannu ...	5	7	250	312	42
Peshávar ..	8	15	491	493	17
Hazára ...	4	2	24	69	...
Kohát ...	3	...	28	27	3
Total ...	208	920	12,404	25,119	506

OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1877-78.

IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.

7	8	9	10			11	12	13	14
PULSORY.						OPTIONAL.			
Perpetual leases (Section 17, *a.*)	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, (*d.*)	Total of compulsory registration.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.			Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses 1 and 2.	Leases for one year or less, Section 18 *c*, and leases exempted under the provision in Section 17.
			Rs.	A.	P.				
...	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...
26	97	2,510	7,107	0	0	283	898	6	140
16	39	2,094	4,972	4	0	295	2,014	4	262
...	50	1,188	2,774	0	0	261	650	1	31
13	58	755	1,752	0	0	226	533	2	3
...	16	1,313	2,944	0	0	385	1,273	3	40
41	13	237	539	8	0	61	80	...	...
...	115	2,798	6,533	14	0	510	1,660	2	3
...	8	1,187	2,873	12	0	168	226	...	...
...	4	236	1,333	0	0	31	20	...	2
...	9	2,077	4,955	0	0	319	694	2	...
2	47	3,029	7,076	8	0	424	1,552	...	3
8	2	1,034	2,327	0	0	298	497	...	...
1	37	2,534	6,138	12	0	577	1,351	4	2
...	34	1,989	4,480	0	0	251	976	3	3
5	22	2,930	6,790	8	0	270	941	4	...
5	44	2,443	6,218	0	0	247	490	5	20
...	8	915	2,066	4	0	196	367	...	...
15	78	1,011	2,386	12	0	174	382	...	2
10	10	1,469	3,635	12	0	524	302	6	...
...	...	460	1,097	0	0	105	109	1	...
...	7	1,088	2,343	12	0	380	1,082	...	...
...	9	532	1,323	0	0	100	145	...	...
7	6	999	3,027	12	0	42	100	5	2
6	...	518	1,310	8	0	34	69	1	...
...	1	273	790	4	0	35	38	1	...
...	2	582	1,406	8	0	99	105	1	...
...	5	478	1,290	8	0	71	20	7	...
1	...	1,367	3,319	0	0	241	180	10	...
...	41	652	1,394	12	0	259	350	5	15
1	26	1,043	2,603	8	0	188	128	...	...
1	...	96	257	0	0	21	9	...	...
...	...	58	144	0	0	9	2	...	...
158	788	39,895	97,211	6	0	7,084	17,243	73	528

No. 38.—Statement of Deeds registered in the Districts

1	15	16	17	18		
	Registrations affecting Immovable					
	Optional.					
Name of Office.	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of courts and awards of arbitrators.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts and awards of arbitrators.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.		
				Rs.	A.	P.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi ...	...	2	1,329	1,030	14	0
Gurgaon ...	2	1	2,576	1,924	10	0
Karnál ...	...	...	945	777	0	0
Hissar ...	...	...	764	609	0	0
Rohtak ...	...	...	1,701	1,296	12	0
Sirsa ...	16	...	141	105	0	0
Umballa ...	...	1	2,192	1,776	12	0
Ludhiána ...	...	...	394	333	0	0
Simla ...	...	...	53	42	2	0
Jullundur ...	...	...	1,015	841	0	0
Hoshiárpur ...	...	1	1,980	1,555	10	0
Kángra ...	...	...	795	635	0	0
Amritsar ...	...	...	1,934	1,552	14	0
Gurdáspur ...	1	...	1,234	985	14	0
Siálkot ...	1	...	1,216	1,021	8	0
Lahore ...	2	...	762	668	6	0
Gujránwála ...	...	...	565	499	0	0
Ferozepore ...	...	...	558	464	2	0
Ráwalpindi ...	1	...	832	675	0	0
Jhelum ...	...	...	216	185	8	0
Gujrát ...	...	...	1,462	1,125	8	0
Shahpur ...	...	...	245	206	8	0
Mooltan ...	...	...	149	145	6	0
Jhang ...	...	...	104	95	8	0
Montgomery ...	...	...	74	62	4	0
Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	205	185	8	0
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1	...	98	115	0	0
Dera Ghází Khan ...	...	...	432	379	8	0
Bannu ...	...	...	629	494	6	0
Peshávar ...	...	...	316	289	8	0
Hazára ...	...	...	30	20	8	0
Kohát ...	...	...	11	10	8	0
Total ...	24	5	2,957	20,109	0	0

OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1877-78.—(*Continued.*)

19	20	21	22	23	24			25	26
PROPERTY, BOOK I.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.							Number of sealed Wills deposited, Book V.	Number of Wills registered, Book III.
Total value of immovable property transferred.	Instruments purporting or operating to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish any right, title or interest to or in movable property Section 18, Clause (4.)	Obligations for the payment of money (Section 18, Clause 7).	All other documents registered under Section 18, Clause 7.	Total of registration in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.				
Rs.					Rs.	A.	P.		
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
18,98,941	119	996	332	1,447	1,532	12	0	...	20
9,13,070	88	3,009	164	3,261	2,711	12	0	...	1
4,53,298	191	1,114	59	1,364	1,147	12	0	...	5
3,28,326	34	260	66	360	368	4	0	...	2
4,27,652	23	1,173	69	1,265	1,083	4	0	...	2
93,563	2	97	55	154	211	12	0	1	...
12,17,760	121	1,662	211	1,994	1,947	4	0	...	11
4,71,016	27	227	91	345	442	4	0	...	5
10,43,138	...	25	53	78	154	4	0	...	2
8,45,563	54	512	142	708	892	4	0	...	5
10,71,340	300	399	189	888	1,064	4	0	...	8
3,35,877	4	99	73	176	259	8	0	...	...
14,31,522	57	328	390	775	906	12	0	...	17
8,14,332	73	373	90	536	618	0	0	...	7
9,75,635	123	327	192	642	721	8	0	...	...
16,07,829	159	512	235	906	1,174	0	0	2	28
3,27,362	19	220	123	362	416	0	0	1	8
4,14,118	14	535	218	767	869	12	0	...	10
8,84,317	65	157	106	328	470	12	0	...	10
1,69,159	9	128	119	256	373	12	0	...	3
3,83,184	6	707	130	843	890	4	0	...	2
2,92,596	14	32	254	300	560	8	0	...	...
6,41,393	42	224	224	490	742	0	0	...	9
2,29,544	6	32	97	135	238	4	0	...	...
1,52,203	4	203	85	292	380	12	0	...	4
2,25,273	28	195	...	223	322	4	0	...	2
2,02,141	1	40	119	160	316	8	0	...	3
5,31,933	1	81	271	353	471	12	0	...	8
2,01,698	14	142	68	224	261	0	0	...	1
4,31,229	6	150	95	251	376	0	0	...	1
49,462	1	24	9	34	52	4	0	...	...
20,774	...	7	1	8	12	0	0	...	1
1,90,85,248	1,605	13,990	4,330	19,925	21,989	4	0	4	175

No. 38.—Statement of Deeds registered in the Districts

1	27	28	29	30
Names of Office.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by Wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under Section 24.	Number of registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration,	...	...	...	...
Delhi ...	...	...	...	5
Gurgaon ...	...	2	...	9
Karnál ...	...	...	...	14
Hissár ...	...	...	...	7
Rohtak ...	...	...	...	12
Sirsa ...	...	...	...	5
Umballa ...	...	1	1	47
Ludhiána ...	...	...	...	5
Simla ...	...	1	...	3
Jullundur ...	...	2	...	9
Hoshiárpur ...	...	1	...	19
Kángra ...	...	2	...	2
Amritsar ...	...	...	...	14
Gurdáspur ...	...	...	...	10
Siálkot ...	...	...	...	10
Lahore ...	...	...	...	1
Gujránwála ...	...	...	...	8
Ferozepore ...	...	...	1	1
Ráwalpindi ...	...	...	...	9
Jhelum ...	...	...	...	1
Gujrát ...	...	...	...	6
Shahpur ...	...	...	...	1
Mooltan ...	...	...	...	1
Jhang ...	...	...	...	5
Montgomery ...	...	...	...	2
Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	9
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	1	...	4
Dera Gházi Khan ...	...	...	...	...
Bannu ...	...	1	...	2
Pesháwar ...	...	...	...	...
Hazára ...	...	...	...	1
Kohát ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	11	2	222

OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1877-78.—(*Concluded.*)

31	32	33			34			35		
Number of Powers-of-Attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in Columns 10, 19 and 25, and the total fees paid for registration under Columns 26 and 27.			Total extraordinary fees and fines.			Total expenditure.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,873	13	4
75	211	9,750	10	0	3,787	8	0	4,747	7	9
5	105	9,612	10	0	3,208	8	0	3,060	11	9
14	105	4,718	12	0	1,724	6	0	2,736	6	5
8	84	2,737	4	0	1,040	4	0	2,156	6	4
12	137	5,332	0	0	2,015	4	0	2,208	9	3
7	13	856	4	0	289	4	0	1,228	6	7
14	219	10,297	14	0	3,611	8	0	4,619	12	6
7	316	3,669	0	0	1,174	13	6	2,343	15	5
21	26	1,537	6	0	355	9	6	1,199	0	10
7	220	6,708	4	0	2,182	6	0	4,062	14	9
2	200	9,728	6	0	3,006	6	0	5,549	12	7
11	55	3,221	8	0	1,169	3	0	2,784	9	7
12	124	8,666	6	0	2,751	13	6	4,585	3	11
7	88	6,111	14	0	1,682	0	9	3,828	7	4
12	52	8,533	8	0	2,444	1	0	3,149	0	8
36	64	8,172	6	0	2,546	15	6	4,642	12	5
32	24	3,013	4	0	936	7	0	2,085	13	11
8	141	3,760	10	0	1,283	12	0	2,768	2	2
9	160	4,821	8	0	1,601	5	0	3,764	5	1
7	60	1,668	4	0	572	5	6	1,909	14	2
3	63	4,367	8	0	1,672	4	0	2,485	8	11
2	66	2,090	0	0	1,043	4	0	1,782	1	3
32	55	3,951	2	0	1,077	7	6	2,663	8	0
1	48	1,644	4	0	492	2	0	1,523	7	9
...	38	1,249	4	0	410	8	0	1,452	5	2
3	11	1,922	4	0	568	12	0	1,773	11	10
6	16	1,734	0	0	396	10	3	1,856	1	2
12	40	4,202	4	0	1,231	8	6	2,638	6	2
...	8	2,154	2	0	713	4	0	2,029	6	4
16	24	3,273	0	0	1,010	5	0	3,266	2	0
1	2	329	12	0	74	8	0	929	11	0
3	5	170	8	0	39	0	0	704	1	6
385	2,780	1,40,005	10	0	46,113	5	6	1,06,410	1	10

No. 39.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for the Year 1877-78.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1877-78.
Delhi.	Delhi ...	I.	1,60,562	26,359	2,26,862	2,44,292	8,929
	Najafgarh ...	III.	4,309	1,531	2,445	2,720	1,256
	Ballabgarh ...	III.	6,671	79	3,568	3,373	274
	Farídabad ...	III.	7,583	209	3,460	3,447	222
	Sonepat ...	III.	13,637	2,751	9,669	8,000	4,420
Gurgaon.	Riwári ...	III.	25,190	13,534	30,288	23,700	20,122
	Ferozpur ...	III.	10,580	1,881	5,721	7,533	69
	Palwal ...	III.	13,542	1,128	7,713	7,914	927
	Farakhnagar ...	III.	10,611	503	6,171	6,493	181
Karnal.	Karnál ...	II.	23,984	4,318	16,460	17,199	3,579
	Pánipat ...	III.	24,483	2,705	10,027	10,401	2,331
	Kaithal ...	III.	15,809	2,955	8,486	7,925	3,516
	Pundri ...	III.	5,430	114	1,360	1,367	107
	Kunjpura ...	III.	5,048	1,033	1,643	1,431	1,245
Hissar.	Hissar ...	II.	14,199	1,875	10,201	9,450	2,626
	Hánsi ...	III.	12,251	1,902	5,045	4,632	2,315
	Bhiwáni ...	III.	33,149	33,184	32,195	31,894	33,485
	Fatahabad ...	III.	3,079	496	1,495	1,127	864
	Rattia ...	III.	3,122	239	800	658	381
	Tohána ...	III.	3,464	913	717	961	669

ROHTAK.	Rohtak	...	III.	15,025	894	6,121	6,375	640
	Beri	...	III.	9,202	4,007	7,875	5,016	6,866
	Jhajjar	...	III.	12,465	1,919	6,425	7,453	891
	Bahádurgarh	...	III.	7,127	1,190	4,291	3,017	2,464
	Kharkhauda	...	III.	4,184	751	1,902	1,629	1,024
	Gohána	...	III.	7,302	1,948	4,304	4,314	1,938
SIRSA.	Sirsa	...	II.	12,796	930	19,063	16,542	3,451
	Fázilka	...	III.	4,355	8,678	20,047	10,841	17,884
	Ellenabad	...	III.	3,293	1,432	1,657	2,575	514
	Ránia	...	III.	4,918	677	655	912	420
	Rori	...	III.	2,738	446	252	331	367
UMBALLA.	Umballa	...	II.	26,274	3,030	18,560	16,997	4,593
	Jagádhri	...	III.	12,540	6,658	12,553	13,538	5,673
	Sádhaura	...	III.	11,179	1,788	3,089	2,833	2,244
	Rúpar	...	III.	10,294	4,413	6,471	7,228	3,656
	Buriya	...	III.	8,221	1,089	2,776	2,753	1,112
	Thánesar	...	III.	7,114	329	3,573	3,411	491
	Shahabad	...	III.	11,653	869	2,637	3,012	494
	Kharar	...	III.	4,848	1,132	3,018	1,959	2,191
	Pihewa	...	III.	3,562	28	1,610	1,584	54
	Radaur	...	III.	4,097	293	1,425	1,156	562
	Ládwa	...	III.	4,121	1,828	2,781	2,651	1,958
LUDHIANA.	Ludhiána	...	II.	40,385	18,416	47,025	31,168	34,273
	Jagraon	...	III.	16,321	4,170	9,663	7,107	6,726
	Raekot	...	III.	8,262	16	2,588	1,930	674
	Máchiwára	...	III.	6,224	1,542	2,890	2,847	1,585
	Khanna	...	III.	3,660	789	4,352	2,258	2,888
	Bhilolpur	...	III.	3,059	715	1,084	1,713	86
SIMLA.	Simla	...	III.	14,848	2,510	69,726	60,076	12,160

No. 39.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for 1877-78.—(*Continued.*)

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1877-78.
Jullundur.	Jullundur ...	II.	50,924	6,001	31,131	29,836	7,296
	Kartárpur ...	III.	11,053	1,115	6,945	7,171	889
	Aláwalpur ...	III.	4,836	619	1,727	1,460	886
	Adampur ...	III.	4,153	313	1,197	1,316	194
	Banga ...	III.	4,817	181	2,004	1,635	550
	Nawashahr ...	III.	5,351	307	1,483	1,708	82
	Ráhon ...	III.	12,914	1,558	4,887	5,329	1,116
	Phillour ...	III.	6,251	227	2,496	2,351	372
	Nurmahal ...	III.	9,025	749	5,265	4,881	1,133
	Mahatpur ...	III.	6,851	8	893	690	211
	Nakodar ...	III.	9,780	2,553	3,690	4,036	2,207
Hoshiarpur.	Hoshiárpur ...	II.	2,1307	14,186	28,396	31,232	11,350
	Urmar Tanda ...	III.	13,970	380	4,259	4,399	240
	Mukerián-Tikkowál ...	III.	5,116	400	1,615	1,854	161
	Dasúya-Kaithan ...	III.	8,677	26	2,075	2,083	18
	Anandpur ...	III.	6,405	46	1,771	1,488	329
	Hariána ...	III.	7,802	2,292	2,613	2,931	1,974
	Garhdiwála ...	III.	3,874	1,662	2,673	2,031	2,304
	Una ...	III.	4,908	152	1,046	1,109	89
	Miáni ...	III.	7,942	104	1,622	1,484	242
Kangra.	Dharmsála ...	I.	2,024	2,414	4,412	3,518	3,308
	Núrpur ...	III.	7,151	462	4,207	3,941	728
	Jawálamukhi ...	III.	2,847	407	1,557	1,555	409
	Haripur ...	III.	3,839	392	1,651	1,399	644
	Tíra Sujánpur ...	III.	3,393	936	1,834	1,407	1,363
	Kángra ...	III.	6,344	932	3,815	4,020	727

AMRITSAR.	Amritsar	...	I.	1,42,381	88,781	3,15,045	2,60,524	1,43,302
	Jandiála	...	III.	7,037	2,280	4,692	4,009	2,963
	Majítha	...	III.	6,004	836	1,160	1,695	301
	Rámdás	...	III.	5,257	717	2,339	1,340	1,716
	Tarn Táran	...	III.	3,133	381	4,998	4,756	623
	Vairowál	...	III.	5,958	994	1,766	1,823	937
GURDASPUR.	Gurdáspur	...	III.	4,137	123	3,900	3,870	153
	Dínanagar	...	III.	6,626	1,160	7,145	5,833	2,472
	Kalánaur	..	III.	6,030	212	2,080	2,175	117
	Bahrámpur	...	III.	3,477	198	1,001	1,174	25
	Kot Naina	...	III.	1,726	131	873	978	26
	Pathánkot	...	III.	4,507	189	2,697	1,984	902
	Narot	...	III.	3,944	143	1,529	1,497	175
	Sujánpur	...	III.	6,556	570	1,793	2,350	13
	Batála	...	III.	26,897	610	17,931	15,433	3,108
	Dera Nának	...	III.	7,199	498	3,059	3,456	101
	Sirígovindpur	...	III.	5,531	173	3,291	3,026	438
	Fatahgarh	...	III.	4,488	111	1,311	727	695
	Shahpur	...	III.	1,312	505	1,016	801	720
	Sukhuchak	...	III.	3,242	13	1,153	1,134	32
	Darman	...	III.	1,604	162	598	760	...
	Dalhousie	...	I.	2,000	187	7,331	7,405	113
SIALKOT.	Sialkot	...	II.	33,035	1,813	24,587	26,386	14
	Jámki	...	III.	4,355	312	1,468	1,748	32
	Daska	...	III.	5,401	49	1,178	1,073	56
	Zafarwál	...	III.	4,975	96	2,717	2,784	29
	Sankhatra	...	III.	2,391	345	914	963	296
	Chawinda	...	III.	5,243	121	133	179	75
	Kila Sobha Singh	...	III.	5,157	95	2,168	2,013	250
	Pasrúr	...	III.	8,285	261	2,471	2,469	263
	Nárowal	...	III.	5,300	1,199	1,430	1,853	776
	Mitránwáli	...	III.	3,097	676	905	778	803

No. 39.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for 1877-78.—(*Continued.*)

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1877-78.
Lahore.	Lahore ...	I.	1,28,738	29,051	1,68,133	1,27,651	69,533
	Kasur ...	III.	16,795	2,377	19,300	16,859	48,18
	Khem Karn ...	III.	5,847	1,712	3,904	4,878	738
	Chunián ...	III.	6,469	706	6,318	5,000	2,024
	Sharakpur ...	III.	4,524	286	1,861	2,138	9
	Patti ...	III.	6,738	1,936	4,204	3,484	2,656
	Khudián ...	III.	3,302	688	1,036	873	851
Ferozepore.	Ferozepore ...	II.	18,627	9,641	44,479	41,432	12,688
	Muktsar ...	III.	2,983	1,327	1,050	2,018	359
	Zíra ...	III.	3,471	1,314	1,800	2,719	395
	Dharmkot ...	III.	5,471	1,759	2,175	3,623	311
	Makha ...	III.	1,715	1,466	1,105	1,172	1,399
	Fattahgarh ...	III.	1,654	692	480	576	596
	Kot Isa Khel ...	III.	1,520	434	420	507	347
Gujranwala.	Jalálpur ...	III.	2,583	972	1,047	1,337	682
	Sohdra ...	III.	4,743	858	654	922	590
	Gujránwála ...	II.	20,215	2,352	18,411	16,005	4,758
	Wazirabad ...	III.	18,368	6,253	12,294	12,863	5,684
	Rámnagar ...	III.	7,598	1,500	2,290	3,182	608
	Akálgarh ...	III.	9,038	1,433	1,506	2,383	556
	Eminabad ...	III.	6,712	819	1,500	2,034	285
	Pindi Bhatián ...	III.	4,881	1,078	1,161	1,612	627
	Háfizabad ...	III.	2,297	274	675	900	49
	Kila Didár Singh ...	III.	2,404	548	920	957	511

Rawalpindi.	Ráwalpindi	...	II.	20,768	5,401	70,492	62,065	13,828
	Murree	...	I.	7,939	43	13,434	1,8235	156
	Attock	...	III.	3,213	746	2,591	3,238	99
	Hazro	...	III.	7,950	1,289	8,376	8,465	1,200
	Pindigheb	...	III.	8,223	116	2,459	2,477	98
	Makhad	...	III.	4,252	1,110	3,061	2,213	1,958
Gujrat.	Gujrát	...	II.	17,391	1,775	9,026	9,311	1,490
	Jalálpur	...	III.	14,022	1,535	4,282	5,441	376
	Kunjah	...	III.	5,354	782	1,207	1,518	471
	Dinga	...	III.	5,077	714	1,311	1,602	423
Jhelum.	Jhelum	...	II.	11,319	7,516	22,156	23,315	6,357
	Pind Dádan Khan	...	III.	15,414	4,488	23,951	25,954	2,485
	Chakwál	...	III.	5,695	1,070	3,857	4,533	394
	Talagang	...	III.	5,658	430	2,454	1,983	901
	Domeli	...	III.	2,722	108	531	545	94
Shahpur.	Miáni	...	III.	6,857	102	3,365	3,208	259
	Sáhiwál	...	III.	8,900	724	6,415	6,514	625
	Khusháb	...	III.	8,509	7.256	10,288	9,420	8,124
	Bhera	...	III.	14,514	717	9,490	9,716	491
	Shahpur (City)	...	III.	4,743	40	2,354	2,104	290
	Gurot	...	III.	2,799	872	2,144	1,138	1,878
Mooltan.	Mooltan	...	II.	50,783	26,923	81,709	62,239	46,393
	Shujabad	...	III.	6,268	6,407	7,039	5,494	7,952
	Kahror	...	III.	4,661	358	2,840	2,761	437
	Talamba	...	III.	1,947	146	1,118	1,269	—5*
	Jalálpur	...	III.	3,489	8,517	2,850	2,365	9,002
	Dunyapur	...	III.	2,054	1,964	761	875	1,880
Jhang.	Jhang-Maghiána	...	III-	22,342	5,089	23,911	24,077	4,923
	Chiniot	...	III.	11,817	1,308	5,524	6,760	72
	Shorkot	...	III.	2,478	637	1,293	1,142	788
	Ahmadpur	...	III.	2,146	72	788	773	87

* Debit balance.

No. 39.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for 1877-78.—(*Concluded.*)

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1877-78.
Montgomery.	Montgomery ...	II.	2,558	281	1,442	1,430	293
	Kamália ...	III.	5,931	14	2,263	2,207	70
	Pákpattan ...	III.	5,715	3,177	3,039	3,783	2,433
	Sayadwála ...	III.	3,427	235	1,439	1,090	584
	Dipálpur ...	III.	3,415	109	1,377	1,175	311
Muzaffargarh.	Muzaffargarh ...	II.	3,596	921	3,566	4,095	392
	Khángarh ...	III.	2,778	1,612	3,714	5,020	306
	Shahr Sultán ...	III.	1,947	314	961	831	444
	Jatoi ...	III.	1,914	372	832	812	392
	Alipur ...	III.	2,525	1,482	3,046	4,061	467
	Khairpur ...	III.	2,589	976	3,751	2,570	1,157
	Sitpur ...	III.	1,798	820	1,608	1,571	857
D. I. Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan ...	II.	19,954	15,764	35,657	37,533	13,888
	Kuláchi ...	III.	7,856	2,217	7,069	5,682	3,604
	Bhakkar ...	III.	4,799	389	3,005	2.508	886
	Leiah ...	III.	5,689	1,731	4,561	3,360	2,932
	Karor ...	III.	2,766	2,077	1,450	2,813	714
	Kot Sultán ...	III.	1,393	511	325	481	355
	Mánkera ...	III.	1,259	742	530	636	636
	Tánk ...	III.	3,186	2,490	2,402	3,874	1,018
	Pahárpur ...	III.	3,114	762	1,510	1,466	806
D. G. Khan.	Dera Gházi Khan ...	II.	19,133	2,686	27,713	23,943	6,456
	Jámpur ...	III.	4,209	2,332	3,926	3,690	2,568
	Rájanpur ...	III.	3.548	467	3,457	2,903	1,021
	Mithankot ...	III.	3,347	332	1,474	1,530	276
	Dajal-Nowshera ...	III.	6,375	4,283	4.175	4,357	4,101

BANNU.	Edwardes-abad ...	II.	3,900	24	13,375	12,978	421
	Lakki ...	III.	4,368	1,084	1,727	2,307	564
	Isa Khel ...	III.	6,608	1,758	2,385	3,397	746
	Kálabágh ...	III.	6,070	6,317	4,660	8,482	2,495
PESHÁWAR.	Pesháwar ...	II.	58,430	4,860	1,14,452	1,11,570	7,742
	Shankargarh ...	III.	1,017	1,055	1,712	2,602	165
HAZARA.	Haripur ...	III.	4,477	48	6,329	6,013	364
	Abbott-abad ...	III.	1,194	289	2,730	2,909	110
	Baffa ...	III.	4,494	222	1,218	1,439	1
	Nawashahr ...	III.	2,168	729	1,492	2,056	165
KOHAT.	Kohát ...	III.	11,004	3,528	13,439	10,808	6,159
	GRAND TOTAL OF THE PROVINCE ...	Under Class I. ... 8 Under Class II. ... 20 Under Class III. ... 171 Total ... 199	20,43,557	5,37,116	21,22,293	19,63,255	6,96,154

No. 40.—Statement showing the Strength, Cost and other Particulars of the Punjab Frontier Force for the Year ending 31st March 1878.

Arm of Service.	Total Number of Fighting Officers and Men.								Detail of Force at end of the Year.							Average annual Pay and Allowance of each.					Total cost including contingencies.
			Died.								No. of Men.										
	Remaining at end of last Year.	Recruited this Year.	In action.	Otherwise.	Total.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at end of Year.	No. of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	No. of Guns.	European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.	Paid camp-followers and non-combatants.	European Commissioned Officer.	Native Commissioned Officer.	Non-Commissioned Officer.	Fighting man.	Camp-follower.	
																					Rs.
Artillery ...	725	150	...	7	7	18	82	768	5	18	12	9	79	668	279	5,645	858	166	112	86	2,55,279
Cavalry ...	2,821	264	...	27	27	104	124	2,830	6	...	50	78	309	2,393	398	8,247	1,568	468	339	88	15,05,197
Infantry ...	8,992	696	13	131	144	176	380	8,988	12	...	168	190	954	7,736	1,544	7,996	863	170	103	73	21,08,446
Staff ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,723
Total ...	12,540	1,110	13	165	178	298	586	12,588	23	18	172	277	1,342	10,797	2,221	7,296	1,096	268	184	82	39,07,645

No. 41.—Statement showing Distribution and Employment of the Punjab Frontier Force for the Year ending 31st March 1878.

Arm of Service.	Employment on last day of the Year.							Employment during the Year.						
	No. of Regiments, Batteries, &c., on active service.	No. of permanent Cantonments occupied.	No. of Outposts occupied.	*Average number of men at Head-Quarters of each Regiment, Battery, &c., not on active service.*		*Average number of men of each Regiment, &c., detailed for Outpost duty.*		Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	*Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.*			No. of Divisional or Station Parades during the Year.	No. of Regimental Parades during the Year.	Average number of days devoted to Musketry Instruction, &c.
				On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.		On duty.	With Corps or Company not on duty.	On furlough.			
Artillery ...	5	3	1	22	91	6	6	40	66	236	22	7	213	30
Cavalry ...	6	6	18	39	204	15	63	11	66	239	40	2	141	88
Infantry ...	12	7	14	74	534	10	35	40	76	207	37	3	113	82

No. 42.—Crops cultivated in the Punjab in Acres

Districts.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other Food Grains. Joár (Great Millet).	Bájra (Spiked Millet).	Kangni (Italian Millet).	Makai (Indian-corn).	Jow (Barley).	China (*Panicum Miliaceum*).
Delhi ...	16,400	127,355	26,753	14,419	25	13,600	91,665	25
Gurgaon ...	...	122,708	48,590	85,780	110	510	210,100	625
Karnál ...	20,602	122,800	36,272	10,075	1,250	2,705	114,473	375
Hissar ...	6,819	36,365	189,241	629,188	...	65	41,383	...
Rohtak ...	2,930	107,932	85,953	159,645	...	73	46,693	...
Sirsa ...	848	46,244	28,417	206,259	...	575	101,937	57
Umballa ...	11,673	349,446	45,705	10,399	455	64,018	49,166	3,317
Ludhiána ...	3,653	191,898	136,397	5,975	25	62,647	74,833	14
Simla ...	1,882	3,800	...	...	150	1,284	3,100	1,700
Jullundur ...	4,855	299,305	60,014	66	134	73,301	22,738	4,454
Hoshiárpur ...	23,635	325,698	35,898	5,929	31	94,933	28,957	3,893
Kángra ...	114,668	132,496	227	135	5,349	130,228	56,100	2,090
Amritsar ...	22,163	276,068	44,444	7	1,556	32,537	43,010	4,032
Gurdáspur ...	51,063	209,100	6,754	636	3,795	11,119	95,802	5,480
Siálkot ...	16,466	356,208	26,826	1,379	4,001	35,035	141,831	846
Lahore ...	17,795	408,015	7,832	1,626	2,771	25,332	57,402	3,093
Gujránwála ...	792	220,256	14,862	213	889	10,947	86,184	4,116
Ferozepore ...	1,488	298,280	2,32,790	70,028	531	29,935	196,254	472
Ráwalpindi ...	867	449,027	31,157	23,864	731	44,524	58,196	...
Jhelum ...	240	492,170	20,100	40,600	20	2,450	18,130	50
Gujrát ...	1,416	306,946	33,112	78,298	357	15,382	75,143	4,447
Shahpur ...	589	185,074	8,012	7,950	15	765	13,815	4,498
Mooltan ...	7,932	236,122	49,480	7,670	823	152	8,346	2,340
Jhang ...	105	159,502	12,304	300	30	1,907	5,950	16,016
Montgomery,	9,631	208,561	26,285	157	1,280	1,541	28,667	2,401
Muzaffargarh,	10,341	199,004	19,338	1,672	98	...	10,816	4,547
D. I. Khan ...	400	173,020	5,732	17,250	1	72	20,655	107
D. G. Khan ...	15,165	171,125	88,560	18,922	345	27	5,679	170
Bannu ...	1,099	296,645	7,429	69,782	...	30,671	41,875	...
Peshâwar ...	13,889	254,143	17,973	2,048	45	79,949	275,743	...
Hazára ...	21,620	121,058	577	1,777	4,135	173,789	79,890	1,001
Kohát ...	2,361	97,533	2,213	47,342	2,106	12,920	10,014	...
Grand Total	403,387	6,983,904	1,399,247	1,533,891	31,058	952,991	2,114,547	73,166
Spring Crop ...	...	69,83,904	...	...	83	...	2,114,547	19,581
Autumn Crop	403,387	...	1,399,247	1,533,891	30,975	952,991	...	50,585

(ACTUAL OR APPROXIMATE) DURING 1877-78.

Pulses.							Drugs and Spices.		
Gram (*Cicer Arietinum*).	Moth (*Phaseolus Aconitifolius*).	Mattar (Peas).	Másh (*Phaseolus Radiatus*).	Múng (*Phaseolus Mungo*).	Masúr (*Ervum Lens*).	Arhar (*Cajanus Flavus*).	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Turmeric.
84,999	2,350	7,020	310	475	96	9,200	...	7,799	...
114,285	45,738	...	2,787	4,947	353	200	...	2,294	...
59,139	3,139	3	412	1,075	4,864	...	...	2,062	...
70,220	108,397	...	9,069	35,842	...	35,207	...	3,271	65
128,620	10,944	...	2,949	5,482	1,000	...	...	1,371	...
46,094	135,702	112	1,206	2,510	386	...	...	434	...
141,002	6,625	2,426	6,910	313	19,196	...	2,406	5,682	10
154,846	49,622	...	4,001	8,205	4,495	...	34	1,409	...
506	...	8	180	...	39	...	252	7	...
78,251	20,548	...	8,170	1,700	11,240	...	298	2,436	...
41,970	14,629	...	4,689	690	11,124	800	87	4,866	27
27,255	830	1,790	20,393	721	4,790	2,977	1,711	914	2,215
102,243	2,037	...	1,975	200	542	...	1,067	4,088	19
21,025	3,000	...	2,295	...	11,912	...	120	5,735	723
27,521	1,798	583	1,118	192	43,414	...	446	4,963	190
230,797	29,341	25	8,756	3,278	28,588	...	900	5,131	...
41,893	1,203	205	393	612	268	...	122	2,563	...
247,477	71,020	...	11,078	11,438	11,325	...	224	6,442	...
27,243	35,928	10	2,171	18,891	1,862	...	57	1,579	2
35,010	22,650	50	130	8,500	2,000	...	82	630	...
36,757	14,187	110	1,193	263	10,912	...	405	2,136	...
11,097	7,709	117	48	1,100	833	...	3,345	961	...
11,366	433	23,000	3,067	381	5,580	...	46	1,568	...
15,005	700	7,003	8,906	2,002	1,702	308	23	1,200	...
54,133	2,683	10,142	3,127	777	1,242	744	45	1,366	...
12,670	5,442	24,596	360	255	4,477	156	39	1,046	...
10,166	1,575	10,457	270	1,970	1,500	...	11	1,831	...
2,039	135	8,530	100	410	4,901	...	513	1,795	...
62,411	1,494	4,157	200	598	1,257	72	16	329	125
1,310	27,821	310	125	3,013	4,382	435	47	1,285	7
6,195	5,069	1,980	5,218	142	4,751	225	128	55	2,052
1,984	6,327	...	4	11,473	...	...	...	3,307	...
1,904,349	639,076	102,643	111,610	127,460	199,031	50,324	12,424	80,555	5,435
1,898,421	...	102,618	...	...	199,031	796	12,424	78,390	392
5,928	639,076	25	111,610	127,460	...	49,528	...	2,165	5,043

No. 42.—Crops cultivated in the Punjab in Acres

Districts.	Drugs and Spices—(*Concluded.*)				Oil Seeds.			
	Coriander seed.	Ginger.	Chillies.	Other kinds.	Linseed.	Sarso (Mustard).	Til (*Sesamum Orientale*).	Tára Míra (*Sinapis Eruca*).
Delhi ...	141	...	5,033	499	...	6,845	20	10,955
Gurgaon ...	89	...	673	1,125	...	17,277	105	22,012
Karnál ...	5	...	842	...	5	4,645	235	148
Hissar ...	1,524	...	1,100	601	...	6,337	4,085	...
Rohtak ...	14	...	17	29	...	9,684	16	4
Sirsa ...	...	...	18	422	2	20,206	14,566	4,677
Umballa ...	1,409	70	656	43	1,795	14,704	283	7,065
Ludhiána ...	10	...	61	4,744	1,397	8,546	356	914
Simla ...	3	24	2	...	...	...	...	...
Jullundur ...	59	...	1,156	709	189	8,201	1,186	1,601
Hoshiárpur ...	444	...	102	54	2,139	21,311	1,042	6,176
Kángra ...	83	151	287	838	5,580	6,595	7,890	78
Amritsar ...	9	...	769	...	632	32,392	68	956
Gurdáspur ...	590	...	2,500	6,709	8,786	6,192	...	700
Siálkot ...	95	...	273	99	5,358	8,849	2,718	1,998
Lahore ...	440	...	1,522	22,440	59	9,113	2,417	7,112
Gujránwála ...	83	...	51	15	291	14,311	98	1,532
Ferozepore ...	1,320	...	1,299	9,283	6	49,383	8,858	4,845
Ráwalpindi ...	25	...	139	...	20	28,022	780	70,607
Jhelum ...	60	...	210	...	500	9,100	110	55,500
Gujrát ...	312	...	469	...	2,051	16,247	3,228	24,663
Shahpur ...	4	...	...	...	35	1,658	518	12,467
Mooltan ...	36	...	67	173	...	12,400	8,972	5,902
Jhang ...	302	...	7	12	...	101	1,311	302
Montgomery...	28	...	36	413	...	17,246	3,336	87
Muzaffargarh	25	...	142	1,836	5	10,998	4,165	8,316
D. I. Khan ...	153	...	105	130	30	11,030	3,025	6,349
D. G. Khan ...	95	...	85	40	...	10,604	605	9,275
Bannu ...	2	...	26	3,585	1	14	69	6,640
Pesháwar ...	29	...	31	15	...	18,637	766	302
Hazára ...	...	...	4	...	...	20,169	729	1,282
Kohát ...	...	...	...	...	...	62	4,792	494
Grand Total	6,120	245	17,682	53,814	28,881	401,179	76,349	272,959
Spring Crop	6,120	...	895	47,307	28,881	387,988	...	272,959
Autumn Crop	...	245	16,787	6,507	...	13,191	76,349	...

(ACTUAL OR APPROXIMATE) DURING 1877-78.—(*Concluded.*)

Fibres.		Dyes.					
Cotton.	Hemp.	Kassamba (Safflower).	Indigo.	Vegetables.	Tea.	Sugarcane.	Total.
22,310	...	1,076	100	19,855	...	43,253	512,578
47,181	131	1,000	56	26,332	...	1,105	756,113
18,299	138	562	379	1,966	...	10,217	416,687
13,097	317	9	219	3,910	...	47	1,196,678
33,647	121	175	848	904	...	22,354	621,405
85	...	...	...	2,337	...	4	613,098
26,150	326	9,669	999	13,241	...	25,204	819,103
10,307	1,352	20	2,105	6,341	...	14,228	748,435
...	...	...	...	8	80	...	13,025
20,606	2,302	244	940	5,401	...	37,640	667,744
22,892	3,473	9,577	2,724	3,349	...	37,925	709,064
6,773	3,533	739	...	4,315	9,966	10,389	562,106
23,204	429	...	...	13,584	...	35,541	643,572
23,520	1,330	885	...	6,336	...	46,179	532,286
38,068	735	161	...	7,286	...	40,848	769,305
26,687	300	...	...	7,041	...	2,401	960,214
33,347	38	26	...	18,416	...	19,278	473,004
10,777	780	7	39	7,455	...	594	1,283,428
26,727	95	281	96	5,985	...	2,497	831,383
15,500	110	195	...	3,710	...	340	728,147
19,582	557	2,284	47	22,970	...	6,484	679,963
24,692	1	...	...	3,082	...	1,014	289,399
33,875	...	5	50,249	18,088	...	3,388	491,461
17,677	...	2	6	24,312	...	289	277,284
21,604	52	...	2	2,764	...	160	398,410
30,939	...	70	21,581	3,078	...	4,275	394,887
6,377	...	...	...	862	...	167	273,245
44,240	...	35	26,765	765	...	46	410,971
6,955	1	...	...	1,331	...	5,344	542,128
16,252	25	4	...	4,298	...	11,403	733,105
8,834	...	...	...	1,845	...	780	463,314
6,396	...	...	...	599	...	20	209,947
656,609	16,146	27,026	107,155	241,766	10,046	383,414	19,021,489
...	50	27,022	199	159,010	10,046	43,253	12,393,917
656,609	16,096	4	106,956	82,756	...	340,161	6,627,572

No. 43.—Statement of

Districts.	Cows, bullocks, and buffaloes.	Horses.	Ponies.
Delhi ...	159,500	1,920	950
Gurgaon ...	252,929	1,362	2,137
Karnál ...	193,240	3,060	1,108
Hissar ...	147,140	807	950
Rohtak ...	225,719	1,430	1,420
Sirsa ...	65,562	341	487
Umballa ...	449,075	8,781	3,077
Ludhiána ...	267,331	1,339	1,182
Simla ...	550	20	50
Jullundur ...	376,170	3,639	1,449
Hoshiárpur ...	285,731	4,200	1,554
Kángra ...	344,948	1,815	2,881
Amritsar ...	214,705	3,860	3,456
Gurdáspur ...	195,777	3,020	3,018
Siálkot ...	469,677	9,138	4,409
Lahore ...	161,149	1,506	1,959
Gujránwála ...	155,670	600	1,254
Ferozepore ...	167,202	1,930	1,905
Káwalpindi ...	159,016	4,061	1,538
Jhelum ...	228,195	1,245	1,180
Gujrát ...	216,452	3,627	2,031
Shahpur ...	189,561	615	2,294
Mooltan ...	167,174	2,032	1,187
Jhang ...	258,337	1,623	517
Montgomery ...	241,760	1,375	4,135
Muzaffargarh ...	144,449	4,512	1,533
Dera Ismail Khan ...	150,689	3,051	465
Dera Gházi Khan ...	121,792	5,586	461
Bannu ...	159,817	2,224	470
Peshávar ...	137,372	1,808	638
Hazára ...	189,952	3,108	1,721
Kohát ...	73,571	946	108
Total ...	6,570,212	84,639	51,806

Note.—This return is prepared quinquennially.

STOCK IN THE PUNJAB.

Donkeys.	Sheep and Goats.	Camels.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.
4,350	53,088	600	5,350	24,850	37
16,477	74,993	866	7,402	57,485	10
11,456	65,242	750	6,239	39,865	40
6,860	88,107	13,561	2,437	41,108	3
9,170	51,720	2,128	8,561	40,522	...
3,180	50,072	9,900	300	28,090	31
12,002	128,884	621	12,733	92,927	59
8,280	59,198	1,810	11,393	63,859	75
40	1,100	...	...	350	...
12,647	58,124	735	15,893	83,158	234
9,425	118,420	607	7,583	109,667	62
700	365,356	103	32	75,687	44
12,716	53,242	1,024	2,455	84,486	240
6,865	105,481	96	3,367	74,253	59
8,812	49,376	154	1,181	108,669	49
11,129	95,049	1,745	5,206	68,777	42
8,549	57,550	4,177	340	51,909	121
5,787	63,890	2,993	4,648	51,177	220
24,216	176,211	7,626	37	92,465	107
7,365	82,915	7,195	65	59,990	281
7,414	72,005	1,727	812	62,061	2,040
10,784	182,653	15,448	1,514	46,449	88
9,465	311,589	15,050	124	54,742	114
4,680	259,833	19,918	2	35,894	61
4,995	272,159	11,748	32	40,275	61
6,075	105,144	6,946	45	49,906	81
8,666	384,898	14,672	21	44,329	208
7,914	96,279	12,289	13	34 477	87
31,444	52,828	7,498	4	36,363	79
7,068	84,245	1,115	98	35,418	119
4,361	144,215	353	12	37,129	10
5,226	85,971	2,106	10	20,340	7
288,118	3,849,842	165,567	97,909	1,746,687	4,669

The statistics given above were collected for the Report for 1873-74.

No 44.—Statement showing Rates of Rent and Produce

Districts.	Rent per Acre for																	
	Rice.						Indigo.						Cotton.					
	Maximum.			Minimum.			Maximum.			Minimum.			Maximum.			Minimum.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Delhi ...	9	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	3	5	4
Gurgaon ...	12	0	0	1	9	6	12	0	0	3	11	0	8	0	0	1	8	0
Karnál ...	12	0	0	8	0	0	15	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	5	0	0
Hissar ...	6	5	3	0	8	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	4	12	10	0	6	0
Rohtak ...	5	0	0	1	3	2	4	12	6	2	3	8	4	12	6	0	12	7
Sirsa ...	1	10	0	0	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0	3	0	0
Umballa ...	6	0	0	2	10	0	5	14	0	2	11	0	5	0	0	3	0	0
Ludhiána ...	12	0	0	7	14	3	15	8	0	9	0	0	8	10	8	5	1	0
Simla ...	1	8	0	1	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	0	1	2	0
Jullundur ...	16	0	0	7	12	0	9	8	0	4	8	0	14	8	0	10	0	0
Hoshiárpur ...	23	9	2	0	10	0	46	6	0	1	8	0	20	9	0	1	2	10
Kángra ...	11	4	0	5	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	0	1	3	0
Amritsar ...	9	0	0	4	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	0	2	0	0
Gurdáspur ...	5	0	0	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	0	4	0	0
Siálkot ...	18	13	8	0	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	7	0	1	9
Lahore ...	6	8	0	2	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	15	3	1	15	7
Gujránwála ...	5	0	0	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0	3	0	0
Ferozepore ...	2	2	8	0	14	8	2	12	0	1	4	0	3	1	0	1	14	0
Ráwalpindi ...	32	0	0	4	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	0	0	0	1	5
Jhelum ...	16	0	0	8	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	0	0	6	0	0
Gujrát ...	4	13	4	1	3	8	3	5	4	1	8	0	4	0	0	0	9	0
Shahpur ...	20	0	0	9	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	0	2	0	0
Mooltan ...	7	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	5	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	0
Jhang ...	16	4	0	9	0	0	58	12	0	32	4	0	38	1	0	17	8	0
Montgomery ...	9	4	8	6	14	9	20	0	0	6	0	0	6	6	6	4	9	2
Muzaffargarh ...	13	5	4	6	10	8	7	0	5	5	4	2	10	12	8	5	6	4
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1	9	4	0	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	2	1	7	11
Dera Gházi Khan ...	8	10	3	4	5	1	4	4	3	2	2	0	5	8	11	3	5	4
Bannu ...	12	0	0	4	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	0	2	0	0
Pesháwar ...	15	5	10	8	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	0	0	1	8	0
Hazára ...	12	0	0	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	0	1	0	0
Kohát ...	12	0	0	7	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	0	0	2	0	0
General Average ...	10	7	3	3	15	5	10	13	7	4	0	3	9	4	3	2	15	11

IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1877-78.

LAND SUITED FOR

Sugar.						Opium.						Tobacco.					
Maximum.			Minimum.			Maximum.			Minimum.			Maximum.			Minimum.		
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
13	0	0	6	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10	8	4	10	8
15	0	0	5	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	0	1	9	9
12	0	0	8	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	0	10	0	0
8	0	0	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	0	0	8	0
19	0	0	1	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6	1	0	0
35	0	0	25	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	0	0	0	9	0
10	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	3	0	0
16	10	8	10	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0	7	2	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	0	1	2	0	1	8	0	1	2	0
25	0	0	16	0	0	18	0	0	10	0	0	22	0	0	12	0	0
53	8	0	1	1	6	33	5	4	1	8	0	40	0	0	1	10	0
5	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	6	14	0	4	15	0
9	0	0	4	0	0	13	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	5	0	0
12	0	0	8	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0	5	0	0
40	0	0	1	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0	3	3	4
16	14	0	7	6	0	17	2	0	6	2	3	7	5	0	2	11	9
13	0	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	0
34	0	0	23	9	0	2	12	0	1	4	0	2	9	0	1	6	0
67	0	0	4	0	0	80	0	0	2	8	0	42	0	0	2	0	0
25	0	0	12	0	0	33	0	0	17	0	0	18	0	0	9	0	0
6	10	8	1	1	0	3	5	4	0	13	0	5	2	8	0	15	1
18	0	0	9	0	0	24	0	0	12	0	0	20	0	0	5	0	0
27	0	0	16	0	0	12	0	0	...	...	...	14	0	0	7	0	0
31	0	0	21	0	0	55	0	0	37	4	0	35	0	0	22	0	0
29	5	6	13	1	6	13	8	0	8	13	0	12	4	7	9	0	0
44	2	10	16	0	10	11	8	0	8	10	0	21	7	11	10	12	0
6	10	0	2	6	8	15	0	0	11	0	0	4	13	0	3	9	0
15	0	0	12	0	0	20	15	9	14	0	0	13	12	3	9	3	3
36	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	5	0	0	20	0	0	5	0	0
72	0	0	15	0	0	32	0	0	10	0	0	17	8	0	5	0	0
27	0	0	15	0	0	24	0	0	10	0	0	15	0	0	8	0	0
40	0	0	25	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	0	2	9	14	9	18	13	1	8	0	0	15	1	3	4	15	9

No. 44.—STATEMENT SHOWING RATES OF RENT AND PRODUCE IN THE

[illegible]TS.	RENT PER ACRE FOR																	
	WHEAT.												INFERIOR					
	Irrigated.						*Unirrigated.*						*Irrigated.*					
	Maximum.			Minimum.			Maximum.			Minimum.			Maximum.			Minimum.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Delhi ...	6	10	8	3	0	0	4	2	8	1	13	4	3	10	8	2	0	0
Gurgaon ...	9	4	0	2	6	3	4	0	0	1	8	0	8	0	0	1	4	0
Karnál ...	10	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
Hissar ...	6	0	9	1	0	0	2	8	0	0	5	4	3	1	0	0	9	7
Rohtak ...	6	6	4	1	5	5	3	8	0	0	10	0	6	6	4	1	3	7
Sirsa ...	10	0	0	0	9	0	1	8	0	0	3	0	3	8	0	0	9	0
Umballa ...	8	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	4	10	0	2	8	0
Ludhiána ...	13	1	8	9	10	8	7	0	0	4	1	4	9	1	4	6	6	0
Simla ...	1	8	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	12	0	1	8	0	1	2	0
Jullundur ...	14	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	5	0	0	11	0	0	6	0	0
Hoshiárpur ...	16	0	0	1	12	0	26	0	0	0	0	11	18	0	0	1	8	0
Kángra ...	8	5	0	5	0	0	5	12	0	4	1	0	5	8	0	2	8	0
Amritsar ...	6	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0
Gurdáspur ...	5	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0
Siálkot ...	12	12	0	0	13	4	7	4	9	0	6	8	10	0	0	0	5	0
Lahore ...	5	1	0	1	9	6	3	12	6	1	5	0	2	7	9	0	13	0
Gujránwála ...	5	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
Ferozepore ...	3	3	0	1	3	0	2	4	0	0	14	6	2	7	6	1	0	9
Ráwalpindi ...	12	8	0	2	0	0	11	0	0		6	5	30	0	0	1	0	0
Jhelum ...	12	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0
Gujrát ...	4	13	4	1	2	4	3	10	8	0	12	0	3	12	4	0	11	0
Shahpur ...	13	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	2	0	0
Mooltan ...	7	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0
Jhang ...	14	0	0	10	0	0	10	4	0	7	2	0	11	0	0	5	8	0
Montgomery ...	5	8	8	3	6	3	3	7	10	2	11	3	2	11	10	2	2	10
Muzaffargarh ...	8	12	0	3	8	0	7	0	0	3	8	0	4	12	0	2	6	0
Dera Ismail Khan ...	3	12	10	2	10	7	3	2	6	2	6	0	2	13	2	1	12	0
Dera Gházi Khan ...	9	1	10	3	10	4	5	12	3	1	11	3	6	0	0	3	9	6
Bannu ...	5	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	3	0	0	0	5	0
Peshâwar ...	12	4	8	1	12	0	10	0	0	0	5	0	12	4	8	1	2	0
Hazára ...	9	8	0	1	8	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0
Kohát ...	9	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	5	0	0
GENERAL AVERAGE ...	8	6	9	3	5	11	5	12	3	1	15	1	6	7	4	2	2	6

DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1877-78.—(*Continued.*)

LAND SUITED FOR

Grains.						Oil Seeds.											
Unirrigated.						*Irrigated.*						*Unirrigated.*					
Maximum.			Minimum.			Maximum.			Minimum.			Maximum.			Minimum.		
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
2	5	4	1	2	8	3	8	0	1	8	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
5	0	0	0	12	0	8	0	0	1	8	0	5	11	0	0	12	0
2	0	0	1	8	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	8	0	1	0	0
0	13	0	0	3	0	4	6	0	0	9	7	1	0	0	0	2	9
3	0	0	0	8	2	4	12	6	1	3	0	2	6	8	0	6	9
0	7	0	0	2	0	3	8	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	2	9
3	0	0	1	4	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	2	8	0
6	10	8	3	13	4	9	14	0	6	13	4	7	6	0	4	8	0
1	2	0	0	12	0	1	8	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	12	0
5	8	0	3	0	0	12	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	3	8	0
19	0	0	0	5	0	28	0	0	1	4	0	18	0	0	1	0	0
3	10	0	2	2	0	5	15	0	3	15	0	4	2	0	3	0	0
3	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0
2	8	0	1	8	0	4	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
6	4	0	0	4	7	4	1	6	0	1	8	12	12	0	0	7	6
2	7	0	0	15	2	5	8	0	2	2	0	4	8	6	1	15	2
2	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
1	15	0	0	12	0	2	11	0	1	2	6	2	4	0	0	11	3
10	0	0	0	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0	0	8	0
6	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0
3	1	4	0	6	8	4	0	0	1	2	4	3	12	0	0	9	0
4	0	0	1	0	0	12	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0
3	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0
9	2	0	4	4	0	15	0	0	8	0	0	9	12	6	6	0	0
1	4	3	0	15	9	3	12	0	2	14	0	4	2	2	3	8	3
4	2	6	1	12	4	5	1	9	2	8	10	4	0	0	2	10	8
2	6	2	1	11	0	2	12	11	1	13	6	2	4	7	1	9	2
4	6	0	1	3	2	6	0	0	3	9	6	4	9	11	1	2	6
1	12	0	0	14	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	12	0
9	3	6	0	3	0	9	12	0	1	7	0	8	2	0	0	4	0
1	8	6	0	8	0	4	8	0	1	8	0	2	8	0	0	12	0
2	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	...	...	...	2	0	0	...	...	...
4	0	8	1	4	0	6	5	2	2	5	6	4	14	0	1	10	5

No. 44.—Statement showing Rates of Rent and Produce in the

Districts.	Fibres. Irrigated. Maximum. Rs.	A.	P.	Irrigated. Minimum. Rs.	A.	P.	Unirrigated. Maximum. Rs.	A.	P.	Unirrigated. Minimum. Rs.	A.	P.	Average Produce of Rice.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Refined Sugar.
Delhi ...	7	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	380	30	83	400
Gurgaon ...	8	0	0	1	4	0	4	0	0	0	8	0	...	...	92	...
Karnál ...	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	8	0	1,260	30	70	...
Hissar ...	3	0	0	0	10	0	0	13	0	0	4	0	223	...	25	...
Rohtak ...	6	6	4	1	3	7	3	3	0	0	8	2	820	...	93	...
Sirsa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	400
Umballa ...	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	607	19	50	100
Ludhiána ...	9	8	0	8	0	0	6	0	4	3	12	8	396	49	53	323
Simla ...	1	8	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	12	0	553	...	...	...
Jullundur ...	10	0	0	8	0	0	7	0	0	5	0	0	1,049	43	126	541
Hoshiárpur ...	2	8	0	1	4	0	7	1	4	1	0	0	502	30	117	638
Kángra ...	3	11	0	2	3	0	2	8	0	1	10	0	380	...	42	266
Amritsar ...	4	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	738	...	60	...
Gurdáspur ...	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	8	0	1	0	0	504	...	22	250
Siálkot ...	8	8	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	615	...	43	766
Lahore ...	7	2	8	2	14	0	6	0	0	2	8	0	779	...	279	...
Gujránwála ...	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	629	...	78	...
Ferozepore ...	3	5	4	1	5	4	2	10	8	0	13	4	823	115	173	390
Ráwalpindi ...	20	0	0	7	8	0	30	0	0	0	10	0	732	...	52	...
Jhelum ...	8	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	500	...	50	...
Gujrát ...	3	10	8	0	5	8	0	2	4	0	9	4	507	81	50	601
Shahpur ...	6	0	0	4	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	790	...	50	...
Mooltan ...	7	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	772	26	82	...
Jhang ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	290	30	93	277
Montgomery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,175	20	152	...
Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	640	33	123	...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	0	14	6	0	10	0	0	12		0	8	0	240	...	108	...
Dera Ghází Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	553	29	79	...
Bannu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	878	...	64	...
Peshávar ...	6	0	0	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	940	...	96	...
Hazára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	680	...	70	...
Kohát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,507	...	121	...
General Average,	5	11	2	2	12	9	4	6	6	1	9	6	682	50	85	409

DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1877-78.—(*Concluded.*)

LAND PER ACRE IN lbs.

Opium.	Tobacco.	Wheat.	Inferior Grains.	Oil Seeds.	Fibres.	Gram.	Chillies.	Barley.	Indian Corn.	Vegetables.	Tea.	REMARKS.
...	703	616	375	270	305	804	...	1,201	...	...	...	
...	544	688	716	220	64	462	128	...	...	3,020	...	
...	640	1,600	560	560	480	640	...	500	...	...	...	
...	493	487	189	133	61	...	...	...	...	1,060	...	
...	400	930	720	400	780	920	...	1,000	...	...	...	
...	929	197	74	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	480	800	680	84	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	642	387	369	187	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	308	582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
*468	1,571	706	279	492	217	1,105	...	741	1,421	...	...	* Poppy head.
†180	1,640	587	514	213	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	† Poppy.
16	800	330	251	187	195	195	...	240	...	3,200	111	
18	1,025	738	588	410	410	820	410	...	...	...	...	
...	1,035	410	420	310	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	947	557	397	387	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	543	702	486	328	379	656	...	...	656	...	...	
10	738	656	364	309	317	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	666	855	635	504	320	...	929	...	...	2,198	...	
11	1,051	662	740	375	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	792	935	720	478	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	
‡20	476	364	592	231	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	‡ Poppy head.
10	1,600	790	800	750	246	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	664	680	488	464	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	
8	757	685	212	268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	1,024	1,196	678	482	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	826	720	552	273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	629	764	551	438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	713	765	655	543	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	585	521	559	234	...	420	638	...	...	...	...	
4	860	650	560	475	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	460	707	550	480	...	...	...	§800	800	3,200	...	§ Maize.
...	...	816	770	231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	788	677	514	336	238	683	526	788	959	2,536	111	

No. 45.—Comparative Statement of the prices of

during the Years

Districts.	Wheat, 1st sort. 1st June 1876.	Wheat, 1st sort. 1st January 1877.	Wheat, 1st sort. 1st June 1877.	Wheat, 1st sort. 1st January 1878.	Flour (Ata), 1st sort. 1st June 1876.	Flour (Ata), 1st sort. 1st January 1877.	Flour (Ata), 1st sort. 1st June 1877.	Flour (Ata), 1st sort. 1st January 1878.
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Delhi ...	0 28 0	0 27 0	0 24 0	0 13 4	23 0	21 8	21 0	12 4
Gurgaon ...	0 25 0	0 26 0	0 24 0	0 12 0	20 0	22 0	19 0	10 12
Karnál ...	0 24 0	0 25 0	0 25 0	0 14 0	19 0	19 8	18 0	12 8
Hissár ...	0 24 0	0 23 0	0 24 0	0 13 8	18 0	18 0	20 0	12 0
Rohtak ...	0 24 8	0 25 0	0 24 0	0 12 0	20 0	19 8	19 8	11 0
Sirsa ...	0 24 0	0 26 0	0 26 0	0 15 8	19 0	21 8	20 0	14 0
Umballa ...	0 25 8	0 25 8	0 26 0	0 14 8	21 4	20 8	21 0	13 0
Ludhiána ...	0 26 0	0 27 8	0 28 0	0 15 12	23 0	22 8	22 8	13 8
Simla ...	0 18 0	0 19 0	0 20 0	0 13 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	10 0
Jullundur ...	0 25 0	0 26 0	0 26 0	0 15 4	22 0	23 0	23 0	13 0
Hoshiárpur ...	0 25 0	0 25 0	0 28 0	0 15 0	21 0	20 0	23 0	13 0
Kángra ...	0 18 0	0 16 0	0 17 0	0 11 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	10 0
Amritsar ...	0 25 0	0 29 0	0 28 0	0 15 8	22 8	25 12	25 8	13 8
Gurdáspur ...	0 28 0	0 25 0	0 27 0	0 14 8	23 0	22 0	23 4	11 12
Siálkot ...	0 22 0	0 28 0	0 25 0	0 13 8	19 0	23 0	21 0	12 0
Lahore ...	0 25 0	0 29 0	0 28 0	0 15 0	21 0	23 0	24 0	13 8
Gujránwála ...	0 23 0	0 27 0	0 25 8	0 14 0	20 8	26 8	22 0	12 0
Ferozepore ...	0 30 0	0 34 0	0 28 0	0 17 0	25 0	22 0	24 0	14 8
Ráwalpindi ...	0 33 0	0 37 8	0 38 0	0 17 4	29 8	33 0	32 8	15 0
Jhelum ...	0 32 0	0 34 0	0 30 8	0 14 4	28 0	30 0	26 8	12 0
Gujrát ...	0 28 12	0 32 0	0 34 0	0 12 0	22 8	25 0	24 0	10 12
Shahpur ...	0 29 0	0 32 0	0 31 0	0 19 0	27 0	30 0	28 8	16 8
Mooltan ...	0 19 8	0 23 0	0 19 0	0 14 8	16 0	18 0	16 0	12 8
Jhang ...	0 24 8	0 27 0	0 24 0	0 16 8	21 8	22 0	21 0	14 0
Montgomery ...	0 28 0	0 31 0	0 32 0	0 18 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	14 0
Muzaffargarh ...	0 22 0	0 23 0	0 21 0	0 16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	14 0
Dera Ismail Khan	0 33 12	0 35 0	0 30 0	0 18 12	24 4	26 9	23 2	15 5
Dera Ghází Khan	0 22 8	0 22 8	0 20 5	0 15 10	17 8	17 8	16 14	13 2
Bannu ...	1 3 12	1 5 10	1 0 0	0 23 7	37 8	37 8	33 12	18 8
Peshávar ...	0 30 12	0 32 0	0 30 14	0 19 8	20 7	21 8	24 11	16 4
Hazára ...	0 28 0	0 34 0	0 32 0	0 13 0	25 8	31 0	28 0	12 0
Kohát ...	0 35 11	0 38 4	1 0 13	0 20 6	30 10	32 8	35 11	18 8
General Average ...	0 26 9	0 28 7	0 27 5	0 15 6	19 0	23 6	19 10	13 4

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB 1876-77 AND 1877-78.

Barley (*Jau*).				Gram, 1st sort.			
1st June 1876.	1st January 1877.	1st June 1877.	1st January 1878.	1st June 1876.	1st January 1877.	1st June 1877.	1st January 1878.
M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
0 37 8	0 37 0	0 36 0	0 16 8	0 39 0	0 36 0	0 34 0	0 15 8
0 35 0	0 36 0	0 35 0	0 13 0	0 36 0	0 39 0	0 38 0	0 14 12
0 37 0	0 37 0	1 0 0	0 18 0	0 34 0	0 37 0	0 36 0	0 16 8
1 2 0	1 6 0	1 4 0	0 20 8	1 0 8	1 2 8	1 2 0	0 21 0
1 0 0	0 34 0	0 37 0	0 16 0	1 1 0	1 0 0	0 39 0	0 17 0
1 8 0	1 20 0	1 15 0	0 26 0	1 7 0	1 16 0	1 13 0	0 25 0
0 36 0	1 0 0	1 5 0	0 17 0	0 37 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	0 17 4
1 4 0	1 7 0	1 20 0	0 21 8	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 19 0
0 23 0	0 24 0	0 26 0	0 14 0	0 23 0	0 23 0	0 25 0	0 14 0
1 0 0	0 36 0	1 8 0	0 16 0	0 36 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	0 19 0
1 0 0	1 0 0	1 5 0	0 20 0	0 34 0	0 28 0	1 1 0	0 18 0
0 26 0	0 22 0	0 25 0	0 14 0	0 24 0	0 22 0	0 23 0	0 13 8
0 37 0	1 15 0	1 10 0	0 18 0	0 39 0	0 54 0	1 7 0	0 20 8
1 0 0	0 30 0	1 0 0	0 14 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	0 38 0	0 17 8
1 2 0	1 8 0	1 3 0	0 17 0	0 39 0	1 2 0	0 33 0	0 16 0
1 0 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	0 22 0	1 1 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	0 20 0
0 36 0	1 15 0	1 11 0	0 16 0	1 3 0	1 8 0	0 38 0	0 17 0
1 4 0	1 22 0	1 35 4	0 25 8	1 2 8	1 22 0	1 10 0	0 22 8
1 0 0	1 7 0	1 0 0	0 22 0	1 0 0	0 36 0	0 27 0	0 15 0
1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 15 12	0 35 0	0 35 0	0 33 8	0 15 4
1 5 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	0 12 8	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 36 0	0 14 8
1 0 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	0 19 0	0 38 0	1 0 0	0 38 0	0 20 0
0 26 0	0 29 0	0 35 0	0 23 0	0 27 8	0 33 0	0 31 0	0 17 0
0 22 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	0 24 0	0 35 0	1 4 0	1 6 0	0 22 8
0 37 0	1 0 0	1 15 0	0 26 0	1 0 0	1 7 0	1 12 0	0 23 0
0 30 0	0 32 0	0 34 0	0 25 0	0 27 0	0 28 0	0 26 0	0 16 0
1 3 12	1 7 8	1 2 8	0 27 8	1 5 0	1 12 8	0 35 0	0 20 0
0 26 4	0 33 12	0 32 8	0 18 12	0 22 8	0 20 0	0 20 15	0 14 6
1 21 4	1 31 4	1 22 8	0 23 12	1 8 12	1 20 0	0 35 2	0 18 2
1 13 5	1 25 0	1 18 8	0 33 13	0 21 2	0 16 8	0 23 6	0 16 4
1 15 0	1 25 0	1 30 0	0 19 0	0 28 0	0 30 0	0 19 0	0 12 0
1 16 2	1 18 10	1 21 3	0 29 4	0 35 0	0 37 0	0 30 10	0 16 9
0 30 13	1 3 4	1 5 12	0 17 0	0 36 3	0 37 8	0 33 8	0 17 10

No. 45.—Comparative Statement of the Prices of
during the Years 1876-77

Districts.	Indian Corn (*Makai.*) 1st June 1876.	Indian Corn (*Makai.*) 1st January 1877.	Indian Corn (*Makai.*) 1st June 1877.	Indian Corn (*Makai.*) 1st January 1878.	Jowar (*Sorghum Vulgare*). 1st June 1876.	Jowar (*Sorghum Vulgare*). 1st January 1877.	Jowar (*Sorghum Vulgare*). 1st June 1877.	Jowar (*Sorghum Vulgare*). 1st January 1878.
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
Delhi ...	0 39 0	0 36 0	0 30 0	0 15 0	0 32 0	1 2 0	0 31 0	0 14 8
Gurgaon ...	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 26 0	0 14 0	0 30 0	1 0 0	0 30 0	0 14 0
Karnál ...	0 30 0	0 34 0	...	0 16 0	0 30 0	0 35 0	0 32 0	0 15 0
Hissar ...	0 25 0	0 25 0	0 25 0	0 10 0	1 7 0	1 8 0	1 5 0	0 20 0
Rohtak ...	...	...	...	...	0 36 0	0 34 0	0 36 0	0 14 0
Sirsa ...	...	...	...	...	1 20 0	1 20 0	1 10 0	0 22 0
Umballa ...	0 28 0	0 33 0	0 28 0	0 18 0	0 32 0	1 0 0	0 38 0	0 17 0
Ludhiána...	0 28 0	1 0 0	0 34 0	0 22 0	0 34 0	1 4 0	1 22 0	0 19 8
Simla ...	0 19 0	0 20 0	0 25 0	0 16 0	0 21 0	0 21 0	0 25 0	0 15 0
Jullundur	0 30 0	0 36 0	0 34 0	0 20 0	0 32 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 22 0
Hoshiárpur	0 24 0	0 33 0	0 32 0	0 20 0	0 32 0	0 39 0	0 36 0	0 16 0
Kángra ...	0 18 0	0 18 0	0 18 0	0 13 0	...	...	...	...
Amritsar ...	0 23 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 19 0	0 29 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	0 20 0
Gurdáspur	0 24 0	0 30 0	0 31 0	0 15 8	0 24 0	0 32 0	0 32 0	0 17 0
Siálkot ...	0 24 0	0 25 0	0 38 0	0 17 0	0 38 0	0 38 0	0 30 0	0 19 0
Lahore ...	0 25 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	0 21 0	0 38 0	1 10 0	0 34 0	0 21 0
Gujránwála	0 28 0	0 35 0	0 30 0	0 16 0	0 32 0	0 38 0	0 30 0	0 17 0
Ferozepore	1 0 0	1 9 0	0 14 0	0 25 0	1 2 8	1 10 0	0 37 8	0 20 0
Ráwalpindi	1 10 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 23 0	1 2 0	1 6 0	0 33 0	0 22 0
Jhelum ...	0 30 0	0 34 0	0 39 0	0 16 0	0 30 0	0 36 0	0 36 8	0 18 0
Gujrát ...	0 30 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 14 0	1 0 0	2 5 0	0 39 0	0 14 8
Shahpur ...	0 30 0	0 32 0	0 30 0	0 18 0	0 28 0	0 34 0	0 34 0	0 20 0
Mooltan ...	0 22 0	0 28 0	0 24 0	0 20 0	0 24 0	0 28 0	0 29 0	0 20 0
Jhang ...	0 32 0	0 36 0	0 24 0	0 22 0	0 20 0	0 35 0	0 24 0	0 22 0
Montgomery	0 24 0	...	...	...	0 26 0	0 30 0	...	...
Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	...	0 23 0	0 28 0	0 22 0	0 20 0
Dera I. K.	1 10 0	1 7 8	1 3 12	0 25 0	1 5 0	1 3 12	0 37 8	0 22 8
Dera G. K.	...	...	...	...	0 23 12	0 32 8	1 0 0	0 20 0
Bannu ...	1 20 0	1 25 0	1 20 0	0 37 8	1 10 0	1 20 0	1 10 0	0 25 0
Peshávar...	0 36 8	1 5 0	0 23 6	0 24 11	0 29 9	0 25 6	0 33 13	0 29 14
Hazára ...	1 8 0	1 10 0	1 5 0	0 15 0	...	...	0 30 0	...
Kohát ...	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 13 8	0 30 10	...	...	...	...
General Average ...	0 34 3	0 39 5	0 34 2	0 19 6	0 33 2	0 39 9	0 35 14	0 19 5

Agricultural Produce in the Districts of the Punjab and 1877-78.—(*Continued.*)

Bajra (*Panicum Spicatum*).				Rice, 1st Sort.			
1st June 1876.	1st January 1877.	1st June 1877.	1st January 1878.	1st June 1876.	1st January 1877.	1st June 1877.	1st January 1878.
M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
0 30 0	0 33 0	0 25 0	0 13 8	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 5 8
0 30 0	0 34 0	0 27 0	0 11 0	0 9 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 8
0 30 0	0 26 0	0 25 0	0 10 0	0 24 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
0 37 0	0 38 0	0 38 0	0 17 8	0 10 0	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
0 25 0	0 31 0	0 28 0	0 15 0	0 11 0	0 14 0	0 9 0	0 7 0
1 1 0	1 3 0	0 38 0	0 18 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
0 26 0	0 28 0	0 22 0	0 12 0	0 9 0	0 10 0	0 9 0	0 6 0
0 27 0	0 34 0	0 33 0	0 13 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
0 18 0	0 18 0	0 21 0	0 14 0	0 8 8	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 8 8
0 28 0	0 26 0	0 30 0	0 18 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0
0 24 0	0 25 0	0 28 0	0 16 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 7 0
...	..	...	...	0 13 0	0 15 0	0 12 0	0 11 0
0 26 0	0 29 0	0 25 0	0 16 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 9 0	0 6 12
0 20 0	0 20 0	0 19 0	0 16 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
0 26 0	0 34 0	0 33 0	0 16 0	0 14 0	0 17 0	0 17 0	0 10 0
0 30 0	0 32 0	0 30 0	0 14 0	0 13 0	0 17 0	0 16 0	0 9 8
0 28 0	0 30 0	0 30 0	0 14 0	0 9 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 6 0
0 38 0	1 0 0	0 19 0	0 16 0	0 7 8	0 7 0	0 7 8	0 6 0
1 10 0	1 8 0	1 5 0	0 19 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
0 34 0	0 39 0	0 36 8	0 15 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
0 36 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 14 8	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 7 8
0 31 0	0 36 0	0 38 0	0 20 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 12 0	0 7 8
0 22 0	0 27 0	0 30 0	0 16 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
0 32 0	0 32 0	0 32 0	0 18 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 6 8
0 26 0	...	...	...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
0 25 0	0 25 0	0 32 0	0 24 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
1 5 0	1 0 0	1 1 4	0 20 0	0 6 4	0 6 4	0 7 8	0 6 9
0 28 0	0 30 0	0 37 8	0 16 4	0 8 12	0 8 12	0 8 12	0 7 8
1 10 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	0 20 0	0 6 4	0 6 4	0 6 4	0 7 3
0 27 12	0 29 1	0 35 1	0 22 0	0 6 12	0 6 14	0 7 2	0 7 13
1 0 0	0 32 0	0 30 0	0 15 0	...	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
1 16 2	1 21 10	1 21 13	0 30 10	0 7 10	0 6 6	0 7 10	0 6 6
0 31 11	0 33 11	0 31 5	0 16 11	0 8 12	0 9 6	0 8 13	0 7 0

No. 45.—Comparative Statement of the Prices of DURING THE YEARS 1876-77

District.	Urd Dal (*Phaseolus Radiatus*).												Potatoes.											
	1st June 1876.			1st January 1877.			1st June 1877.			1st January 1878.			1st June 1876.			1st January 1877.			1st June 1877.			1st January 1878.		
	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Delhi ...	0	22	0	0	23	0	0	18	0	0	9	0	0	20	0	0	28	0	0	32	0	0	14	8
Gurgaon ...	0	19	0	0	20	0	0	18	0	0	9	8	0	16	0	0	10	0	0	12	0	0	10	0
Karnál ...	0	10	0	0	21	0	0	18	0	0	10	0	0	18	0	0	20	0		...		0	13	5
Hissar ...	0	19	0	0	20	0	0	19	0	0	9	0		...		0	16	0		...		0	8	0
Rohtak ...	0	17	0	0	20	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	16	0	0	8	0
Sirsa ...	0	19	0	0	18	0	0	16	0	0	9	0	0	12	0	0	16	0	0	12	0	0	5	0
Umballa ...	0	20	0	0	22	0	0	19	8	0	9	0	0	16	0	0	20	0	0	16	0	0	16	0
Ludhiána ...	0	17	8	0	20	0	0	18	8	0	11	0	0	12	0	0	18	0	0	16	0	0	16	0
Simla ...	0	13	0	0	13	0	0	10	0	0	8	0	0	27	0	0	32	0	0	25	0	0	25	0
Jullundur ...	0	16	0	0	19	0	0	16	0	0	10	0	0	12	0	0	16	0	0	12	0	0	12	0
Hoshiárpur	0	16	0	0	19	0	0	18	0	0	10	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	16	0
Kángra ...	0	12	0	0	13	0	0	13	0	0	9	8	0	24	0	0	20	0	0	14	0	0	28	0
Amritsar ...	0	17	0	0	21	0	0	16	8	0	9	0	0	16	0	0	21	0	0	26	0	0	16	0
Gurdáspur	0	13	0	0	22	0	0	16	0	0	8	14	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	0
Siálkot ...	0	16	0	0	17	0	0	17	0	0	10	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	20	0	0	16	0
Lahore ...	0	17	0	0	16	0	0	17	8	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	14	0	0	20	0	0	14	0
Gujránwála	0	14	0	0	19	0	0	18	0	0	9	0	0	13	0	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	16	0
Ferozepore	0	18	0	0	23	0	0	20	0	0	12	8	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	8	0	0	12	0
Ráwalpindi	0	16	0	0	17	0	0	13	0	0	8	0	0	16	0	0	13	0	0	13	0	0	14	0
Jhelum ...	0	13	0	0	16	0	0	13	8	0	8	0	0	14	0	0	16	0	0	17	8	0	12	0
Gujrát ...	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	17	0	0	8	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	18	0	0	6	0
Shahpur ...	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	18	0	0	13	0		...			...			...			...	
Mooltan ...	0	16	0	0	18	0	0	17	0	0	10	8	0	12	0	0	15	0	0	16	0	0	12	0
Jhang ...	0	16	0	0	20	0	0	21	0	0	14	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	10	0
Montgomery	0	14	0	0	18	0	0	16	0	0	10	0	0	12	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	12	0
Muzaffargarh	0	13	0	0	12	0	0	15	0	0	9	0	0	12	0	0	9	0	0	12	0	0	10	0
D. I. Khan	0	12	8	0	15	0	0	15	10	0	11	14		...		0	12	8	0	6	4	0	13	12
D. G. Khan	0	11	14	0	13	12	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0
Bannu ...	0	12	8	0	12	8	0	10	0	0	8	2	0	22	0	0	22	0	0	15	0	0	10	0
Pesháwar ..	0	19	8	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	7	8	0	15	6	0	12	8	0	9	1	0	10	6
Hazára ...	0	18	0	0	16	0	0	13	0	0	7	0	0	22	0	0	12	0	0	16	0	0	16	0
Kohát ...	0	14	1	0	10	3	0	11	8	0	8	15	0	12	12	0	12	12	0	15	5	0	12	12
General Average ...	0	15	11	0	17	8	0	16	7	0	9	12	0	15	13	0	16	8	0	15	9	0	13	7

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB AND 1877-78.—*(Continued.)*

COTTON (*Cleaned*).				SUGAR, 1st SORT.			
1st June 1876.	1st January 1877.	1st June 1877.	1st January 1878.	1st June 1876.	1st January 1877.	1st June 1877.	1st January 1878.
M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
0 3 4	0 3 4	0 3 0	0 2 4	0 2 12	0 2 12	0 3 0	0 2 12
0 3 8	0 3 0	0 2 12	0 2 4	0 3 4	0 3 4	0 3 8	0 3 0
0 3 0	0 3 6	0 3 0	0 2 8	0 3 8	0 3 8	0 3 0	0 3 0
0 2 12	0 3 4	0 2 4	0 2 4	...	...	...	...
0 3 8	0 3 8	0 3 0	0 2 6	0 3 14	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 2 12
0 3 0	0 3 4	0 3 0	0 2 3	0 3 4	0 3 4	0 2 12	0 2 12
0 2 12	0 3 4	0 3 0	0 2 8	0 2 12	0 2 12	0 2 12	0 2 4
0 2 8	0 3 8	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 8	0 3 4	0 3 0	0 3 0
0 2 8	0 3 0	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 8
0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 12	0 2 8	0 3 4	0 3 4	0 3 4	0 3 8
0 2 8	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 2 4	0 3 11	0 3 4	0 4 4	0 3 4
0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 3 3	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
0 2 8	0 3 0	0 2 12	0 2 3	0 3 6	0 3 12	0 4 0	0 3 4
0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 12	0 2 12	0 2 12	0 2 12
0 2 8	0 3 4	0 3 4	0 2 8	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 12
0 2 12	0 2 8	0 2 12	0 2 8	0 2 12	0 2 12	0 2 12	0 2 12
0 2 8	0 3 0	0 3 8	0 3 0	0 3 4	0 3 4	0 3 8	0 3 0
0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 10	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 4	0 3 0
0 2 4	0 2 4	0 2 8	0 2 0	0 3 4	0 3 0	0 3 6	0 2 14
0 2 4	0 2 12	0 3 0	0 2 4	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
0 2 4	0 2 4	0 2 4	0 2 4	0 3 4	0 3 4	0 3 8	0 2 14
0 2 8	0 2 14	0 3 0	0 2 8	...	...	...	...
0 2 12	0 2 12	0 2 12	0 2 8	0 3 4	0 3 0	0 3 2	0 2 8
0 2 6	0 2 10	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 3 2	0 3 6	0 2 14
0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 4
0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 12	0 2 12	0 2 12	0 3 0	0 2 12	0 2 12
0 2 13	0 2 13	0 3 2	0 2 10	0 2 10	0 2 13	0 2 13	0 2 13
0 2 13	0 2 12	0 2 13	0 2 13	0 2 10	0 2 8	0 2 13	0 2 3
0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 12	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 12	0 2 8
0 2 8	0 2 11	0 2 4	0 2 4	0 3 0	0 2 14	0 3 6	0 2 11
0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 12	0 2 12	0 2 8	0 2 0
0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 11	0 2 11	0 3 0	0 2 6
0 2 7	0 2 14	0 2 11	0 2 7	0 3 0	0 3 1	0 3 2	0 2 13

No. 45.—Comparative Statement of the Prices of

DURING THE YEARS 1876-77

District.	Ghi, (*Cows.*)												Fire-wood, 1st sort.											
	1st June 1876.			1st January 1877.			1st June 1877.			1st January 1878.			1st June 1876.			1st January 1877.			1st June 1877.			1st January 1878.		
	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Delhi ...	0	1	9	0	1	12	0	1	11	0	1	9	2	0	0	2	14	0	2	0	0	2	20	0
Gurgaon ...	0	1	14	0	2	0	0	1	12	0	1	10	3	20	0	2	20	0	4	0	0	4	20	0
Karnál ...	0	1	14	0	1	15	0	2	0	0	1	14	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Hissar ...	0	2	1	0	2	4	0	2	2	0	2	4	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Rohtak ...	0	1	12	0	2	0	0	1	15	0	1	8	3	5	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0
Sirsa ...	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	1	10	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0
Umballa ...	0	1	13	0	1	14	0	1	14	0	1	11	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Ludhiána ...	0	1	12	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	8	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	0	0
Simla ...	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	8	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	0	0	3	5	0
Jullundur...	0	1	11	0	1	10	0	1	11	0	1	10	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	20	0	2	20	0
Hoshiárpur	0	1	14	0	1	14	0	1	15	0	1	15	2	20	0	2	10	0	2	30	0	2	20	0
Kángra ...	0	1	12	0	1	12	0	1	12	0	1	9	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0
Amritsar ...	0	1	11	0	1	8	0	1	12	0	1	7	2	30	0	2	30	0	2	20	0	2	30	0
Gurdáspur	0	1	10	0	1	10	0	1	10	0	1	10	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Siálkot ...	0	1	12	0	1	12	0	2	1	0	1	12	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	20	0	3	20	0
Lahore ...	0	1	12	0	1	8	0	1	12	0	1	8	2	10	0	2	0	0	2	15	0	2	20	0
Gujránwála	0	1	14	0	1	11	0	2	2	0	1	11	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0
Ferozepore	0	1	14	0	1	15	0	1	15	0	1	9	3	0	0	2	20	0	3	10	0	2	20	0
Ráwalpindi	0	2	2	0	2	4	0	1	14	0	2	0	2	30	0	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0
Jhelum ...	0	1	14	0	1	12	0	1	14	0	1	12	1	20	0	1	20	0	3	0	0	2	20	0
Gujrát ...	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	14	0	1	12	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Shahpur ...	0	1	12	0	1	11	0	1	14	0	1	11	6	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0
Mooltan ...	0	1	15	0	1	9	0	1	14	0	1	8	2	0	0	2	10	0	2	20	0	9	20	0
Jhang ...	0	1	15	0	1	10	0	2	5	0	1	11	5	13	4	5	13	4	5	0	0	5	0	0
Montgomery	0	1	15	0	1	10	0	1	15	0	1	8	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	20	0	5	0	0
Muzaffargarh	G	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	10	0	1	5	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0
Dera I. K.	0	1	9	0	1	8	0	1	11	0	1	8	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	32	8
Dera G. K.	0	1	10	0	1	9	0	1	11	0	1	6	3	30	0	3	30	0	3	30	0	3	30	0
Bannu ...	0	1	14	0	1	14	0	1	13	0	1	10	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0
Peshâwar ..	0	1	10	0	1	12	0	1	15	0	1	12	2	8	2	2	21	5	2	30	8	1	31	8
Hazára ...	0	2	4	0	2	6	0	2	0	0	2	4	3	0	0	2	30	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Kohát ...	0	1	14	0	1	12	0	1	12	0	1	9	5	0	0	3	7	8	3	7	8	2	22	0
General Average ...	0	1	15	0	1	13	0	1	14	0	1	10	3	3	13	2	35	7	3	7	0	3	13	7

Agricultural Produce in the Districts of the Punjab and 1877-78.—(*Concluded.*)

Tobacco.				Salt (*Lahori.*)			
1st June 1876.	1st January 1877.	1st June 1877.	1st January 1878.	1st June 1876.	1st January 1877.	1st June 1877.	1st January 1878.
M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 8 8	0 8 8	0 8 8	0 8 8
0 7 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 8	0 7 8	0 7 8	0 7 8
0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 8	0 8 8
0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...
0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
0 7 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
0 6 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 9 0	0 9 8	0 9 8	0 9 2
0 16 0	0 16 0	0 16 0	0 13 0	0 9 8	0 9 12	0 9 12	0 9 8
0 4 8	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 8 0	0 7 12	0 8 0	0 8 0
0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 9 10	0 9 12	0 9 10	0 8 12
0 9 0	0 10 0	0 16 0	0 14 0	0 9 8	0 9 12	0 9 8	0 9 8
0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
0 9 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 10 2	0 10 8	0 10 7	0 9 10
0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 9 8	0 9 0	0 9 8	0 9 4
0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 10 4	0 10 4	0 9 12
0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 4	0 9 12
0 10 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 8	0 10 8	0 10 8	0 10 0
0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 8 12
0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 10 12	0 11 0	0 10 6	0 10 0
0 9 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 9 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0
0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 12	0 10 0	0 10 11	0 10 0
0 6 0	0 6 0	0 10 8	0 8 8	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0
0 2 8	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 10 8	0 10 0	0 10 4	0 10 12
0 6 0	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 10 10	0 10 12	0 10 12	0 10 12
0 8 8	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0
0 8 8	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
0 6 4	0 6 4	0 6 4	0 6 14	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
0 3 2	0 5 0	0 3 12	0 3 12	0 10 6	0 8 12	0 8 12	0 8 12
0 8 12	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 6 4	0 6 4	0 6 4	0 6 4
0 9 15	0 10 4	0 7 13	0 13 0	0 5 6	0 5 11	0 3 14	0 5 3
0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0
0 5 2	0 5 2	0 5 2	0 6 6	2 22 0	2 22 0	2 22 0	2 22 0
0 4 5	0 5 7	0 7 14	0 7 12	0 7 0	0 7 5	1 3 13	0 8 12

No. 46.—Price of Labor in the Punjab.

Districts.		Wages per diem. Skilled. Rs.	A.	P.	Wages per diem. Unskilled. Rs.	A.	P.	Carts per day. Rs.	A.	P.	Camels per day. Rs.	A.	P.	Donkeys per score per day. Rs.	A.	P.	Boats per day. Rs.	A.	P.
Delhi ...	Highest	0	6	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	8	0
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0												
Gurgaon ...	Highest	0	6	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	4	6	0	0	8	0
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0				0	6	0	3	2	0	0	5	4
Karnál ...	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	7	0
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	1	6				0	4	0	3	9	0	0	5	0
Hissar ...	Highest	0	5	0	0	2	0	1	12	0	0	7	0	3	12	0		...	
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	6				0	6	0	1	8	0		...	
Rohtak ...	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0		...	
	Lowest	0	*3	0	0	1	6				0	6	0	3	2	0		...	
Sirsa ...	Highest	0	5	0	0	2	6	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	7	0	0
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	1	6				0	6	0	3	0	0	5	0	0
Umballa ...	Highest	0	7	0	0	3	6	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	4	9
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0												
Ludhiána ...	Highest	0	5	9	0	3	3	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	1	0	0
	Lowest	0	4	9	0	2	9				0	7	0	3	4	9	0	14	3
Simla ...	Highest	0	12	0	0	5	0		...			...			...			...	
	Lowest	0	8	0	0	3	0		...			...			...			...	
Jullundur ...	Highest	0	6	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	8	0
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0				0	6	0						
Hoshiárpur ...	Highest	0	8	0	0	2	6	1	12	0	0	8	0	1	9	0	2	8	0
	Lowest	0	3	0	0	2	0												
Kángra ...	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	6	3	0	0	0	8	0	4	6	0	2	4	0
	Lowest	0	6	0		...					0	6	0						
Amritsar ...	Highest	0	8	6	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	4	0	0
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	6				0	6	9	3	8	0	1	8	0
Gurdáspur ...	Highest	0	6	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	0	0
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	6	1	12	0	0	4	0						
Siálkot ...	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	0	0
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	6				0	6	0				0	8	0
Lahore ...	Highest	0	6	9	0	3	4	1	12	0	0	5	3	3	1	0	0	9	4
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0												

Gujránwála ...	Highest	0	5	0	0	4	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	4	0	0	0	8	0
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	3	0				0	7	0	3	12	0			
Ferozepore ...	Highest	0	6	0	0	2	6	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	12	0
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0				0	4	0	2	4	0	0	10	8
Ráwalpindi ...	Highest	0	12	0	0	5	0	3	0	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	3	4	0
	Lowest	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	12	0	0	3	0	2	8	0	1	10	0
Jhelum ...	Highest	0	10	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	4	0
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	6				0	6	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
Gujrát ...	Highest	0	5	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	8	0
	Lowest	0	4	6	0	2	6	1	8	0				3	0	0			
Shahpur ...	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	2	8	0	Rates according to tonnage & distance.		
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	5	0									
Mooltan ...	Highest	0	10	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	4	0	0
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	0				0	6	0	1	4	0	1	0	0
Jhang ...	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	5	0	0
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	6				0	6	0						
Montgomery ...	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	2	8	0	10	0	0
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0										2	0	0
Muzaffargarh ...	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	No carts available in the district for general hire.			0	8	0	1	8	0	Rates according to tonnage & distance.		
	Lowest	0	3	0	0	2	0				0	6	0						
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Highest	0	8	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	Mds. Tonnage Rs. 500 ,, 2; 600 ,, 3; 800 ,, 4		
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	4	0				0	6	0						
Dera Gházi Khan ...	Highest	0	10	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	8	0	1	8	0
	Lowest	0	7	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	10	0	2	6	0			
Bannu ...	Highest	0	10	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	6	8	0
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0				0	6	0						
Peshávar ...	Highest	0	10	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	6	0	2	12	0	0	8	0
	Lowest	0	8	0	0	2	6	2	0	0	0	4	3	2	8	0	0	6	0
Hazára ...	Highest	0	9	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	...		
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0				0	4	0	2	8	0	...		
Kohát ...	Highest	0	12	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	7	6	3	12	0	6	0	0
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	0										5	0	0
GENERAL AVERAGE ...	Highest	0	7	10	0	3	6	2	0	6	0	7	11	3	11	0	...		
	Lowest	0	5	1	0	2	5	1	13	10	0	6	1	3	1	9	...		

NOTE.—This return is revised once in five years. The above statistics are reprinted from the Report for 1873-74.

No. 47.—Statement of Mines and Quarries

Districts.	Where situated.	Mineral produced.
Delhi ...	Kasumpur and Arangpur ...	Chalk ...
Gurgaon ...	Pali, Májra, Manati, Basai, Meo, and Bawanagujar ...	Slate ...
	Mahouli ...	Stone ...
Karnál ...	...	...
Hissar ...	Hissar and 7 other villages ...	Lime kankar ...
	Hissar and 59 other villages ...	Saltpetre ...
	Bhiwáni and 17 other villages ...	Kankar for road-making ...
Rohtak ...	Lahadpur and Silanah, 128 villages ...	Khari salt ...
		Unrefined saltpetre ...
	Singpura ...	Kankar of whitish and soft description ...
	In almost every village ...	Kankar, bluish and hard ...
Sirsa ...	...	...
Jullundur ...	Daulatpur and Sikandarpur ...	Kankar ...
Hoshiárpur ...	Nanguraon, Kalmat, Mahadpur, Rupowal, in Unah; and Behrámpur and Hájipur, in Garhshankar Tahsils ...	Lime-stone ...
Kángra ...	Bír Banghál, Mandi State ...	Iron ...
	Dewal, Dharmsála, Narwana and Kanyara ...	Slate ...
	Gomah, Darang, in Mandi State ...	Salt ...
Ráwalpindi ...	Sadkal near Fatahjang, Jaba in Tahsíl Pindigheb, Ratta Hotar, in Ráwalpindi Tahsíl ...	Petroleum or rock oil ...
Jhelum ...	Khewra, Sardi, Mukrach, Khura and Jotans ...	Salt ...

IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB.

Number of Mines.	Annual Produce.	REMARKS.
	Mds.	
2	Not known	The mine at Kasumpur belongs to zamindárs, and is leased out annually by them for Rs. 410.
14 4	78,500 250	The mine at Arangpur has failed since last year, and there has been no income.
...	...	
8 *116 † 18	146,495 10,716 227,993	* Of these, 2 pans are not worked. † Out of these, 3 mines are not worked.
2 beds 371 pans	121,500 35,000	This saltpetre is crystallized and sent to Calcutta.
1	300,000	This kankar when burnt produces excellent lime for building purposes.
...	700,000	This kankar is chiefly used for metalling roads.
...	...	
2	250,000	
5	10,260	
10	2,042	
5 1	174,135 133,981	
3	2,756 gallons	At Sadkal the petroleum is obtained from wells or shafts sunk near the spring. At Jaba there are natural springs. Both these mines were worked by Public Works Department. The mine at Ratta Hotar was not worked during the year.
5	Mds. 1,210,173	In addition to these there are some coal mines capable of producing a great quantity of coal, but the expense would probably be enormous.

No. 47.—Statement of Mines and Quarries

Districts.	Where situated.	Mineral produced.
Gujrát ...	...	...
Shahpur ...	Warcha ...	Rock salt ...
Dera Ismail Khan...	...	...
Dera Gházi Khan...	...	...
Bannu ...	Laki ...	Flint ...
	Laki and Isa Khel ...	Stone ...
	Bannu, Laki, Isa Khel and Miánwáli ...	Pottery clay ...
	Laki and Miánwáli ...	Clay, a sort of hair-wash ...
	Throughout the district ...	Lime-stone and stone for building purposes ...
	Isa Khel ...	Red earth ...
	Kálabágh and Miánwáli ...	Gold ...
	Miánwáli and Isa Khel ...	Petroleum ...
	Isa Khel ...	Kahi sufaid ...
	Do. and Miánwáli ...	Red salt ...
	Do. Do. ...	Crystals of rock salt ...
	Miánwáli ...	Crystal, common (híra kani) ...
	Do. and Isa Khel ...	Shora (nitre) ...
	Kálabágh and Do. ...	Coal (lignite) ...
	Isa Khel ...	Saltpetre ...
	Do. ...	Kallar, a kind of earth from which saltpetre is produced ...
	Kálabágh ...	Salt ...
Peshawar ...	Kabul river, Nowshera ...	Auriferous sand ...
	Jaba ...	Lime-stone ...
Hazára ...	Jaba stream, Harru, Siran, Bandi, Dhandan ...	Lime-stone ...
	Banda, Phugwári, Chachián, Jab, Sirikot and Nartopa ...	Slate ...
	Mulia, Bakot ...	Iron ore ...
	Sarban hill ...	Oxide of lead or antimony ...
Kohát ...	Khattak ...	Salt ...

Note.—The above table was prepared for the

IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB.—(*Concluded.*)

Number of Mines.	Annual Produce.	REMARKS.
...	...	
1	290,435 Mds.	
...	...	
...	...	
4	20 Mds.	
3	2,098	
49	4,800 Mds.	
2	Not given.	
Numerous.		
2	400 Mds.	
2	Not given.	
2	Do.	
3	90 Mds.	
2	Not known.	
2	Do.	
1	Do.	
2	Do.	
2	255 Mds.	
2	28,000 Mds.	
4	350,000 Mds.	
1	Not known.	
2	Not given.	Gold obtained from auriferous sand, and is valued at Rs. 576 a year.
1	Do.	There is an income of Rs. 1,590 from the lime-stone mine.
...	Do.	
...	Do.	
1	Do.	
4	Do.	
5	418,904 Mds.	There is an annual income of Rs. 89,604 from the mines.

Report for 1873-74. It is revised quinquennially.

No. 48.—Manufactures in the Punjab for 1877-78.

Description.	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and Copper.	Building.
Number of mills and large manufactories ...	80	76	91	9	206	82	25	2	3
Private looms or small works ...	2,826	2,06,384	7,239	6,890	194	48,298	27,895	3,342	16,856
No. of workmen in large works — Males ...	875	4,168	359	228	1,202	793	1,319	127	8,686
No. of workmen in large works — Females ...	310	2,390	61	...	375	...	...	21	...
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artisans ...	9,891	5,71,526	38,884	12,168	806	1,36,767	78,899	7,079	69,697
Number of European Superintenednts in large works ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	13
Value of block in large works, Rs. ...	65,240	3,53,321	27,219	20,201	25,350	1,52,667	3,70,535	24,048	738
Estimated annual out-turn of all works in Rs. ...	30,38,295	1,65,39,244	8,42,693	3,00,685	1,40,592	66,82,594	43,07,580	6,53,884	37,78,274

No. 48.—MANUFACTURES IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1877-78.—(*Concluded.*)

DESCRIPTION.	Leather.	Gold and Silver lace.	Dyeing.	Oil.	Tea.	Shawls.	Other manufactures.	Total.
Number of mills and large manufactories ...	10	10	...	...	...	42	76	713
Private looms or small works ...	51,222	1,102	8,098	9,827	...	1,591	57,292	4,49,056
No. of workmen in large works — Males ...	300	150	...	...	...	1,402	1,141	20,750
No. of workmen in large works — Females ...	...	10	...	...	...	160	...	3,327
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artisans ...	1,52,331	9,245	16,719	47,371	...	4,668	1,06,809	12,62,860
Number of European Superintendents in large works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	26
Value of block in large works, Rs. ...	28,990	3,395	...	...	...	10,506	5,52,804	16,35,014
Estimated annual out-turn of all works in Rs. ...	54,58,719	24,53,583	7,35,405	8,88,923	...	7,03,529	94,81,296	5.60,05,296

No. 49.—Statement showing the Amount and Value of the External Trade of the Punjab for the Year 1877-78.

Countries and Provinces.		Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
		No. or weight in Mds.	Value in Rs.	No. or weight in Mds.	Value in Rs.	No. or weight in Mds.	Value in Rs.
Foreign Trade.							
North and West Frontiers.	Kashmir ...	Logs 45,062 593,443	52,24,412	522,790	35,48,402	Logs 45,062 11,16,233	,7 2,814
	Ladákh ...	4,786	1,52,407	3,309	84,301	8,095	2,36,708
	Chinese Tibet ...	13,456	6,09,934	347	5,891	13,803	6,15,825
	Bajaur ...	163,350	5,35,897	115,970	7,15,950	279,320	12,51,847
	Kabul ...	273,290	55,62,954	195,651	60,31,060	468,941	1,15,94,014
	Tírah ...	110,593	86,987	15,158	61,231	125,751	1,48,218
	Siwestán ...	188,985	5,11,815	42,145	3,79,204	231,130	8,91,019
Total ...		Logs 45,062 1,347,903	1,26,84,406	895,370	1,08,26,039	Logs 45,062 2,243,273	2,35,10,445

INTER-PROVINCIAL TRADE.

North and East Frontiers.	North-Western Provinces ...	4,890,935	6,67,55,708	10,569,031	4,32,87,848	15,459,966	11,00,43,556
	Sindh ...	441,353	67,80,131	2,695,303	1,53,32,672	3,136,656	2,21,12,803
	Baháwalpur ...	207,187	9,76,583	57,584	8,50,529	264,771	18,27,112
	Bikaner ...	134,458	13,70,090	319,134	15,79,926	453,592	29,50,016
	Other Rájputána States ...	1,087,355	37,15,580	271,007	13,74,757	1,358,362	50,90,337
	TOTAL ...	6,761,288	7,95,98,092	13,912,059	6,24,25,732	20,673,347	14,20,23,824
	GRAND TOTAL ...	Logs 45,062 8,109,191	9,22,82,498	14,807,429	7,32,51,771	Logs 45,062 22,916,620	16,55,34,269

No. 50.—Statement showing Expenditure incurred on Puplic Works in Punjab (exclusive of Canals and Railways) during the Year 1877-78.

Details.		Original Works.	Repairs.	Total
Military Works.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings for the accommodation of European Troops	...	120	1,813	1,933
Ditto ditto Native Troops	...	29,873	35,863	65,736
Ordnance and Commissariat Buildings	...	...	698	698
Works of Fortification	...	57,448	12,904	70,352
General Cantonment Works	...	8,909	16,472	25,381
Miscellaneous Works and Buildings	...	748	4,013	4,761
Total	...	97,098	71,763	1,68,861
Barrack Department, including 10 per cent. for Establishment	...	...	...	3,543
Civil Buildings.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Postal Buildings	...	8,213	9,133	17,346
Telegraph Ditto	...	21,227	2,795	24,022
Salt Ditto	...	...	6,195	6,195
Land Revenue Ditto	...	48,204	57,290	1,05,494
Court Ditto	...	2,115	3,936	6,051
Jail Ditto	...	28,203	56,117	84,320
Police Ditto	...	7,544	46,506	54,050
Ecclesiastical Ditto	...	2,847	8,438	11,285
Educational Ditto	...	6,590	7,344	13,934
Excise Ditto	...	32	4,379	4,411
Administration Ditto	...	255	5,366	5,621
Minor Department Ditto	...	...	6,493	6,493

Medical Ditto ...	426	6,525	6,951
Public Works Ditto ...	1,443	3,713	5,156
Miscellaneous Ditto ...	3,146	7,536	10,682
Total ...	1,30,245	2,31,766	3,62,011
Communications.			
Roads, Bridges, &c. ...	36,529	8,16,123	8,52,652
Boat-Bridges and Ferries ...	61,076	1,52,181	2,13,257
Accommodation for Travellers ...	1,763	33,672	35,435
Total ...	99,368	10,01,976	11,01,344
Miscellaneous Public Improvements. ...	—30,947	34,219	3,272
Establishment		...	6,44,278
Tools and Plant		...	18,824
Profit and Loss		...	36
Add or deduct increase or decrease in Balances of Suspense Accounts, chargeable against Grants, Stock Purchases and Sales		90	...
Stock		— 5,274	...
Miscellaneous Advances		—12,069	...
London Invoices		1,739	—15,514
Grand Total		...	22,86,655
Total Expenditure—			
From Imperial Services		...	3,50,061
From Provincial Services (including General Local Funds)		...	19,36,594
Total		...	22,86,655

No. 51.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROGRESS MADE IN THE CONSTRUCTION FROM 1ST APRIL 1877 TO

NAME OF RAILWAY.	Mileage opened during the year.	Total Mileage open.	PASSENGERS DURING THE YEAR.					Receipts from Passengers.
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	Intermediate.	3rd Class.	Total.	
								Rs.
Scind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.								
Punjab and Delhi Section ...	...	566	15,356½	44,576	17,819	2,601,313½	26,79,065	23,53,302
Scind Section, ...	...	110	1,997	4,720	7,227½	119,122	133,066½	1,46,592
Indus Steam Flotilla ...	...	...	254	212	...	12,147½	12,613½	89,253
TOTAL ...	...	676	17,607½	49,508	25,046½	2,732,583	2,824,745	25,89,147
Punjab Northern State Railway ...		10,340	3,141	11,791	...	898,388	913,323	8,06,876

OF RAILWAYS IN THE PUNJAB AND THE STATE OF THEIR WORKING 31ST MARCH 1878.

Receipts from Merchandise and Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Profits.	Number of European and Eurasian Staff.	Number of Native Staff.	Total Capital expended from commencement.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
50,48,592	74,01,894	40,39,810	33,62,084	328	9,285	6,90,75,548
13,55,970	15,02,562	7,79,939	7,22,623	245	2,486	2,01,64,522
11,49,333	12,38,586	10,02,839	2,35,747			49,43,843
75,53,895	1,01,43,042	58,22,588	43,20,454	573	11,771	9,41,83,913
4,76,487	7,83,363	6,98,242	85,121	68	1,136	2,71,71,424

No. 52.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on

		In		
		Ordinary.		
		Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western Jumna Canal	...	12,209	1,44,626	1,56,835
Delhi and Gurgaon Irrigation Works	...	...	1,044	1,044
Bári Doáb Canal	...	14,925	2,48,455	2,63,380
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals	...	2,810	8,199	11,009
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	...	2,257	28,661	30,918
Indus Inundation Canals	...	30,301	1,22,891	1,53,192
Sirhind Canal	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh Embankment	...	40,000	...	40,000
Shahpur Canals	...	14,060	5,040	19,100
Mádhopur Workshops	...	...	358	358
Swát River Canal	...	...	...	...
Establishment	...	...	...	7,47,289
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	15,315
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	...
Suspense Balances	...	...	...	—3,955
Total	...	...	...	14,34,485
Deduct Receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	18,538
Net expenditure of the year	...	...	...	14,15,947

IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1877-78.

PERIAL.

Extraordinary.			TOTAL.		
Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8,34,286	...	8,34,286	8,46,495	1,44,626	9,91,121
...	...	...	...	1,044	1,044
1,20,727	...	1,20,727	1,35,652	2,48,455	3,84,107
...	...	...	2,810	8,199	11,009
...	...	...	2,257	28,661	30,918
...	...	...	30,301	1,22,891	1,53,192
7,64,426	...	7.64,426	7,64,426	...	7,64,426
...	...	...	40,000	...	40,000
...	...	...	14,060	5,040	19,100
...	...	...	...	358	358
98,042	...	98,042	98,042	...	98,042
...	...	4,61,730	...	...	12,09,019
...	...	1,47,416	...	...	1,62,731
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	—77,231	...	...	—81,186
...	...	23,49,396	...	...	37,83,881
...	...	8,844	...	...	27,382
...	...	23,40,552	...	...	37,56,499

No. 53.—Comparative Statement of Imperial Receipts and

Revenue and Receipts.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue ...	2,00,58,138	1,99,31,735	—1,26,403
II. Tributes and Contributions from Native States ...	2,80,745	2,79,898	—847
III. Forest ...	5,98,754	6,83,710	+84,956
IV. Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	10,38,683	10,43,765	+5,082
VI. Customs ...	8,45,268	...	—8,45,268
VII. Salt ...	83,01,727	...	—83,01,727
IX. Stamps ...	24,55,858	27,41,623	+2,85,765
XI. Post Office ...	13,30,322	13,26,654	—3,668
XIII. Law and Justice ...	10,11,457	9,07,497	—1,03,960
XIV. Police ...	5,471	10,076	+4,605
XVI. Education ...	87,000	83,091	+3,909
XVII. Interest ...	18,985	20,441	+1,456
XVIII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances ...	26,981	25,281	—1,700
XIX. Gain by Exchange on transactions with London ...	5,085	7,228	+2,143
XX. Miscellaneous ..	1,26,179	2,16,472	+90,293
Public Works ...	75,614	92,641	+17,027
Total ...	3,62,66,267	2,73,70,112	—88,96,155
Debt Accounts ...	5,86,33,071	9,62,58,702	+3,76,25,631
Remittance Accounts ...	5,03,35,590	6,53,60,762	+1,50,25,172
Opening Balance, 1st April ...	94,13,718,	91,13,939	—2,99,779
Grand Total ...	15,46,48,646	19,81,03,515	+4,34,54,869

DISBURSEMENTS IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1876-77 AND 1877-78.

EXPENDITURE.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts ...	11,265	11,775	+510
3. Refunds, and Drawbacks ...	1,03,489	1,20,081	+16,592
4. Land Revenue ...	24,70,513	24,98,214	+27,701
5. Forest ...	5,24,857	5,19,857	—5,000
6. Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	57,722	57,627	—95
10. Stamps ...	65,197	74,285	+9,088
12. Post Office ...	13,67,004	14,14,065	+47,001
14. Administration and Public Departments ...	11,45,306	11,67,109	+21,803
15. Minor Departments ...	78,517	1,47,321	+68,804
16. Law and Justice ...	31,72,135	32,05,140	+33,005
17. Police ...	25,73,230	25,89,212	+15,982
18. Marine ...	9,348	8,748	—600
19. Education ...	6,48,196	6,70,634	+22,438
20. Ecclesiastical ...	2,09,244	2,17,131	+7,887
21. Medical Services ...	5,74,397	5,48,682	—25,715
22. Stationery and Printing ...	1,84,456	1,76,806	—7,650
23. Political Agencies ...	6,81,447	5,66,873	—1,14,574
24. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	7,92,988	7,68,565	—24,423
25. Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances ...	900	...	—900
26. Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	3,26,214	3,98,646	+72,432
27. Loss by Exchange on transactions with London ...	246	88	—158
28. Miscellaneous ...	93,644	1,18,532	+24,888
Public Works Ordinary ...	13,47,305	19,39,236	+5,91,931
TOTAL ...	1,64,37,620	1,72,18,567	+7,80,947
Debt Accounts ...	5,83,05,841	9,46,52,865	+3,63,47,024
Remittance Accounts ...	7,06,59,357	7,64,98,498	+58,39,141
Closing Balance, 31st March,	92,45,828	97,33,585	+4,87,757
GRAND TOTAL ...	15,46,48,646	19,81,03,515	+4,34,54,869

No. 54.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

NAMES OF WORKS.	OUTLAY IN CONSTRUCTION TO END OF 1876-77. On works in operation.	On works under construction.	Total Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western Jumna Canal. ...	25,78,214	23,05,591	48,83,805
Delhi and Gurgaon Irrigation Works ...	1,83,410	...	1,83,410
Bári Doáb Canal ...	1,27,13,152	19,84,119	1,46,97,271
Mádhopur Workshops ...	5,61,863	...	5,61,863
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals ...	1,07,642	...	1,07,642
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals ...	5,67,673	...	5,67,673
Indus Inundation Canals ...	5,75,552	...	5,75,552
Shahpur and Sáhíwál Canals ...	22,813	...	22,813
Sirhind Canal ...	...	1,39,48,749	1,39,48,749a
Special Survey Lower Bári Doáb Canal ...	...	4,38,043	4,38,043
Special Survey Deraját Canal ...	...	3,06,957	3,06,957
Swát River Canal ...	...	1,23,020	1,23,020
Abdul Rahmán Khan's Canal ...	...	35,095	35,095
TOTAL ...	1,73,10,319	1,91,41,574	3,64,51,893

a.—Includes Rs. 52,10,796

ON REPRODUCTIVE WORKS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

Income realized during 1877-78.			Deduct charges against Income of 1877-78.			Net surplus or deficit.
Direct.	Indirect.	Total Income.	Cost of maintenance including establishment.	Interest on Capital of works in operation.	Total Charges.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9,92,106	3,73,757	13,65,863	4,18,725	1,16,020	5,34,745	8,31,118
4,939	633	4,306	4,903	8,253	13,156	−8,850
5,69,037	1,19,028	6,88,065	5,23,987	5,72,092	10,96,079	−4,08,014
80	...	80	22,088	25,284	47,372	−47,292
1,10,515	2,10,069	3,20,584	1,69,616	4,844	1,74,460	1,46,124
12,818	75,515	88,333	65,507	25,545	91,052	−2,719
13,563	1,37,755	1,51,318	2,53,365	25,900	2,79,265	−1,27,947
11,978	...	11,978	6,001	1,027	7,028	4,950
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17,15,036	9,15,491	26,30,527	14,64,192	7,78,965	22,43,157	† 3,87,370

on account of Native States.

No 55.—Comparative Statement of Births and Deaths

DURING THE

Name of District.	Name of Town.	Population According to Census of 1875-76. Males.	Females.	Total.
Delhi	Delhi	62,040	53,952	115,992
	Do. Suburbs	24,531	20,030	44,561
	Sonepat	7,040	6,597	13,637
Gurgaon	Farakhnagar	5,309	5,285	10,594
	Riwári	12,687	12,503	25,190
	Firozpur	5,497	5,033	10,530
	Palwal	6,892	6,661	13,553
Karnál	Karnál	12,695	11,320	24,015
	Kaithal	8,048	7,751	15,799
	Pánipat	12,469	12,031	24,500
Hissar	Hissar	7,521	6,641	14,162
	Hansi	6,359	5,851	12,210
	Bhiwáni	17,563	15,657	33,220
Rohtak	Rohtak	7,694	7,300	14,994
	Jhajjar	6,152	6,304	12,456
Sirsa	Sirsa	7,211	5,596	12,807
Umballa	Umballa	14,483	11,775	26,258
	Jagádhri	6,817	5,705	12,522
	Shahábad	6,344	5,316	11,660
	Sádhaura	5,811	5,356	11,167
	Rupar	5,883	4,378	10,261
Ludhiána	Ludhiána	2,444	16,511	36,955
Jullundur	Jullundur	19,226	15,996	35,222
	Do. Suburbs	8,233	7,469	15,702
	Kartárpur	5,883	5,170	11,053
	Rahon	6,846	6,068	12,914
Hoshiárpur	Hoshiárpur	7,055	6,083	13,138
	Do. Suburbs	4,452	3,726	8,178
	Urmar-cum-Tanda	7,447	6,524	13,971
Amritsar	Amritsar	78,033	58,133	136,166
Gurdáspur	Batála	14,108	12,821	26,929
Siálkot	Siálkot	17,853	15,136	32,989
Lahore	Lahore	51,259	40,777	92,036
	Do Suburbs	23,621	12,785	36,406
	Kasur	8,650	8,143	16,793
Gujránwála	Gujránwála	11,141	9,221	20,362
	Wazirabad	8,764	6,582	15,346
Ferozepore	Ferozepore	8,705	6,463	15,168
Ráwalpindi	Ráwalpindi	12,787	8,015	20,802
Jhelum	Pind Dádan Khan	8,215	7,182	15,397
Gujrát	Gujrát	9,246	8,165	17,411
	Jalálpur	7,581	6,333	13,914
Shahpur	Bhera	7,601	7,109	14,710
Mooltan	Mooltan	15,694	13,754	29,448
	Do. Suburbs	12,036	9,394	21,430
Jhang	Maghiána	7,719	5,899	13,618
	Jhang	4,634	3,975	8,609
	Chiniot	6,250	5,740	11,990
Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	10,705	9,249	19,954
Dera Ghází Khan	Dera Ghází Khan	10,858	8,275	19,133
Peshávar	Peshávar	32,553	25,877	58,430
Kohát	Kohát	6,013	5,030	11,043

REGISTERED IN THE UNDERMENTIONED TOWNS, &c., OF THE PUNJAB
YEAR 1877.

Number of Births Registered.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.			Number of Deaths Registered.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
3,181	3,014	6,195	51	56	53	3,056	2,959	6,015	49	55	52	1	...
1,271	1,190	2,461	52	59	55	883	858	1,741	36	43	39	16	...
242	176	418	34	27	31	176	136	312	25	21	23	8	...
249	203	452	47	38	43	207	167	374	39	31	35	8	...
623	588	1,211	49	47	48	454	419	873	36	33	35	13	...
255	262	517	46	52	49	214	234	448	30	46	42	7	...
384	370	754	56	55	56	264	223	487	38	33	36	20	...
430	414	844	34	36	35	525	462	987	41	41	41	...	6
282	252	534	35	32	34	146	142	288	18	18	18	16	...
575	532	1,107	46	44	45	405	390	795	32	32	32	13	...
220	200	420	29	30	30	241	247	488	32	37	34	...	4
198	180	378	31	31	31	167	120	287	26	20	23	8	...
710	617	1,327	40	39	40	596	499	1,095	34	32	33	7	...
286	236	522	37	32	35	279	247	526	36	34	35	...	...
237	225	462	38	36	37	176	192	368	29	30	29	8	...
199	199	398	27	35	31	177	170	347	24	30	27	4	...
564	519	1,083	39	44	41	371	367	738	26	31	28	13	...
221	181	402	32	32	32	132	128	260	19	22	21	11	...
206	171	377	32	32	32	90	86	176	14	16	15	17	...
238	196	434	41	36	39	128	114	242	22	21	22	17	...
65	55	120	11	12	12	107	57	164	18	13	16	...	4
798	781	1,579	39	47	43	675	673	1,348	33	41	36	7	...
491	486	977	25	30	28	447	389	836	23	24	24	4	...
216	233	449	26	31	28	200	206	406	24	27	26	2	...
89	73	162	15	14	15	127	90	217	21	17	20	...	5
170	140	310	25	23	24	120	83	203	17	14	16	8	...
236	201	437	33	33	33	199	183	382	28	30	29	4	...
153	139	292	34	37	36	100	108	208	22	29	25	11	...
190	171	361	25	26	26	232	215	447	31	33	32	...	6
2,394	2,316	4,710	31	40	34	2,853	2,695	5,548	36	46	41	...	7
390	359	749	28	28	28	302	246	548	21	19	20	8	...
588	528	1,116	33	35	34	400	335	735	22	22	22	12	...
1,678	1,391	3,069	33	34	33	1,609	1,528	3,137	31	37	34	...	1
256	226	482	11	18	13	380	237	617	16	18	17	...	4
262	238	500	30	29	30	176	164	340	20	20	20	10	...
407	384	791	36	42	39	303	287	590	27	31	29	10	...
288	263	551	33	40	36	294	229	523	33	35	34	2	...
228	172	400	26	27	26	298	205	503	34	32	33	...	7
374	342	716	29	43	34	476	335	811	37	42	39	...	5
329	344	673	40	48	44	229	242	471	28	34	30	14	...
397	409	806	43	50	46	182	199	381	20	24	22	22	...
359	310	669	47	48	48	202	188	390	27	29	28	20	...
423	385	808	56	54	55	242	215	457	32	30	31	24	...
680	694	1,374	43	50	47	486	432	918	31	31	31	16	...
440	425	865	36	45	40	475	367	842	39	30	39	1	...
212	196	408	27	33	30	188	137	325	24	23	24	6	...
98	103	201	21	26	23	99	96	195	21	24	23	...	...
227	245	472	36	43	39	146	164	310	23	28	26	13	...
296	258	554	28	28	28	239	253	492	22	27	25	3	...
300	309	609	28	37	32	314	276	590	29	33	31	1	...
1,360	1,091	2,451	42	42	42	1,085	912	1,907	33	35	34	8	...
82	53	135	14	10	12	83	56	139	14	11	12	...	...

No. 56.—Deaths registered from different

Districts.		Population according to Census of 1868.			Cholera.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Delhi	...	326,306	282,544	608,850	...	...	...
Gurgaon	...	370,251	326,395	696,646	1	1	2
Karnál	...	330,763	280,164	610,927	...	...	...
Hissar	...	266,847	217,834	484,681	...	...	...
Rohtak	...	292,389	244,570	536,959	...	1	1
Sirsa	...	117,052	93,743	210,795	...	1	1
Umballa	...	550,577	458,283	1,008,860	1	...	1
Ludhiána	...	319,342	263,903	583,245	1	...	1
Simla	...	22,119	11,475	33,594	...	...	...
Jullundur	...	429,187	353,833	783,020	...	1	1
Hoshiárpur	...	504,393	434,497	938,890	...	...	...
Kángra	...	393,460	350,298	743,758	1	1	2
Amritsar	...	465,074	367,676	832,750	1	1	2
Gurdáspur	...	501,247	404,879	906,126	5	1	6
Siálkot	...	538,705	455,753	994,458	1	...	1
Lahore	...	428,286	347,265	775,551	2	3	5
Gujránwála	...	306,296	244,280	550,576	2	...	2
Ferozepore	...	293,595	239,821	533,416	...	...	...
Ráwalpindi	...	376,665	322,982	699,647	1	...	1
Jhelum	...	264,690	236,298	500,988	2	...	2
Gujrát	...	331,919	284,428	616,347	...	...	...
Shahpur	...	195,823	172,973	368,796	...	...	...
Mooltan	...	252,734	207,031	459,765	...	...	...
Jhang	...	193,624	154,403	348,027	...	...	...
Montgomery	...	200,016	159,421	359,437	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh	...	162,122	133,425	295,547	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan	...	212,734	182,130	394,864	...	...	...
Dera Gházi Khan	...	171,273	138,705	309,978	...	...	...
Bannu	..	154,061	133,486	287,547	1	...	1
Pesháwar	...	267,606	232,837	500,443	...	...	...
Hazára	...	191,423	175,795	367,218	...	...	...
Kohát	...	79,323	66,096	145,419	...	...	...
Total	...	9,509,902	7,977,223	17,487,125	19	10	29

CAUSES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1877.

Small-pox.			Fevers.			Bowel Complaints.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
389	379	768	4,525	3,840	8,365	622	479	1,101
886	725	1,611	3,741	3,036	6,777	814	639	1,453
570	414	984	3,571	2,945	6,516	498	373	871
264	202	466	1,911	1,563	3,474	161	122	283
548	475	1,023	4,030	3,111	7,141	117	60	177
41	51	92	1,054	876	1,930	113	76	189
230	174	404	5,341	4,241	9,582	750	431	1,181
223	202	425	3,771	3,353	7,124	410	291	701
...	...	...	115	55	170	34	23	57
4	4	8	7,588	6,644	14,232	340	207	547
8	3	11	7,065	5,962	13,027	1,009	702	1,711
19	15	34	4,757	4,229	8,986	731	601	1,332
365	290	655	6,898	5,845	12,743	675	354	1,029
8	3	11	7,579	5,964	13,543	685	412	1,097
12	8	20	6,570	5,270	11,840	396	231	627
151	120	271	7,008	5,841	12,849	405	180	585
28	38	66	5,133	4,419	9,552	235	136	371
136	78	214	3,077	2,533	5,610	240	151	391
123	129	252	4,827	4,478	9,305	272	155	427
17	21	38	2,816	2,593	5,409	336	286	622
12	6	18	3,851	3,428	7,279	198	110	308
155	162	317	2,125	1,982	4,107	300	212	512
230	245	475	4,572	3,478	8,050	262	148	410
49	53	102	1,616	1,210	2,826	94	72	166
280	231	511	2,793	2,088	4,881	100	61	161
193	171	364	3,126	2,579	5,705	56	25	81
563	521	1,084	2,696	2,313	5,009	134	83	217
57	46	103	1,830	1,350	3,180	105	63	168
773	804	1,577	1,287	1,032	2,319	182	144	326
136	103	239	1,913	1,465	3,378	200	75	275
8	7	15	2,027	1,613	3,640	145	91	236
81	57	138	410	322	732	35	17	52
6,559	5,737	12,296	119,623	99,658	219,281	10,654	7,010	17,664

No. 56.—Deaths registered from different

Districts.		Inju...				
		Suicide.			Wounding.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Delhi ...	5	3	8	5	1	6
Gurgaon ...	5	11	16	6	2	8
Karnál ...	3	1	4	3	1	4
Hissar ...	1	...	1	4	...	4
Rohtak ...	1	6	7	5	1	6
Sirsa ...	1	...	1	3	...	3
Umballa ...	2	5	7	4	3	7
Ludhiána ...	...	4	4	3	2	5
Simla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jullundur ...	5	5	10	5	2	7
Hoshiárpur ...	6	14	20	6	1	7
Kángra ...	18	10	23	1	4	5
Amritsar ...	7	6	13	3	6	9
Gurdáspur ...	5	12	17	6	2	8
Siálkot ...	6	3	9	3	3	6
Lahore ...	8	5	13	9	3	12
Gujránwála ...	7	1	8	4	3	7
Ferozepore ...	3	3	6	3	2	5
Ráwalpindi ...	2	...	2	19	4	23
Jhelum ...	2	...	2	11	6	17
Gujrát ...	...	1	1	4	...	4
Shahpur ...	1	1	2	3	...	3
Mooltan ...	3	...	3	3	1	4
Jhang ...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Montgomery ...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Muzaffargarh ...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1	4	5	4	1	5
Dera Gházi Khan ...	4	3	7	2	1	3
Bannu ...	...	1	1	5	1	6
Peshawar ...	2	...	2	12	2	14
Hazára ...	...	...	...	10	2	12
Kohát ...	3	1	4	27	3	30
Total ...	97	100	197	178	59	237

CAUSES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1877.—(*Continued.*)

RIES.

Accident.			*Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.*			ALL OTHER CAUSES.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
72	61	133	16	14	30	3,083	2,568	5,651
94	136	230	14	15	29	1,750	1,322	3,072
92	56	148	19	13	32	2,519	1,763	4,282
32	25	57	10	4	14	890	680	1,570
55	67	122	14	7	21	807	597	1,404
19	12	31	9	7	16	585	549	1,134
101	61	162	18	14	32	3,087	2,189	5,276
46	33	79	16	4	20	2,502	2,145	4,647
6	2	8	1	2	3	140	123	263
84	45	129	8	5	13	2,070	1,895	3,965
156	86	242	22	21	43	3,112	2,521	5,633
206	60	266	33	29	62	2,294	1,852	4,146
146	78	224	20	11	31	3,679	3,332	7,011
112	59	171	21	14	35	2,575	2,035	4,610
88	41	129	22	5	27	2,540	1,909	4,449
97	53	150	91	19	110	3,672	3,023	6,695
92	35	107	71	17	88	1,686	1,359	3,045
43	20	63	17	5	22	1,187	981	2,168
113	54	167	40	11	51	2,547	2,061	4,608
75	39	114	29	15	44	2,108	1,691	3,799
53	42	95	16	3	19	1,762	1,360	3,122
47	29	76	31	9	40	1,850	1,418	3,268
88	44	132	33	19	52	1,419	1,134	2,553
36	18	54	28	9	37	701	555	1,256
48	18	66	20	12	32	1,099	899	1,998
37	27	64	32	13	45	500	405	905
54	17	71	22	14	36	771	588	1,359
19	19	38	17	9	26	451	374	825
21	8	29	11	2	13	603	380	983
65	43	108	6	1	7	978	769	1,747
63	42	105	8	3	11	546	392	938
19	6	25	6	...	6	129	75	204
2,259	1,336	3,595	721	326	1,047	53,642	42,944	96,586

No. 56.—Deaths registered from different

Districts.	Total Deaths from aall Causes.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Delhi ...	8,717	7,345	16,062
Gurgaon ...	7,311	5,887	13,198
Karnál ...	7,275	5,566	12,841
Hissar ...	3,273	2,596	5,869
Rohtak ...	5,577	4,325	9,902
Sirsa ...	1,825	1,572	3,397
Umballa ...	9,534	7,118	16,652
Ludhiána ...	6,972	6,034	13,006
Simla ...	296	205	501
Jullundur ...	10,104	8,808	18,912
Hoshiárpur ...	11,384	9,310	20,694
Kángra ...	8,055	6,801	14,856
Amritsar ...	11,794	9,923	21,717
Gurdáspur ...	10,996	8,502	19,498
Siálkot ...	9,638	7,470	17,108
Lahore ...	11,443	9,247	20,690
Gujránwála ...	7,238	6,008	13,246
Ferozepore ...	4,706	3,773	8,479
Ráwalpindi ...	7,944	6,892	14,836
Jhelum ...	5,396	4,651	10,047
Gujrát ...	5,896	4,950	10,846
Shahpur ...	4,512	3,813	8,325
Mooltan ...	6,610	5,069	11,679
Jhang ...	2,526	1,917	4,443
Montgomery ...	4,342	3,311	7,653
Muzaffargarh ...	3,946	3,220	7,166
Dera Ismail Khan ...	4,245	3,541	7,786
Dera Gházi Khan ...	2,485	1,865	4,350
Bannu ...	2,883	2,372	5,255
Peshávar ...	3,312	2,458	5,770
Hazára ...	2,807	2,150	4,957
Kohát ...	710	481	1,191
Total ...	193,752	157,180	350,932

CAUSES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1877.—(*Concluded*).

Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.							
					From all other Causes.		
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Complaints.	Injuries.	Males.	Females.	Total.
...	1·26	13·74	1·81	0·29	27	26	26
0·002	2·31	9·73	2·08	0·41	20	18	19
...	1·61	10·66	1·42	0·31	22	20	21
...	0·96	7·17	0·58	0·16	12	12	12
0·001	1·90	13·30	0·33	0·29	19	18	18
0·004	0·44	9·15	0·90	0·24	16	17	16
0·001	0·40	9·50	1·17	0·21	17	15	16
0·001	0·73	12·21	1·20	0·18	22	23	22
...	...	5·06	1·70	0·33	13	17	15
0·001	0·01	18·18	0·70	0·20	23	25	24
...	0·01	13·87	1·82	0·33	22	21	22
0·002	0·04	12·08	1·79	0·48	20	19	20
0·002	0·79	15·30	1·23	0·33	25	27	26
0·001	0·01	14·95	1·21	0·25	22	21	21
0·001	0·02	11·90	0·63	0·17	18	16	17
0·006	0·35	16·57	0·76	0·37	27	27	27
0·003	0·12	17·35	0·67	0·38	24	24	24
...	0·40	10·52	0·73	0·18	16	16	16
0·001	0·36	13·30	0·61	0·35	21	21	21
0·003	0·07	10·80	1·24	0·35	20	20	20
...	0·03	11·81	0·50	0·19	18	17	18
...	0·86	11·14	1·39	0·33	23	22	22
...	1·03	17·51	0·89	0·42	26	24	25
...	0·29	8·12	0·48	0·27	13	12	13
...	1·42	13·58	0·45	0·28	22	21	21
...	1·23	19·30	0·27	0·37	24	24	24
...	2·74	12·68	0·55	0·30	20	19	20
...	0·33	10·26	0·54	0·24	14	13	14
0·003	5·48	8·06	1·13	0·17	19	18	18
...	0·48	6·75	0·55	0·26	12	10	11
...	0·04	9·91	0·64	0·34	15	12	13
...	0·95	5·03	0·36	0·45	9	7	8
0·001	0·70	12·54	1·01	0·29	20	20	20

No. 57.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORKING OF HOSPITALS AND

DISTRICTS.	Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	INCOME.				
		In hand on 1st January 1877.	*Received during the Year.*			Total.
			From Government.	From Local or other Funds.	From private subscriptions and interest on money invested.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Delhi ...	8	6,701	4,726	10,953	1,004	23,384
Gurgaon ...	4	...	1,909	6,137	...	8,046
Karnál ...	6	1,485	1,608	9,596	427	13,116
Hissar ...	4	3,115	2,347	5,480	521	11,463
Rohtak ...	4	1,580	1,772	3,664	350	7,366
Sirsa ...	3	236	2,218	2,069	277	4,800
Umballa ...	4	8,465	580	10,044	1,269	20,358
Ludhiána ...	3	1,396	...	5,041	238	6,675
Simla ...	3	5,421	1,819	252	3,047	10,539
Jullundur ...	7	8,484	3,276	9,365	1,181	22,306
Hoshiárpur ...	6	1,317	1,944	5,837	139	9,237
Kángra ...	6	4,164	3,253	3,761	949	12,127
Amritsar ...	6	18,596	683	13,367	617	33,263
Gurdáspur ...	9	1,796	6,814	8,641	542	17,793
Siálkot ...	5	3,752	2,304	5,700	6	11,762
Lahore ...	3	12,332	20,595	3,852	2,552	39,331
Gujránwála ...	4	4,801	2,262	2,283	214	9,560
Ferozepore ...	1	1,389	...	3,558	186	5,133
Ráwalpindi ...	9	2,565	456	16,276	543	19,840
Jhelum ...	4	5,685	2,495	4,807	514	13,501
Gujrát ...	13	42	336	6,809	184	7,371
Shahpur ...	10	2,965	839	7,348	195	11,347
Mooltan ...	4	2,962	254	8,903	464	12,583
Jhang ...	6	2,940	4,893	4,566	452	12,851
Montgomery ...	5	575	1,092	3,056	250	4,973
Muzaffargarh ...	4	3,867	2,200	4,664	81	10,812
Dera Ismail Khan ...	7	1,463	8,272	6,349	1,032	17,116
Dera Ghází Khan ...	4	465	2,501	5,053	487	8,506
Bannu ...	5	655	3,732	3,121	771	8,279
Peshâwar ...	4	2,376	2,696	5,518	396	10,986
Hazára ...	2	2,555	2,714	1,777	998	8,044
Kohát ...	3	3,209	3,584	423	113	7,329
TOTAL ...	166	1,17,354	94,174	1,88,270	19,999	4,19,797

DISPENSARIES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1877.

Expenditure.					
Expended during the Year.					Remaining in hand on 31st December 1877.
On Establishment.	On Medicines, Diet, and Contingencies.	On Buildings.	Invested from surplus income.	Total.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7,006	4,696	1,131	...	12,833	10,551
4,483	2,927	636	...	8,046	...
4,014	3,614	3,997	...	11,625	1,491
5,178	2,500	184	500	8,362	3,100
2,500	1,837	982	...	5,319	2,047
3,117	1,159	467	...	4,743	57
5,563	4,785	425	1,000	11,773	8,585
3,342	2,288	136	...	5,766	909
2,625	2,805	271	...	5,701	4,838
6,117	5,145	658	500	12,420	9,886
3,785	3,080	611	...	7,476	1,761
4,223	2,764	110	...	7,097	5,030
7,940	6,323	444	...	14,707	18,556
8,891	5,317	1,154	...	15,362	2,431
4,562	1,802	680	2,000	9,044	2,718
9,183	12,765	5,028	500	27,476	11,855
3,109	1,233	51	...	4,393	5,167
2,120	1,321	200	...	3,641	1,402
8,936	7,144	554	519	17,153	2,687
5,821	1,593	294	...	7,708	5,793
4,322	2,730	317	...	7,369	2
5,510	2,601	400	...	8,511	2,836
5,136	4,581	141	...	9,858	2,725
5,930	3,568	530	...	10,028	2,823
3,205	1,051	179	...	4,435	538
3,759	1,809	617	...	6,185	4,627
12,384	2,534	822	...	15,740	1,376
4,846	2,597	504	...	7,947	559
5,119	2,444	...	...	7,563	716
5,002	3,432	603	...	9,037	1,949
3,156	2,494	1,277	...	6,927	1,117
2,514	1,844	142	...	4,500	2,829
1,63,398	1,06,788	23,545	5,019	2,98,745	1,21,052

No 57.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORKING OF HOSPITALS AND

DISTRICTS.		NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR.		
		In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.
Delhi	...	782	35,072	35,854
Gurgaon	...	1,030	20,620	21,650
Karnál	...	1,512	26,870	28,382
Hissar	...	822	21,537	22,359
Rohtak	...	494	11,242	11,736
Sirsa	...	466	8,326	8,792
Umballa	...	1,330	44,044	45,374
Ludhiána	...	629	33,228	33,857
Simla	...	434	10,578	11,012
Jullundur	...	671	57,103	57,774
Hoshiárpur	...	761	34,441	35,202
Kángra	...	463	20,279	20,742
Amritsar	...	1,450	51,681	53,131
Gurdáspur	...	845	78,874	79,719
Siálkot	...	599	32,301	32,900
Lahore	...	2,091	38,071	40,162
Gujránwála	...	411	27,300	27,711
Ferozepore	...	473	11,741	12,214
Ráwalpindi	...	2,646	70,101	72,747
Jhelum	...	994	25,128	26,122
Gujrát	...	297	52,981	53,278
Shahpur	...	710	55,591	56,301
Mooltan	...	1,235	23,472	24,707
Jhang	...	608	55,768	56,376
Montgomery	...	1,140	17,712	18,852
Muzaffargarh	...	332	16,072	16,404
Dera Ismail Khan	...	1,825	56,169	57,994
Dera Ghási Khan	...	1,217	45,452	4,669
Bannu	...	1,473	43,664	45,137
Pesháwar	...	2,547	43,220	45,767
Hazára	...	516	20,289	20,805
Kohát	...	824	25,493	26,317
TOTAL	...	31,627	1,114,420	1,146,047

DISPENSARIES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1877.—(*Concluded.*)

SEXES OF THE IN AND OUT-DOOR PATIENTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR.

Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
21,834	6,958	7,062	35,854
12,608	3,688	5,354	21,650
18,914	5,661	3,807	28,382
15,877	2,987	3,495	22,359
8,523	1,393	1,820	11,736
4,962	2,229	1,601	8,792
32,363	7,162	5,909	45,374
21,071	8,875	3,911	33,857
8,767	1,536	709	11,012
35,440	12,693	9,641	57,774
23,558	7,865	3,779	35,202
15,219	4,053	1,470	20,742
30,734	13,378	9,019	53,131
56,448	15,263	8,008	79,719
21,683	6,393	4,824	32,900
26,643	7,994	5,325	40,162
16,141	6,754	4,816	27,711
9,134	1,899	1,181	12,214
48,064	11,971	12,712	72,747
16,338	4,073	5,711	26,122
35,717	10,991	6,570	53,278
33,819	12,372	10,110	56,301
16,301	4,670	3,736	24,707
32,735	12,699	10,942	56,376
13,498	3,221	2,133	18,852
10,456	2,788	3,160	16,404
33,292	12,111	12,591	57,994
27,157	11,007	8,505	46,669
29,795	6,786	8,556	45,137
36,744	5,479	3,544	45,767
14,179	2,640	3,986	20,805
18,784	3,093	4,440	26,317
746,798	220,622	178,627	1,146,047

No. 58.—Statement showing the total of all Vaccine Operations in the Province of the Punjab during the Year 1877-78.

	Population and area of Punjab.		Number of Vaccinators, including Native Superintendents.	Total number of persons vaccinated.		Percentage of successful cases, excluding those unknown from the Total.		Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Cost of each successful case.	Total deaths from small-pox.
				Primary vaccinations.	Secondary vaccinations.	Primary vaccinations.	Secondary vaccinations.		Rs. A. P.	
Punjab Vaccine Establishment ...	17,604,505	104,975 square miles.	150	371,821	1,756	98·81	50·03	2,490·5	0-2-8·18	18,615
Dispensary Establishment ...			35	40,353	2,912	87·92	77·93	1,236·0	0-1-8·2	
Municipal and other Vaccinators ...			120	76,299	3,479	88·55	67·48	664·8	0-1-6·2	
Total ...			305	488,473	8,147	96·35	67·51	1,628·2	0-2-5·2	

No 59.—Result of the Examination of the Calcutta University and of the Punjab University College, for the official year beginning 1st April 1877 and ending 31st March 1878.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending up Candidates.			Number of Candidates sent up.				Number of Candidates passed.				Religious or natural classification of passed Candidates.					
												Natives of India.					
	Government Institutions.	Private Institutions.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Europeans.
Calcutta University.																	
Entrance or Matriculation ...	5	12	17	53	45	*(a)4	102	34	24	1	59	...	34	8	8	...	9
Arts. First Arts ...				20	...	...	20	13	...	...	13	...	7	3	3	...	...
Arts. Bachelor of Arts ...	1	...	1	4	...	...	4	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Arts. Master of Arts ...				1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Prem Chand Roy Chand Studentship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab University College																	
Entrance or Matriculation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	†
Proficiency in Arts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	†
High Proficiency in Arts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	†
Honor Examination or (Master of Arts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	†
Medicine. First L. M. S. ...	1	...	1	12	...	...	12	10	...	...	10	...	8	...	2	...	...
Medicine. L. M. S. ...				4	...	...	4	4	...	...	4	...	3	1	...	...	...

* (a) Includes two teachers and two private students.

† None of these examinations were held during 1877-78.

No. 60.—Return of Colleges and Schools, and the Scholars

AND ENDING

1	2	3	4	5	6
				Government	
Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1878.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning through* English.	*Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning through* Vernacular only.
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.					
Arts	(a) 2	116	99	116	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...
Medicines (Lahore Medical School) ...	1	55	54	55	...
Colleges not affiliated to the University.					
Madrassahs	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools (Vernacular) ...	1	99	105	...	99
Normal Schools.					
For Masters	3	191	214	...	191
For Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...
School of Art, and other Technical Schools.					
School of Industrial Art	1	47	36	47	...
Schools for Boys.					
Higher Schools (English)	9	341	336	328	13
Middle Schools, teaching through English ...	27	3,777	2,764	3,735	42
Middle Schools, teaching through Vernacular only,	149	20,437	16,801	1,401	19,036
Lower and Primary School ...	1,251	60,636	49,433	88	60,548
Schools for Girls.					
For Natives of India ...	122	3,147	2,498	...	3,147
For Europeans and others ...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls.)					
For Europeans	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,566	88,846	72,340	5,770	83,076

(a) Delhi College closed from 1st April

ATTENDING THEM, FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR BEGINNING 1ST APRIL 1877
31ST MARCH 1878.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
INSTITUTIONS.						AIDED INSTITUTIONS.				
Religious or National classification of Scholars as on 31st March 1878.						Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March 1878.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of Scholars on 31st March, learning through*	
Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.				English.	Vernacular only.
...	92	13	11	...	116	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	41	6	3	...	55	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	39	44	14	...	99	...	...	...	...	...
1	73	105	12	...	191	1	220	195	3	217
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	33	30	10	23
3	15	16	13	...	47	...	...	...	...	...
4	224	77	35	1	341	9	2,390	1,808	1,965	425
9	2,417	1,120	228	3	3,777	34	4,883	3,635	2,670	2,213
2	12,530	6,143	1,710	52	20,437	1	205	161	...	205
7	29,115	25,607	5,412	495	60,636	176	11,413	9,569	1,661	9,752
...	648	2,387	111	1	3,147	230	7,037	5,237	132	6,905
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	277	237	277	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	259	23[illegible]	259	...
33	45,194	35,518	7,549	552	88,846	464	26,717	21,10[illegible]	6,977	19,740

No. 60.—Return of Colleges and Schools, and the Scholars

and ending

1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Aided Institutions.						Unaided		
	Religious or National classification of Scholars as on 31st March 1878.								
Class of Institutions.	Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March 1878.	Average daily attendance.
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.									
Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicines (Lahore Medical School)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges not affiliated to the University.									
Madrassahs	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Medical Schools (Vernacular) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools.									
For Masters	3	88	112	17	...	220	...	...	...
For Mistresses	4	12	12	5	...	33	...	...	...
School of Art and other Technical Schools.									
School of Industrial Art ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School for Boys.									
Higher Schools (English) ...	182	1,317	661	228	2	2,390	...	...	...
Middle Schools teaching through English ...	94	2,936	1,403	432	18	4,883	...	...	...
Middle Schools teaching through Vernacular only	...	112	76	17	...	205	...	...	...
Lower and Primary School ...	55	6,995	3,050	555	758	11,413	...	...	...
Schools for Girls.									
For Natives of India ...	154	2,878	2,256	1,698	51	7,037	...	...	...
For Europeans and others ...	277	...	...	...	...	277	...	...	...
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls.)									
For Europeans	259	...	...	...	...	259	...	...	...
Total ...	1,028	14,338	7,570	2,952	829	26,717	...	...	...

(*a*). Delhi College closed from 1st August 1877.

ATTENDING THEM, FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR BEGINNING 1ST APRIL 1877 31ST MARCH 1878.—(*Concluded.*)

27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
INSTITUTIONS UNDER INSPECTION.								Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March 1878.	GRAND TOTAL.					
Number of Scholars on 31st March, learning through		*Religious or National classification of Scholars on 31st March 1878.*													
English.	Vernacular.	Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.			Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 2	116	...	92	13	11	...	116
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	411	4	161	217	29	...	411
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	33	4	12	12	5	...	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	47	3	15	16	13	...	47
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	2,731	186	1,541	738	263	3	2,731
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	8,860	103	5,353	2,523	660	21	8,660
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	20,642	2	12,642	6,219	1,727	52	20,642
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,427	72,049	62	36,110	28,657	5,967	1,253	72,049
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	352	10,184	154	3,526	4,643	1,809	52	10,184
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	277	277	...	...	...	...	277
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	259	259	...	...	...	...	259
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,030	1,15,563	1,061	59,532	43,088	10,501	1,381	1,15,563

Statistics of that Institution not shown.

No. 61.—Receipts and Expenditure of Educational Establishments in the Punjab for the Official Year beginning 1st April 1877 and ending 31st March 1878.

Nature of Establishments.		Received.									Expended.
		Grants from Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal Grants.	From Revenue of Native States.	Fees and Fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University (a)	...	(a)21,000	...	...	6,360	...	...	3,922	22,309	(b)53,591	(b)44,758
Direction	...	43,916	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,916	43,916
Inspection	...	1,33,344	3,213	...	...	...	...	...	204	1,36,761	1,36,761
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.											
Arts ...	Government ...	54,952	...	...	...	...	...	1,803	...	56,755	56,755
	Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	1343	180	...	...	...	...
Medicine (Lahore Medical School)	...	52,041	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,564	51,777
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges not affiliated to the University.											
Madrassahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools (Vernacular)	...	14,697	...	...	...	3,451	120	...	...	18,268	17,058
Normal Schools.											
For Masters ...	Government ...	13,646	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	13,646	13,646
	Aided ...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,711	7,711	7,711
For Mistresses ...	Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	13,043	...	...	230	1,700	...	125	4,322	19,420	18,464

Schools of Art & other Technical Schools.											
School of Art ...	Government ...	12,633	...	...	...	...	...	...	456	13,089	12,632
	Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Boys.											
Higher Class, English*	Government ...	59,851	1,867	...	...	727	...	4,318	...	62,598	62,598
	Aided ...	31,089	...	...	10,398	3,430	...	18,163	16,551	79,631	88,422
Middle Class, English	Government ...	91,998	5,073	...	65	1,412	...	17,217	...	99,211	99,211
	Aided ...	27,305	136	683	6,265	3,070	...	11,376	17,552	66,487	66,900
Middle Class, Vernacular. ...	Government ...	8,173	91,360	...	2,019	26,523	160	9,586	...	1,28,905	1,29,163
	Aided ...	800	293	...	...	800	...	53	...	1,947	1,894
Lower Classs and Primary† ...	Government ...	10,692	2,16,255	...	472	8,043	960	10,932	156	2,37,468	2,37,468
	Aided ...	25,518	1,775	...	6,227	18,370	...	14,822	7,238	73,950	72,973
Schools for Girls.											
For Natives of India...	Government ...	216	10,996	...	36	3,316	...	3	...	14,564	14,564
	Aided ...	16,910	2,369	545	13,596	9,715	...	1,533	22,380	67,049	63,795
For Europeans and others (*c*)	Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	9,602	...	...	1,002	...	...	10,502	3,950	25,056	26,621
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls) (*d*)	Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	22,093	...	6,524	12,455	...	...	5,040	13,233	59,345	44,441
Scholarships.											
In Colleges ...	Government ...	6,483	90	35	480	67	...	...	6,041	13,196	(*e*)13,196
	Endowed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools	Government ...	17,431	38,601	...	...	3,921	...	...	...	59,953	59,953
	Endowed ...	...	1,789	163	...	...	...	...	...	1,952	1,952
Building and endowments.	Government ...	13,934	43,392	...	...	20,464	...	...	...	77,790	77,790
	Aided ...	559	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	559	559
Miscellaneous	...	48,370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,370	48,370
TOTAL ...		6,86,558	4,17,209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,13,348

* Includes High Vernacular Schools Ludhiana and Gurgaon.

† Includes Jail Schools.

(*a*). The Government grant is taken for the financial year 1877-78, and the other items are taken from the Punjab University Calendar for 1877-78, which shows the income and expenditure from the year commencing 1st November 1876 and ending 31st October 1877.

(*b*). Exclusive of Rs. 6,041 on account of scholarships given in the Lahore College for which there is a separate head in this Return.

(*c*). Includes the following Schools :—(1) Auckland House School, Simla; (2) Roman Catholic Female Orphanage, Simla; (3) Girls' School, Delhi; (4) Anarkali Girls' School, Lahore; (5) Nowlakha and Donald Town Girls' School, Lahore.

(*d*). Includes the following Schools :—(1) Mayo Industrial School, Simla; (2) Saint James' School, Lahore; (3) Murree Asylum.

(*e*). Inclusive of Rs. 6,401 on account of scholarships received from the Funds of the Punjab University College.

NOTE.—The collection of fees of Government institutions entered in column 8 are not included in the total of receipts in column 10, as the fees are not expended directly except in the Ludhiana High Vernacular School, Delhi Anglo-Arabic School, Ferozepore Lower School, &c., &c.

No. 62.—Distribution of Government Colleges and Schools, and ment, in the several Districts under the Government of supervision, for

Names of Districts and Native States.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in square miles.
Delhi ...	Urdú and Hindi ...	1,277
Gurgaon ...	Ditto ...	1,980
Karnál ...	Ditto ...	2,352
Hissar ...	Urdú, Punjábi, Jatú and Bágri.	3,540
Rohtak ...	Urdú and Hindí.	1,811
Sirsa ...	Urdú, Punjábi, Bágri and Bhatti	3,121
Umballa ...	Urdú, Hindi and Punjábi, ...	2,621
Ludhiána ...	Urdú and Punjábi. ...	1,368
Simla ...	Urdú and Pahári. ...	18
Jullundur ...	Punjábi and Urdú. ...	1,326
Hoshiárpur ...	Ditto. ...	2,086
Kángra ...	Pahári, Urdú and Lahauli. ...	8,988
Amritsar ...	Punjábi and Urdú. ...	1,562
Gurdáspur ...	Ditto. ...	1,818
Siálkot ...	Ditto. ...	1,955
Lahore ...	Ditto. ...	3,659
Gujránwála ...	Ditto. ...	2,563
Ferozepore ...	Ditto. ...	2,739
Ráwalpindi ...	Ditto. ...	6,218
Jhelum ...	Ditto. ...	3,910
Gujrát ...	Ditto. ...	2,029
Shahpur ...	Ditto. ...	4,700
Mooltan ...	Urdú, Multáni and Punjábi.	5,927
Jhang ...	Punjábi and Urdú. ...	5,702
Montgomery ...	Urdú and Punjábí. ...	5,573
Muzaffargarh ...	Multáni, Urdú and Punjábi...	2,954
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Punjábi, Pashtu and Urdú. ...	7,096
Dera Ghâzi Khan ...	Punjábi, Biluchi and Urdú. ...	4,740
Bannu ...	Punjábi, Pashtu and Urdú. ...	3,171
Pesháwar ...	Urdú and Pashtu. ...	2,497
Hazára ...	Pashtu, Punjábi and Urdú. ...	2,835
Kohát ...	Pashtu, Urdú and Punjábi ...	2,839
Total ...		1,04,975

OF ALL SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES AIDED AND INSPECTED BY GOVERN-
THE PUNJAB, AND IN THE STATES SUBJECT TO ADMINISTRATIVE
THE YEAR 1877-78.

Estimate of population.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1878.	Average number of square miles to each school.	Percentage of scholars to population.
6,08,850	112	6,313	11·4	1·03
6,89,653	67	3,655	29·5	·53
6,10,927	50	2,812	47·04	·46
4,84,681	25	1,342	141·6	·27
5,36,959	49	2,695	32·9	·50
2,10,795	26	881	120·03	·41
10,35,488	91	6,279	28·8	·60
5,83,245	80	4,929	18·1	·84
33,995	17	764	1·05	2·25
7,94,764	164	8,159	8·08	1·02
9,38,890	97	5,110	21·5	·54
7,43,832	69	3,312	130·2	·44
8,32,750	144	7,771	10·8	·93
9,06,126	108	5,749	16·8	·63
10,05,004	111	5,364	17·6	·53
7,89,666	136	7,533	26·9	·95
5,50,576	92	4,979	27·8	·90
5,49,253	52	2,646	52·7	·48
7,11,256	89	6,425	69·9	·90
5,00,988	60	4,528	65·1	·90
6,16,347	46	3,849	44·1	·62
3,68,796	38	2,316	123·6	·63
4,71,563	54	3,145	109·7	·66
3,84,027	43	2,412	132·6	·62
3,59,437	30	1,606	185·7	·44
2,95,547	24	1,595	123·8	·54
3,94,864	27	2,396	262·8	·60
3,08,840	36	1,991	131·6	·64
2,87,547	22	1,187	144·1	·41
5,23,152	38	2,183	65·7	·42
3,67,218	26	1,150	109·03	·31
1,45,419	5	330	567·8	·22
1,76,04,505	2,028	1,15,409	51·7	·65

No. 63.—STATEMENT OF PRESSES IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

Districts.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.	
			News-papers.	Peri-odicals.
Delhi ...	Muhammadi ...	Muhammad Mirza Khan ...	1	
	Mujtabai ...	Murtáz Ali ...	1	1
	Akmal-ul-Matába ...	Fakhr-ud-dín ...	2	
	Chashmai Faiz ...	Mahá Naráin ...	2	
	Muir ...	Buláki Dáss ...	2	
	Razvi ...	Mír Hassan ...	2	
	Murári Lál ...	Murári Lál ...	2	
	Nasrat-ul-Matába ...	Nasrat Ali ...	1	
	Delhi Advertizer ...	Mr. S. Nation ...	...	1
	Sardár-ul-Matába ...	Sardár Mirza ...	1	
	Badr-ud-duja ...	Badr-ud-dín Khan ...	1	
Ludhiána ...	Giyán ...	Kanhya Lál ...	...	3
	Dharm Saháik ...	Jamna Parshád ...	...	13
	Muhammadi ...	Abdul Karím ...	...	3
	Gul Muhammadi ...	Nur Muhammad ...	...	3
	Rahími ...	Rehmatullah ...	...	3
Simla ...	Courier Press ...	Cotton and Morris ...	1	
	Station Press and Civil and Military Gazette.	Major Fenwick and Colonel Cory. ...	2	
	Benmore Advertizer ...	Mr. Goldstein ...	1	
	Simla Advertizer ...	Mrs. Hearn ...	1	
Hoshiárpur ...	Atáliq Zamíndáran ...	Munshi Naráin Dáss ...	...	1
Amritsar ...	Chashmai Núr ...	Nar Singh Dáss ...	1	18
	Vakil Hindustán ...	Ishan Chandar Singhi ...	1	13
	Giyan Updesh ...	Kirpál Singh ...	...	2
	Safír Hindustán ...	Reverend Rajab Ali ...	1	3
Siálkot ...	Rafa-i-Am ...	Diwán Chand ...	1	
Lahore ...	Civil and Military Gazette and Indian Public Opinion.	Colonel A. Cory and others,	1	1
	Punjab Printing Company,	Mr. W. E. Ball ...	...	1
	Anjuman Kasúr ...	Anjuman Kasúr ...	...	1
	Saifi ...	Nádar Shah ...	1	...
	Kánun-i-Hind ...	Pandit Suraj Bhán ...	...	1
	Azádi ...	H.bíbulla ...	...	1
	Aftáb Punjab ...	Díwán Búta Singh ...	1	1
	Punjabi ...	Muhammad Azím ...	1	
	Khurshaid Alam ...	Jagan Náth ...	1	
	Anjuman Punjab ...	Anjuman Punjab ...	2	
	Mitter Bilás ...	Mokand Rám ...	1	
	Koh-i-Núr ...	Harsukh Rái ...	1	3
Gujránwála ..	Giyán ...	Díwán Chand ...	1	
Ráwalpindi ...	Frontier Advertizer ...	Mr. T. W. Bull ...	1	